

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 245.

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 giddy 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.

"I'll 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 hurriedly turned 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 long mirror, and down it came on the carpet. Mrs. Weatherbee gave a cry of alarm, and 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 thirty-five dollars for that statuette, and prizes it greatly. Of course I shall be expected to get her another. I wish I had not sent up my card. I'll slip away without seeing her. That new girl don't know me. I wonder whether it could be mended? I wonder whether the head would stay on?"

She had placed the figure in an upright position, and made the experiment. The head *did* stay on.

Then blushing guiltily, she retreated to the other end of the room, and sat looking intently at the interesting pages of a family photograph album, as Mrs. Halford entered with a—

"How do you do, dear? What a color you have! I never saw you look so well."

The call was a brief one. Mrs. Weatherbee suddenly found that she had twenty more to pay. Her only object now was to get out of that parlor before some unlucky jar sent the head of the statuette toppling from its shoulders. 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 detected a little tap-tap, sharp on the marble slab, dull on the carpet, and knew just what had happened.

"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."

Mrs. Weatherbee laughed, and her color was higher than ever as she ran down the steps; 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 harm," she said to herself.

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.

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

"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."

"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 Mrs. Halford.

Then they walked into the committee room.

"We are just talking of you, Mrs. Weatherbee," said the President. "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 — street. Mrs. — 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 mission.

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.

"Indeed 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 granddaughter Ellen," said the old woman. "She's dead this three weeks. A good girl she was. She lived out, and her wages paid the rent and it bought the bit to eat. She only got her shoes 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 home 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 said, and well pleased with her until, wun day, —oh! the sorry day it was thin for her—when, 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 valuable intirely. And the lady said that she broke it, and she swore she didn't; but the lady said 'twas a lie she told, no less, for only she had been in the room, bein the childer was up stairs, and not a cat to the fore. Well, deny it she would; they stuck to it she did it; and her month bein' up, kep' her wages to pay for the destruction, as they said, and not half the vally of the image either, though Ellen said 'twas but a bit of a white thing, a few inches high; and wid that, of course, she left them."

"Och, I never shall forget the day the girl came home crying and moaning. Not a penny, and the flour gone, and the tay; and who'd 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 was wet and cowlid, and she hadn't soles to her shoes, and she came home that night with pleurey, as the doctor said, and never got over it."

"The neighbors kept her from starving while she lived, and the charity doctor was good to us; and it won't be for long now, but if I was dying I must say bad luck to the lady that robbed me of her just dues, and all for a 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 fell fainting in a chair, but neither breathed a word 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 confessing 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 never to be forgotten, for they were neither bad women, and may to-day realize the fact that charity, in many cases, should begin at home, and that servants should, at least, receive as much consideration as those who have become objects of bounty.

Formerly rain was unknown upon the northern part of the Red Sea, but since the construction of the Suez canal, showers have fallen regularly about once a fortnight. The result has been to start vegetation up, even on the Asiatic side, in the most wonderful manner. It things go on as they have begun, the sands of the isthmus will be covered with forests in fifty years.

Too Old to be Taught by a Boy.

While a clerk in a Detroit hardware store was yesterday morning 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 kettle.

"That's what you want, sir," was the reply. "That's what I want if it's 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 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 porous?"

"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. He says 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 say boss, 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?" growled the old man. "Why, you don't need any grease, you are not working for a lubricating establishment."

"Oh, but you don't understand me," chimed the youthful employer, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do, if I run out of soap?"

"Spongers?" stammered the young man.

"Spongers?" growled the old man, looking 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 out 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, 'Yes, 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 one ask my parding, an' it kind o' took me off my feet.'"

A Boston paper abuses our Queen City after this wise:

A female Josh Billings has suddenly and unconsciously developed herself in Cincinnati. She removed from Pittsburgh to that city, and after friends as follows: "Sinistinity is a nice place, anuff, but this keep a good many geese here. I don't see them in the da time, but I hear them at nite in an' drekshuns."

One of the rules of Mount Holyoke Seminary, forbidding one lady from introducing a gentleman, another lady was nearly obliged the other day by a Northampton girl, who, when her father came with a trunk to her room while her friend, a Miss Blank, was present, said: "Father, I am sorry I can not introduce you to my friend, Miss Blank, but the rules forbid it." "Yes," said the father, shaking hands with the young lady, "and I am sorry, too."

