THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.---NO. 35. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, AUGUST 31, 1876. WHOLE NO. 239.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage
For a mansion tall and grand,
Or exchange a little grass plat
For a boundless stretch of land—
Yet there's something brighter, dearer,
Than the wealth we'd thus command.

Though we have no means to purchase
Costly pictures, rich and rare;
Though we have no silken hangings
For the walls so cold and bare—
We can hang them o'er with garlands,
For flowers bloom everywhere.

We can always make home cheerful,
If the right course we begin;
We can make its inmates happy,
And their truest blessings win.
It will make the small room brighter—
It will let the sunshine in.

We can gather round the fireside
When the evening hours are long;
We can blend our hearts and voices
In the happy school song;
We can guide the erring brother,
Lead him from the path of wrong.

We may fill our homes with music,
And with sunshine brimming o'er,
If against all dark intruders
We will firmly close the door—
Yet, should evil shadows enter,
We must love each other more.

There are treasures for the lowly
Which the grandest fail to find;
There is a chain of sweet affection
Binding friends of kindred kind—
We may reap the choicest blessings
From the poorest lot assigned.

HOME AND POLITICS.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

At the head of a pleasant winding road, under the shade of a large elm, stood a small school house. It was a humble building; and the little belfry on the top seemed hardly large enough for the motions of the cow-bell suspended there. But it was a picturesque feature in the landscape. The elm drooped over it with uncommon gracefulness, and almost touched the belfry with the light foliage. The weather-beaten, moss-grown shingles were a relief to the eye of the traveler, weary of prim staring white houses. Moreover, a human soul had inscribed on the little place a pastoral poem in vines and flowers. A white rose bush covered half one side, and carried its offering blossoms up to the little bell. Cypress vines were trained to meet over the door, in a Gothic arch, surmounted by a cross. On the western side the window was shaded with a profusion of morning glories; and a great rock that jutted out into the road, was thickly strewed with Iceland moss, which in the spring-time covered it with a carpet of yellow stars.

It was at this season that it was first seen by George Franklin, a young New York lawyer, on a visit to the country. He walked slowly past, gazing at the noble elm slightly waving its young foliage to a gentle breeze. Just then, out poured a flock of children of various ages. Jumping and laughing, they joined hands and formed a circle round the elm. A clear voice was heard within the school house, singing a lively tune, while measured strokes on some instrument of tin marked the time. The little band whirled round the tree, stepping to the music with the rude grace of childhood and joy. After ten or fifteen minutes of this healthy exercise, they stopped apparently in obedience to some signal. Half of them held their hands aloft and formed arches for the other half to jump through. They then described swift circles with their arms, and leaped high in the air. Having gone through their simple code of gymnastics, away they scampered, to seek pleasure after their own fashion, till summoned to their books again. Some of them bowed and courtesied to the traveler as they passed; while others with arms round each other's necks, went hopping along, first on one foot, and then on the other, too busy to do more than nod and smile as he went by. Many of them wore patched garments, but hands and faces were all clean. Some had a stolid, animal look, but even these seemed to sun their cold nature in the rays of beauty and freedom which they found at school. The whole scene impressed the young man very vividly. He had asked himself why it could not be always thus, in the family, in the school, everywhere. Why need man forever be a blot on Nature? Why must he be coarse and squalid and gross and heavy, while nature is ever radiant with fresh beauty, and joyful with her overplus of life? Then came saddening thoughts, how other influences of life, coarse parents, selfish employers, and the hard struggle for daily bread, would overshaddow the genial influences of that pleasant school, which for a few months gilded the lives of those little ones.