One of the stewardesses of the Cunard line is about to retire with a fortune estimated at \$25,000, the result of ten years' service. She is a very popular woman, with a vast deal of tact, policy and judgment, and sometimes her fees amounted to \$100 on a single trip. There is a story told of her having received \$50 for bathing an old lady's head one entire night. In this instance we have no doubt the laborer was worthy of his hire.

At Galveston, recently, the grave of a deceased druggist was opened and the thumb and fore finger of the right hand cut from the corpse. It is thought that it was the work of superstitious negroes, who imagine that there is great curative power in the right fore finger and thumb of a druggist.

It is generally admitted that one swallow does not make a summer, but one car can make a spring.

With a good-sized diamond, a man can cut his way to the heart.

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 of the Money Power of the country, and go to work for once in your lives in the interest of the great masses of the people in this country. They will reply, Oh, 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 will be true to their own interests, the politicians will hear the thundering tread of the coming millions, and their knees will smite together, and for fear of being covered a thousand fathoms deep in a political grave, they will hasten to do the will of the people. *For populi, eos dei.*

From all returns received up to 3:30 a. m., Thursday morning, at Indianapolis, the indications 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 Committee claim that Williams' 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. 3,000, Dem. gain 35. Delaware, Rep. 353, Rep. gain 176. Carroll, Dem. maj. 223, Dem. gain 187. Kosciusko, Rep. maj. 130, Rep. gain 42. Washington, Dem. maj. 74, Dem. gain 250. Adams, Dem. maj. 1050, Dem. gain 270. Wells, Dem. maj. 800, Dem. gain 363. Union, Rep. maj. 231, Rep. gain 24. Huntington, Dem. maj. 68, Dem. gain 82. Henry, Rep. maj. 1223, Rep. gain 104. Bartholow, Dem. maj. 410, Rep. gain 31. Cass, Dem. maj. 450, Dem. gain 9. DeKalb, Dem. maj. 190, Dem. gain 152. Elkhart, Rep. maj. 264, Rep. gain 178. Fulton, Dem. maj. 149, Rep. gain 10. Hamilton, Rep. maj. 1537, Rep. gain 133. Hancock, Dem. maj. 530, Rep. gain 11. Howard, Rep. maj. 1080, 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. Whitley, 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 gains in most of the southern counties and the Republicans gain in the northern counties.

The election in Ohio, was generally expected, was carried by the Republicans. A dispatch late at night on the 11th, says: "It is certain that the Democrats have elected the following Congressmen: Saylor in the First district, McMahon in the Fourth, Rice in the Fifth, Dickey in the Seventh, Ewing in the Twelfth, Southard in the Thirteenth, Finley in the Fourteenth. The Republicans have elected the following: Stanley Matthews in the Second district, Gardner in the Third, Cox in the Sixth, Heifer in the Eighth, Jones in the Ninth, Foster in the Tenth, Neal in the Eleventh, Van Voorhis in the Fifteenth, Dandord in the Sixteenth, McKinley in the Seventeenth, Monroe in the Eighteenth, Garfield in the Nineteenth, and Townsend in the Twentieth. This is a gain to the Republicans of six Congressmen."

A still later dispatch says there is still some doubt about the election of Matthews in the Second and McMahon in the Fourth district. The Democrats have very large gains in Cleveland, and they also gain in Cincinnati, but the Republicans gain other parts of the State. They claim the State by 8,000 majority.

The most important influence noticed in Cincinnati was the Israelites almost unanimously voting the Democratic ticket. The Republican franchise succumbed to the argument that Cincinnati must look for Southern trade.

The returns from West Virginia show Republican gains, so much so that Republicans hope to carry the State, but the returns show the very opposite. Democratic papers say that the counties yet to hear from are ones that favor the Republican votes to speak of, and will not increase the Republican gain.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I 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 race. 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 word *three*. 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 folks. 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. I 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 gallon of hickory-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 growing nice; they are nearly big enough for Thanksgiving 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.

Yours, LYDIA B. WILSON.

GREENWICH, Oct. 5, 1876.

Charade.

I am composed of 7 letters:
My 1st is in leave but not in go.
My 2d is in rest but not in work.
My 3d is in large but not in small.
My 4th is in slab but not in plank.
My 5th is in tree but not in root.
My 6th is in pain but not in hurt.
My 7th is in appear also in dart.
My whole is the name of a beautiful flower.

MARK WARNER.

Top-Knot.

"Mamma! mamma!" said Benjie, coming in from his play, with a sober face, "my little speckled chicken wants to get into Snowball's coop, and Sarah wouldn't let me put him in; she said Snowball would peck him. She wouldn't mamma, would she?" She's just as kind to her chickens as can be.

"Yes, dear; but she would be very likely to peck one that is not her own. I think Sarah is right. Hens very seldom let any other chickens come near their own. But I once read a pretty story—a true one—of a hen that had lost her own eggs, and took care of some motherless chickens. Shall I tell you?"

The cloud left Benjie's face instantly, and sunshine came back at the mention of a story. "A little girl," said mamma, "had two pet hens. She called Top-Knot and Speckled-Breast. They were both sitting at the same time, with ten or twelve eggs apiece.

"One day a stray, hungry dog found Top-Knot's nest, where she had laid it a moment to get food or water, and took every one of her eggs for his breakfast."

Benjie's eyes opened wide. "Why, mamma, what a dog! Bruno wouldn't touch an egg."

"No, because he is a good, trusty dog, and we would not like to have the eggs taken. But all dogs are fond of them, and this poor stray dog was very hungry. Bruno is well fed three times a day, you know."

"Well, it was too bad," said Benjie, "the little girl was sorry, I guess."

"Yes, she cried very hard about it. And poor Top-Knot was terribly distressed. Soon afterward the other hen, hatched ten tiny yellow chicks, as pretty and soft as could be; but in a day or two she died, nobody could tell why."

"The little girl took the chickens in her apron, put them on the soft green grass, and scattered crumbs for them; but they did not know how to pick them up; they were so young."

"Top-Knot came along and saw them."

"She began to peck at them, and pick up crumbs, as if she wanted to show them how to do it, and soon the cunning little chicks were warm, under her wings. They said there more than an hour."

"From that time she took care of them, just as if they were her own, and brought up a pretty brood."

"A good hen is not a necessity, for every city knows no law."

Kansas State News.

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

P. C. YOUNG, of Iowa, has leased buildings at Louisville, Miami county, with a view of starting a pottery. He has discovered an inexhaustible supply of blue clay in that locality.

"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 doesn'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 breeze waited 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 a half in height, put forth leaves, and is one of the many evidences of the fertility of even a Kansas church cave-trench.

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 Coffeyville, a number of desperadoes went to the meeting-house, and calling out John Sarcocle, 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 Shelley, another of the gang, and hanged him. It is said that the affair is a continuation of the feud 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 as they marched headed by Banta's Band, to White Church. The band played several tunes on the street before starting. After arriving 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 B. Goodin made a decided hit, putting himself, to the satisfaction of all, squarely on the green-back 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 Leonard 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 breach of horses of Leonard's that got into Hegwer's pasture. On the evening of the murder, Leonard 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 anger manifested on either side. Their talk was so low that a Mr. Youman, a townsip constable, who was a short distance off, did not hear what was said. Hegwer was standing with his arms folded, he suddenly sprang forward and struck Leonard with a knife which he had concealed in his bosom. Leonard 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. Leonard, 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 respectable, father a prominent lawyer—has no friends west. He was buried at Diamond Springs."

GOODIN AT BALDWIN.

A Great Gathering of Grangers and Citizens on the Old Camp Ground—A Great Day for Reformers.

[Correspondent *Kansas City Times*.]

One of the greatest meetings of the campaign has just closed (Sept. 23d.) after a day of interesting exercises. The various granges represented occupied all the fore part of the day in addresses from distinguished grangers. Among the many speakers were Capt. Tuttle and J. E. Stevens,

of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Mr. Stevens' address was listened to with the closest attention for nearly two hours, as in earnest, eloquent language he laid before the patrons the great plan of co-operation in disposing of their products and buying their goods.

At the close of Mr. Stevens' speech everybody 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 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. E. 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 heartily 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 in 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 unmasked in the contraction of the currency and in the demonetization 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 voiced forth 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 hear 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 force 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 District. The universal wish was expressed as friends and neighbors parted for home was, "I wish there had been ten times as many grangers here to-day to have heard that speech."

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

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

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will send any part of the following list of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON WELL-IMPROVED

PLANES, on five years

time, at 10% per

annum, with interest

lower rate of interest

than ever before charged in this State.

J. E. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kas.

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

CENTAUUR LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

Antioch, Ill., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

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

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

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

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

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

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We have high praise to give to your liniment for the relief it affords to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials.

For Wounds, Galls, Scalds, Ring-bone, &c., and for Sore, 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.

For more particulars, send for a copy of the

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 Dey St., New York.

and send for a copy of the

Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper.

and send for a copy of the

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Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking and Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for

Sale. Coins, United States, State and

County Bonds Bought and Sold.

Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over

will be received at the banking house during

the usual banking hours, and will draw in-

terest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid

semi-annually in the months of April and Oc-

tober 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

36 years; 2 months; 6 days; while at 8 per

cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 2

years; 4 months; 10 days; or at 10 per cent

\$32,000 in 36 years; 6 months; 5 days; at 1

per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in

60 years and 7 months, or during the life-

time of many a young man now 21 years of

age, \$100 would of course increase to \$100,

000 in the same time.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40

years.

There is no Sore it will not Heal,

no Lameness it will not Cure, no

Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Hu-

man, Body, or the body of a Horse

or other Domestic animal, that

does not yield to its Magic Touch.

A bottle costing 25c, 50c, or \$1.00,

has often saved the life of a Human

Being, and restored to life and use-

fulness many a Valuable Horse.

J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at

prices that defy competition. I would call especial

attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods

now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style

of finish and price, has never been equaled in

Franklin county. Call and examine my stock be-

fore purchasing. Yours respectfully,

J. A. GUY.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors

and Honey,

THIS SEASON.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

4-12

Lawrence, Kansas.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this

House, I am ready to furnish the traveling public

with first-class

ACCOMMODATIONS

Price, \$3.00 per day; board by the week at re-

duced rates; Omnibuses run to and from all trains.

Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-14

GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1860

JAS. G. SANDS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SHERMAN HOUSE, 7d east of Smith

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the

traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka

and Santa Fe Depot.

Lawrence, Kansas.

J. GARDNER, EMPORIA.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL F. CARY,
OF OHIO.

Independent State Ticket.

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

County Ticket.

For Senators—**Charles Robinson** and **Robert Morrow.**
County Attorney—**Wilson Shannon.**
County Clerk—**B. D. Palmer.**
County Clerk—**B. F. Diggs.**
County Superintendent—**Edgar A. Brown.**
Representative 25th District—**John S. Riggs.**

Independent National Platform.

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

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

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

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial. Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, victims of the greed and avarice of the American people, who would gladly and promptly take at par the bonds made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and six-tenths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

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

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles:
1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.
10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be enacted as will put it beyond the reach of speculation and 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 have with an honorable recklessness.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public examples of graft and dishonesty to go uncondemned.

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

B. F. DIGGS.
As will be seen we have put up the name of B. F. Diggs as candidate for county clerk. We do this for three reasons: the first is, Mr. Diggs has for the last four years been laboring earnestly in the interest of the people

of this county, and against the bondholder, having at several different elections ridden night after night for weeks at a time speaking to the people, urging them to stand firm for their rights, and he did all this without receiving a cent, or even a thank you, and we believe in rewarding when we can those who work for the best interest of the people.

Second. Because in so doing we endorse the action of the Reform Board of Commissioners who appointed him, and we have reasons to believe they are not dissatisfied with their action in that respect. We think the convention should have endorsed the Commissioners in what they did in filling the vacancy. We are sure the people of Douglas county will do so.

And, third, a large majority of the 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 control in a great measure the prices of their own produce. It is the lethargy, 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 friends 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 polite bow for the many courtesies extended during our sojourn with them.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.
All who desire to form their opinions, unbiased by any local prejudices, may be pleased to know the following facts: The University charter, clearly contemplates a full course of instruction for teachers. It specifies "six departments of instruction. Among these is one called the 'Theory and Practice 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, the Regents had not felt warranted in opening more than the one department of "Science, Literature and Arts." Additions to this had been discussed from time to time by the Regents and other friends of the institution, but no move made to secure Legislative aid for additional instruction, much less to secure the requisite force for properly conducting another full department.

November 1875, the Regents in their report urged the necessity for the early completion of the new building, and asked the Legislature to appropriate

\$25,000 for the purpose. Though \$10,000 less than heretofore asked, this sum was deemed sufficient, in view of the reduced price of material and wages. In place of granting the sum asked, the Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for "finishing necessary recitation rooms in the new University building, provided that the Regents of the University shall immediately organize a Normal Department, &c."

This condition was fixed without previous consultation with the officers of the institution. No provision was made for extra instruction. The evident intention of the Legislature was to open the two departments quoted from the charter, and thus provide for the instruction of teachers as heretofore required of the Normal schools. 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 comfortable rooms into most inviting departments for both teachers and students. They have finished a flight of stairs from basement to second floor, and greatly improved the heating apparatus in the building. To entitle 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 for extra books or instruction, thirty-five bona fide Normals were enrolled, and the work of instruction carried through the spring. This fall 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 by the numbers who have sought admission.