When he repassed the spot some hours after, all was still, save the occasional twittering of birds in the tree. It was sunset, and a bright farewell gleam shown across the moss-carpet on the rock, and made the little flowers in the garden smile. When he returned to the city, the scene often rose before his mind as a lovely picture, and he longed for the artist's skill to reproduce it visibly in its rustic beauty. When he again visited the country after midsummer, he remembered the little old schoolhouse, and one of his earliest excursions was a walk in that direction. A profusion of crimson stars, and white stars, now peeped out from the fringed foliage of the cypress vines, and the little front yard was one bed of blossoms. He leaned over the gate and observed how neatly every plant was trained, as if some loving hand tended them carefully every day. He listened but could hear no voices; and curiosity impelled him to see how the little building looked within. He lifted the latch, peeped in, and saw that the room was empty. The rude benches and the white-washed walls were perfectly clean. The windows were open on both sides, and the air was redolent with the balmy breath of mignonette. On the teacher's desk was a small vase, of Grecian pattern, containing a few flowers tastefully arranged. Some books lay beside it, and one hand an ivory folder between the leaves as if recently used. It was Bettine's Letters to Gunderode; and, where it opened at the ivory folders, he read these lines, enclosed in pencil marks: "All that I see done to children is unjust. Magnanimity, confidence, free-will, are not given to the nourishment of their souls. A slavish yoke is put upon them. The living impulse, full of buds, is not esteemed. No outlet will they give for Nature to reach the light. Rather must a net be woven, in which each mesh is a prejudice. Had not a child a world within, where could he take refuge from the deluge of folly that is poured over the budding meadow carpet? Reverence have I before the destiny of each child, shut up in so sweet a bud. One feels reverence at touching a young bud, which the spring is swelling."

The young man smiled with pleased surprise, for he had not expected to find appreciation of such sentiments in the teacher of a secluded country school. He took up a volume of Mary Howett's Birds and Flowers, and saw the name of Alice White written in it. On all the blank spaces were fastened fern leaves, and small bits of richly tinted moss. He glanced at the low ceiling and the rude benches. "This seems not the appropriate temple for such a spirit," thought he. "But, after all, what consequence is that, since such spirits find temples everywhere?" He took a pencil from his pocket and marked in Bettine's Letters: "Thou hast feeling for the every-day life of nature. Dawn, noon-tide, and evening clouds are thy dear companions, with whom thou canst converse when no man is abroad with thee."

He wrote his initials on the page. "Perhaps I shall never see this young teacher," "but it will be a little mystery in her unexciting life to conjecture what curious eye has been peeping into her books." Then he queried with himself, "How do I know she is a *young* teacher?"

He stood leaning against the window, looking on the beds of flowers, and the vine leaves brushed his hair, as the breeze played with them. They seemed to say that a young heart planted them. He remembered the clear, feminine voice he had heard humming the dancing tune in the spring time. He thought of the mosses and ferns in the book. "Oh, yes, she must be young and beautiful," thought he. "She cannot be otherwise than beautiful with such tastes." He stood for some moments in half dreaming reverie. Then a broad smile went over his face. He was making fun of himself.

"What consequence is it to me whether she be either beautiful or young?" said he inwardly. "I must be hungry for an adventure to indulge so much curiosity about a country school mistress.

The smile was still on his face, when he heard a light step, and Alice White stood before him. She blushed to see a stranger in her little sanctuary, and he blushed at the awkwardness of his situation. He apologized by saying, that the beauty of the little garden, and the tasteful arrangement of the vines, had attracted his attention, and perceiving that the school-house was empty, he had taken liberty to enter. She readily forgave the intrusion, and said she was glad if the humble little spot refreshed the eyes of those who passed by, for it had given her great pleasure to cultivate it. The young man was disappointed, for she was not at all like the picture his imagination had painted. But the tones of her voice were flexible, and there was something pleasing in her quiet but timid manner. Not knowing what to say, he bowed and took leave.

Several days after, when his rural visit was drawing to a close, he felt the need of a long walk, and a pleasant vision of the winding road and the little school-house rose before him. He did not even think of Alice White. He was ambitious, and had well nigh resolved never to marry, except to advance his fortunes. He admitted to himself that grace and beauty might easily bewitch him, and turn him from his prudent purpose. But the poor country teacher was not beautiful, either in face or figure. He had no thought of her. But to vary his route somewhat, he passed through the woods, and there he found her gathering mosses by a little brook. She recognized him, and he stopped to help her gather mosses. Thus it happened that they fell into discourse together; and the more he listened the more he was surprised to find so rare a jewel in so plain a sitting. Her thoughts were so fresh, and were so simply said! And now he noticed a deep expression in her eye, imparting a more elevated beauty than is ever derived from form or color. He could not define it to himself, still less to others; he lingered by her side, and when they parted at the school-house gate, he was half in hopes she would invite him to enter. "I expect to visit this town again in the Autumn," he said. "May I hope to find you at the little school-house?"

She did not say whether *he* might hope to find her there; but she answered with a smile, "I am always here. I have adopted it for my home, and tried to make it a pleasant one since I have no other."

All the way home his thoughts were occupied with her; and the memory of her simple, pleasant ways, often recurred to him amid the noise of the city. He would easily have forgotten her in that stage of their acquaintance, had any beautiful heiress happened to cross his path; for though his nature was kindly, and had a touch of romance, ambition was the predominant trait in his character. But it chanced that no woman attracted him very powerfully, before he again found himself on the winding road where stood the picturesque little schoolhouse. Then came frequent walks and confidential interviews, which revealed more loveliness of mind and character than he had previously supposed. Alice was one of those peculiar persons whose history set at naught all theories. Her parents had been illiterate, and coarse in manners, but she was gentle and refined. They were utterly devoid of imagination, and she was everything in the sunshine of poetry. "Who is the child like? Where did she get her queer notions?" were questions they could never answer. They died when she was fourteen; and she, unaided and unadvised, went into a factory to earn money to educate herself. Alternately at the factory and at the school, she passed four years. Thanks to her notable mother, she was quick and skillful with her needle, and knew wonderfully well how to make the most of small means. She travelled along unnoticed through the by-paths of life, rejoicing in birds and flowers and little children, and finding sufficient stimulus to constant industry in the love of serving others, and the prospect of now and then a pretty verse, or some agreeable book. First, affectionate communion, then beauty and order, were the great attractions to her soul. Hence, she longed inexpressibly for a home, and was always striving to realize her ideal in such humble imitations as the little school-house. The family where she boarded often disputed with each other, and being of rude natures, not all Alice's unassuming and obliging ways could quite atone to them for her native superiority. In the solitude of the little school-house she sought refuge from things that wounded her. There she spent most of the hours of her life, and found peace on the bosom of nature. Poor, and without personal beauty, she never dreamed that domestic love, at all resembling the pattern in her own mind, was a blessing she could ever realize. Scarcely had the surface of her heart been tremulous with even a passing excitement on the subject, till the day she gathered mosses in the wood with George Franklin. When he looked into her eyes to ascertain what their depth expressed, she was troubled by the earnestness of his glance. Habitually humble, she did not venture to indulge that she could even be beloved by him. But when she thought of his promised visit in Autumn, fair visions sometimes floated before her of how pleasant life would be in a tasteful little home, with an intelligent companion. Always it was a *little* home. None of her ideas partook of grandeur. She was a pastoral poet, not an epic.

George did come, and they had many pleasant walks in beautiful October, and crowned each other with garlands of bright autumnal leaves. Their parting betrayed mutual affection; and soon after George wrote to her thus: "I frankly acknowledge to you that I am ambitious, and had fully resolved never to marry a poor girl. But I love you so well, I have no choice left. And now, in the beautiful light that dawns upon me, I see how mean and selfish was that resolution, and how impolitic withal. For is it not happiness we all seek? And how happy it will make me to fulfill your long-cherished dream of a tasteful home! I cannot help receiving from you more than I can give; for your nature is richer than mine. But I believe, dearest, it is always more blessed to give than to receive; and when two think so of each other, what more need of heaven?