The question now is, shall this department be sustained? In the University as now organized, all the academic work is provided for; all the rooms for recitations, all the apparatus and cabinets; all the appliances 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 force. Three additional teachers ought to supply the extra labor for 150 Normals. No extra fuel is required. The janitor work is but slightly increased, and we regard ourselves safe in the estimate that the Normal Department 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 University.

LETTER FROM HONORABLE EDITOR 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 our next Congressmen. Will they be greenback men or hard money men? These are the questions the people are to decide in November next. Now in our opinion the financial question is "the question" paramount to anything else, and I often think if the people could be taught to see the deplorable condition our country is in, and the cause of it, a remedy could be applied immediately. But the people are bound to party, and the great mass of them do not know why it is a hard matter for the masses of the people to

cut loose from the old party that they have trained in so long, the son is a Republican because his father was; the son is a Democrat because his father was one; and so it goes. Now we believe it is the duty of every good citizen 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 meet and put in nomination such men 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 Tilden. 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, that a greenback President and Congress would be elected this fall. But 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 Democratic President is elected, and should veto any measure looking to a greenback currency, that they stand firm and pass it over his veto; these are the kind of law makers we want. We have had enough of contraction and resumption; we want a Peter Cooper currency, and we have faith to believe all will be well.

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 banks six per cent. annually on security bonds, and twelve per cent. more or less, over the counter, or eighteen per cent. in all. Eight hundred millions of currency through the banks would cost 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 twenty-three years."

DEAR GOVERNOR:—I think this is a correct diagnosis of the disease. All this talk about over-production, inflated 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. If the tax-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 they ought? Nobody should vote for Hayes or Tilden because he thinks Cooper cannot be elected. Hale and Fremont were not elected. The vote cast for them was as bread cast upon the waters. It did not take it long to get back either.

How do Goodin and Haskell stand on the only issue before the country? I suppose, of course, they both endorse their party platforms.

I am glad to see that you are renominated for the Senate. It is a wonder that the old money backed did not insist on having some of the wool Democrat put on the ticket. If the Demo-

crats had endorsed Hudson, the whole State ticket would have been elected in the interest of the people. Anthony will get it now, and you will have two years more fraud and theft.

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 Bankers.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

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

BIG MEETING IN DONIPHAN COUNTY.

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. Driscoll, 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 eyes at the revelation 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 for a Greenback Club. Mr. Driscoll 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.

PETER.
SEVERANCE, Kan., Oct. 7, 1876.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1876.

Wheat—medium fall extra... \$4.50 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.10 @ 1.20
No. 3... 1.00 @ 1.10
No. 4... 1.00 @ 1.10
No. 5... 1.00 @ 1.10
Corn—No. 2 mixed... 41 @ 42
Corn—No. 3 mixed... 38 @ 39
Oats—No. 2... 30 @ 31
Butter—No. 2... 20 @ 21
Eggs—No. 2... 17 @ 18
Dry Salt Meats—shoulders... 8 @ 9
Bacon... 10 @ 11
Lard... 10 @ 11
Butter—Dairy... 20 @ 21
Butter—Country... 18 @ 19
Eggs—No. 2... 17 @ 18
Butter—No. 2... 20 @ 21
Butter—No. 3... 18 @ 19
Butter—No. 4... 16 @ 17
Butter—No. 5... 14 @ 15
Butter—No. 6... 12 @ 13
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Horticultural Department.

Storing and Keeping Apples.

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

The size is 24 by 33 feet, two stories of eight feet each, set over a cellar with a seven foot wall. Common fence boards are used for studding and sheathed on the outside 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 under 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 one-fourth of an inch so as to admit a free circulation of air from below, passing into the ventilating chimneys through holes cut through the inside sheeting, and passing into the open loft and escaping 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 center 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 evenly; 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 cost all completed, and painted, is about \$700.

The description is given thus, particularly 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 impetus be given to apple-raising.

The packages I use I find very convenient 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 out 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 scarlet 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 much better growth. They are broad and 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 Suequero, which is the Indian name for Brandywine. It is a valuable raspberry for transporting a long distance to market, though its reputation has suffered improperly by reason of Bristol and other inferior raspberry plants being sold for Brandywines.

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 superabundance 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 Brandywine, though large quantities of Bristol have been sold as Brandywines.

The Delaware is a new seedling recently raised from the Hornet, combining the large size, firm flesh, and luscious qualities of its parent, with canes perfectly hardy without protection. The fruit is large and pointed. In color and shape it is similar to the Hudson River Antwerp. The cross diameter is the same as the Herbine, three-fourths of an inch; the length is greater, being 27-32 of an inch; it commands the highest price in the market.

The Pearl is a bright red, medium size

handsome, firm berry; bush dwarfish; a slow grower, with thick, tough foliage. Needs good strong land and high cultivation in order to produce even medium crops of fruit.

Two Important Items.

Fifty-two years ago Mr. George Cole, Sr., one of the respected fathers of our county, planted on his farm in Woodcock tp. a number of peach trees. Several of them are still alive and thrifty, having borne fruit every season except 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 fence rows, it has not been interfered with by the plough or any other cultivation, the *tansy* as well as the peach trees have maintained themselves against both weeds and worms for fifty-two years. As *tansy* 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 cousins-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 larva food for the lemon-colored moth that flits 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 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.—*Crawford (Pa.) Journal*.

Fall Planting.

Fruit bearing trees, shrubs, vines and brambles may be transplanted in the fall, and very often under more favorable 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 season of the year where 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 fruit-trees, either in the garden or the orchard. 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 no control. The spring may be backward enough to hinder planting of trees in a way in which they should be set out to insure success. All other things being equal, there is no doubt that spring would be the better time to plant trees. 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 ants 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 hoe, they soon deserted their pleasant homes. Mr. W. is also confident that he has protected his cucumber and squash vines from the striped bug and the hateful, odorous 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. Westcott, 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." It is a sort of promiscuous assemblage of flowers of all sorts and hues. When the flower buds were all properly planted, a large quantity of flower seeds of all kinds were left on hand, which it seemed a waste to throw away. So a border was prepared around the outer edge of the garden—in this instance the land thus sown amounted to more than half an acre—the seeds were all thoroughly mixed and sown promiscuously, forming indeed a "wild garden."

The Household.

TOMATO PICKLES.—Slice one gallon 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 spice; 2 of ground mustard; 1 of cloves; 4 of cinnamon; 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 on the top and cover with cold vinegar. This cannot be excelled. The 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 table-spoonsful 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 fond 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 put 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 beans, bake slowly as long as your dinner hour will allow. A dish of mustard, grated horseradish, 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.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are
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AND DIURETIC.

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 taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Fatness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scalds, Infamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cures scrofula and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Expulsion of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, Irritation of the Throat, the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

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 public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is **VEGETINE**?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is **NATURAL**, **PURE**, **EDIBLE**. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood, the source of all nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep. It has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great **BLOOD PURIFIER**. It is a soothing remedy for scrofulous humors. It has relieved and cured thousands of all very pleasant to take, every child likes it. It cures and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it fair trial for your complaint; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted 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. Knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it all the way. I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I feel that all the suffering I have undergone, and the loss of time and money, was all for nothing. I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.
C. H. TUCKER, Pass Agt Mich. C. R. R.,
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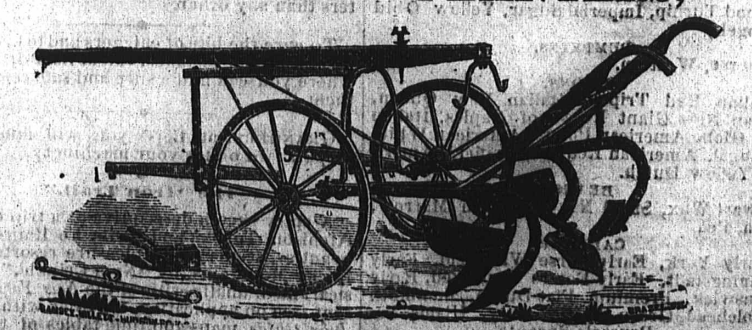
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Farm and Stock.

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 opposition from the numerous friends 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 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 prove a success just in the ratio as they prove themselves to the public better than the competitive system. That they have thus far 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 co-operation 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 in the annual exchange of the productions of industry of every kind are rapidly getting less each year, and the exchanges 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 co-operate with each other so as to cut off the unnecessary expenses of superfluous intermediaries 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 pursuits are from year to year arranging 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.