"I am no flatterer, and I tell you frankly I was disappointed when I first saw you. Unconsciously to myself, I had fallen in love with your soul. The transcript of it which I saw in the vines and flowers attracted me first; then a revelation of it from the marked book, the mosses and the ferns. I imagined you *must* be beautiful; and when I saw you were not, I did not suppose I should ever think of you more. But when I heard you talk, your soul attracted me irresistibly again, and I wondered I ever thought of you otherwise than beautiful. Rarely is a beautiful soul enshrined in a beautiful body. But loveliness of soul has one great advantage over its frail envelop, it need not decrease with time, but ought rather to increase.

"Of one thing rest assured, dear Alice, it is now impossible for me ever to love another as I love you."

When she read this letter it seemed to her as if she were in a delightful dream. Was it indeed possible that the love of an intelligent, cultivated soul, was offered to her, the poor, unfriended one? How marvellous it seemed, that when she was least expecting such a blossom from Paradise, a stranger came and laid it in the open book upon her desk, in that little school-house, where she had toiled with patient humility through so many weary hours! She kissed the dear letter again and again; she kissed the initials he had written in the book before he had seen her. She knelt down, and, weeping, thanked God that the great hunger of her heart for a happy home was now to be satisfied. But when she re-read the letter in a calmer mood, the uprightness of her nature made her shrink from the proffered bliss. He said he was ambitious, would he not repent marrying a poor girl, without beauty, and without social influence of any kind? Might he not find her soul far less lovely than he deemed it? Under the influence of these fears she answered him: "How happy your precious letter made me, I dare not say. My heart is like a garden when the morning sun shines on it, after a long cold storm. Ever since the day we gathered mosses in the wood, you have seemed so like the fairest dreams of my life, that I could not help loving you, though I had no hope of being loved in return. Even now I fear that you are acting under a temporary delusion, and that hereafter you may repent your choice. Wait long, and observe my faults. I will not try to conceal any of them from you. Seek the society of other women. You will find so many superior to me in all respects. Do not fear to give me pain by any change in your feelings. I love you with that disinterested love which would rejoice in your best happiness, though it should lead you away from me."

This letter did not lower his estimation of the beauty of her soul. He complied with her request to cultivate the acquaintance of other women. He saw many more beautiful, more graceful, more accomplished, and of higher intellectual cultivation; but none of them seemed so charmingly simple and true as Alice White. "Do not talk to me any more about a change in my feelings," he said, "I like your principles, I like your disposition, I like your thoughts; I like your ways; and I always *shall* like them." Thus assured, Alice joyfully dismissed her fears, and became his wife.

[*Concluded next week.*]

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired the reason for doing so. "Surely, father," said the son, "you told me to vote for measures, and if Peck is not a measure, don't know what is."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your valuable paper a column dvoted to the interests of the young folks, and thinking you had not heard from this part of the country, I thought I would drop you a few lines. We have fifty acres of corn. The early planting is good, but the late corn is almost a failure, on account of so much dry weather. Wheat was very good; oats was a failure. We live on a timber farm, and we have a nice lot of hogs, and a good bunch of cattle. Our stock of hogs are Poland-China and Berkshire. Our school will begin about the middle of October, and I expect to go all winter. I am fourteen years old.

Yours truly, LEMUEL COPPAGE.

SUGAR CREEK, Linn county, Aug. 21, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—Last week I made a visit to a neighbor of mine who I should judge is a lover of natural science, from his rare collection of birds, insects, reptiles, minerals, &c. Among his collection I noticed a number of Indian arrowheads, supposed to date back to the Mound Builders. The workmanship on them is very fine, and with only stone instruments to make them with, it seems almost wonderful. He also has a a very fine vineyard and it is unnecessary to add that I did ample justice to both, and I do not regret that I did. We have been having very pleasant weather lately, and plenty of rain. More anon.

Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.

DOUGLAS CO., Kan., Aug. 28, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—The weather is very pleasant now after the rain, and everything looks nice. The turkey-hen has five little turkeys; she had six but one died. Corn looks nice; so does my flowers. Father is making hay, and he had one whole stack to spoil. I am sorry that I did not write last time. Mary went away this morning. Mother got the picture named God's Promise. We think it is pretty.