Most people persist in understanding high feeding to mean that which will produce fat; and if this view is taken in feeding hens, then the same result will come as in feeding Short-horns for fat—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 go to that purpose rather than to the secretion of milk—so an exclusive diet of Indian corn for hens will produce fat instead of eggs. Eggs are largely albuminous, and to produce them the hen must be fed upon food rich in nitrogen. We believe in high feeding for every purpose; but high feeding in its true sense, means feeding full rations for the special purpose intended. If you wish to produce fat, give them food best fitted for that purpose; but if you wish to produce eggs, then feed full rations containing all the constituents of the egg in the right proportion. Hens are fond of animal food, because the eggs they lay are almost chemically identical with beef or mutton, or other flesh. Beans, well cooked, are found to be excellent food for laying hens, 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 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 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.*

Asbes.
Many farmers have no convenient place in which to store their ashes, and consequently they put them in barrels outside of doors. Too often these are left uncovered, or the covers blow off, 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. On the contrary they would apply them to their crops. If a man has a good place in which to store them, one in which they cannot 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 spring. 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 lengthwise along the rows. They are very good for vines in the garden. But for any crop, the best economy is to save them till spring and apply near the roots of the growing vegetables. If put on the ground out of season, much of the potash will be dissolved and washed away. In most seasons the application to grass land has a very beneficial effect. Care should however be taken never to scatter unleached ashes too thick over the ground.

Horses for Farmers.

For the ordinary American farmer, who cultivates the average-sized farm, in a variety of crops, a breed of horses is required suited to the heavy work of the farm, the hauling of crops to market, and also possessing the fleetness desirable in carriage horses.

Such farmers cannot afford to keep separate teams for draft and carriage purposes. They want horses which, when hitched to the plow, will move with anyfielding strength through sod and stubble, will draw the wagon loaded with grain, hay corn or roots, to the barn or stack, the loaded manure wagon over the soft, yielding earth, that will force the reaper through the stoutest grain, or the mower through the thickest grass, that will move wagons heavily 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, whether 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 as complete possession as the white daisy has attained. I have spent at least one hundred dollars in fighting 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 I looked 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 being overrun with foul stuff to an alarming degree. I am tempted to send a sample of seed wheat sent me from a Troy dealer; also grass seed, to illustrate what stuff is put on the market. There ought to be a law to punish such dealers. As it is, we farmers would do well to let them alone.—*D. S. B., in Prairie Farmer.*

Fattening Fowls in Two Weeks.

A writer in the London *Field* states that poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness needed for marketing purposes, in a fortnight or three weeks at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, scalded in milk or water—the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening, just before going to roost, and given a plentiful supply of pure fresh water, plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with their other feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone and poured over the meal. This renders the flesh firmer than it otherwise would be. When fit to kill, feeding should be stopped for twelve hours or more, so that the intestines may become comparatively empty.

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 the nearest approach to it is scalded oil meal. This, like milk, holds its nutriment almost 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; yet nothing, except milk, will equal the effect of a pint of oil-meal to a pig. Oil-meal and bran—two quarts of bran to a pint of oil-meal—will cause young pigs to expand with great rapidity.

Good Advice.

We occasionally hear of a farmer who has decided not to do any fall plowing. Now we advise everybody to go right on with their work just as they would if they had never heard of a grasshopper. Plow and drag your land, tear out the cocoons, and expose them to the sun and rain; in this way you will destroy the greater part of them; and we now have reason to hope that what you do not destroy, their natural enemy, the little "parasite" will. Don't indulge for one moment the thought of lying down, and letting the "hoppers" run over you. "They that plow, shall reap."—*Glencoe Register.*

Hogs in Illinois.

The *Prairie Farmer* calls the attention of the swine raisers to the fact that the returns show that the number of hogs in Illinois, this year, is 170,000 less than last year, and that the number last year was about 800,000 less than that of the year before. This, together with the fact of a continuous and increasing consumption of the hog products throughout the world, does not, it thinks, look like any over-supply.

The crop of wool harvested in Michigan this year is larger than ever known before.

Veterinary Items.

Balky Horses.

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

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 small rope 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 his 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 thoroughly; 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 generally cure; but if the sweeney is bad, more applications will perhaps be needed. The following is another cure: Take oil origanum and spirits turpentine, each one part; wet 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 grease 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 drench 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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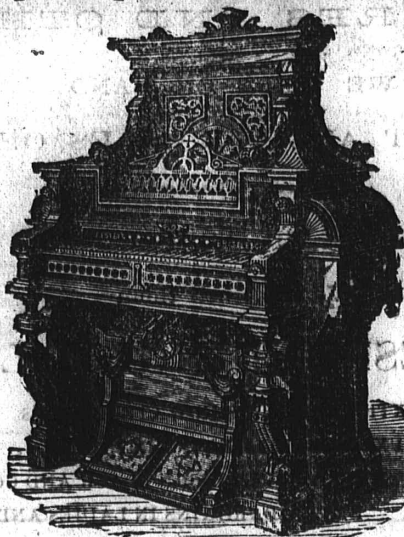
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USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

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

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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, state companies, livery men and stock raisers, all praise LEIS' POWDER, and its eminent use at the time of the list of Horses and Cattle Medicine.



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



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, a small quantity of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood at once removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in a few days. For Mangy Cattle, your CATTLE also require an alternative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
 In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
 sitting in and for Douglas County, Kas.
 Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. Robert R. Dunbar,
 et al., defendants.

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

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

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of
 the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of
 Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public
 auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in
 hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever
 of the said Robert R. Dunbar and Elizabeth Dunbar,
 and each of them in and to the following de-
 scribed premises, to wit: The southeast quarter,
 the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half
 of the southwest quarter, the south half of the
 northwest quarter and the east half of the north
 half of the northwest quarter, all being of and in
 the southeast quarter of section number twenty-
 three (23), township number twelve (12), south of
 range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal
 meridian, with appurtenances, in the county of
 Douglas, 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 12th day of October, 1876.
 H. S. CLARK,
 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

41-5t
 Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all per-
 sons interested in the estate of Thomas Banks, de-
 ceased, that I will make final settlement of the
 business of said estate, with the Probate Court of
 Douglas county, Kansas, on the 24th day of Octo-
 ber, 1876.
 JULIA A. MICHAEL,
 Administratrix.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



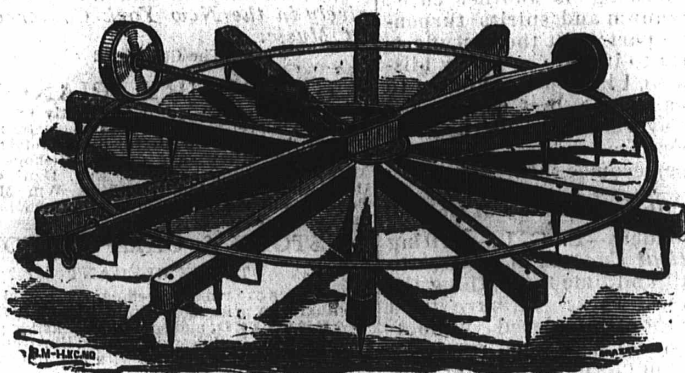
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THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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

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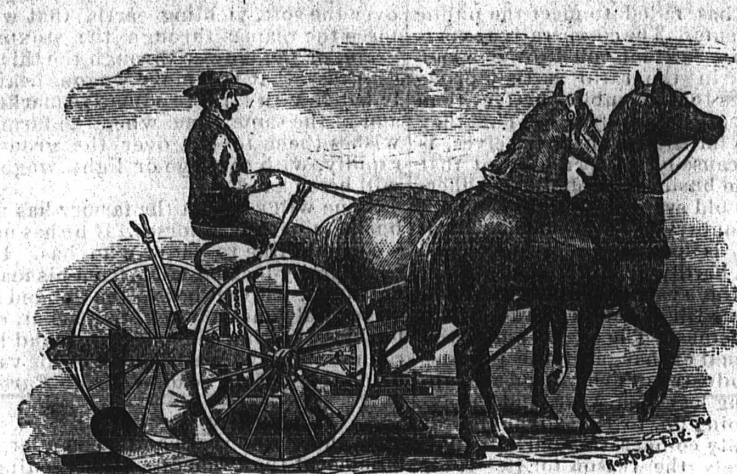
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BOOTS AND SHOES!

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FLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

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LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

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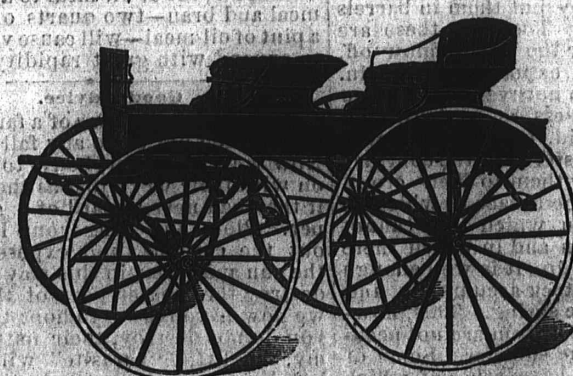
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"WAIT FOR THE WAGON AND WE'LL ALL TAKE A RIDE."

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