Yours, LYDIA B. WILSON.

GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, Aug. 25.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write a few lines for your paper, as I think it is very kind in you to give us little folks a chance to write. My home is in Jefferson county. I came to Lawrence to go to school. I am twelve years old; have four brothers and one sister. Five of us will go to school next term. Once I sent you a charade and you made a mistake in my name, and read it Flora A. Stoner. My name is

FLORA MAY STONES.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21, 1876.

Mr. EDITOR:—We sent for one of your premiums, and we think that it is beautiful, and we owe many thanks to you, and also to the National Art Company. My father went to California last winter and we think of going there too this fall, and if we do we still want your paper, and mamma expects to call at your office soon and settle with you.

ADDA JARRET.

VINELAND, Kan., Aug. 25, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a boy fourteen years old. I and a hired hand broke sixty acres of prairie this summer, and we are a stacking oats, and the people are about done. Pa is taking your paper and I hope that you will receive my letter. Yours truly.

W. H. KEENE.

PARKERVILLE, Aug. 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never wrote to your paper. I am going to send you a puzzle: There is a certain digit, multiply by other digets and the product of them added together will equal the first digit. What is that digit?

Yours truly, W. H. KEENE.

PARKERVILLE, Kan., Aug. 12, 1876.

Charade.

I am composed of five letters:
My first is in pen also in paper.
My second is in straight also in taper.
My third is in girl but not in boy.
My fourth is in mill but not in toy.
My fifth is in key but not in latch.
My whole is a kind of fowl.

FLORA MAY STONES.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 27, 1876.

Enigma.

I am composed of 33 letters:
My 8, 21, 18, 4, 33, is a country in Europe.
My 28, 12, 8, 20, 6, 2, 31, is one of the U. S.
My 29, 27, 10, 30, 13, 9, 23, 6, is another of the U. S.
My 18, 17, 19, 1, 7, is a city in Great Britain.
My 14, 25, 16, 24, 22, 5, 9, 28, 23, is a country in North America.
My 32, 29, 21, 15, 20, is a chain of mountains in South America.
My 21, 10, 32, 26, 11, 9, is a Territory of the U. S.
My 29, 32, 7, 23, is a county in Iowa.
My whole is the name and address of the Judge of the Republican Judicial Convention.

J. R.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28, 1876.

Answer to James Stepp's charade, "Rag Baby;" to Lavina Hovey's conundrum, "Often."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severence, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
E A Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
B L Beebee, London, Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J F Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt, Allen county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
7 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.
11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indianola.
13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
19 Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.
21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
29 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.
Riley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.
Montgomery County Commercial Agency. Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency. James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, capital $25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company. Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency. H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company. W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler county—Butler County Agency. J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association. T. A Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Ellsworth county—Ellsworth County agency, Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Clay County Patron's Commercial Agency. W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa county—Ottawa County agency. D. D. Hoag, agt., Minneapolis.
Franklin county—Franklin County agency. Jasper Robinson, agt., Ottawa.
Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory. James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency. G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

From the State Lecturer.

We publish below communications from W. S. Hanna, Lecturer Kansas State Grange, replying to an interrogation by Bro. St. John concerning the organization of a pomona grange, and this reply is intended to answer all who have written to Bro. Hanna for such information:

BRO. ST. JOHN:—It is necessary for me to only tell you how to write a constitution for a pomona grange. From the secretary of a subordinate, get Report of National Grange for 1875. On page 93, read and adopt. Add these from Constitution of Kansas State Grange, now in force:

ART. Each subordinate grange within the jurisdiction of this grange may elect at any regular meeting, any Fourth Degree member in good standing as delegate to this grange.

ART. All meetings shall be open to Fourth Degree members, except those for conferring the Fifth Degree, which shall be conferred four times during the year, at the regular meeting in January, &c.

ART. The dues (not less than 25 cents per quarter) payable in advance, and if not paid in three months after due, the person shall not be allowed to vote nor participate in the proceedings.

ART. The admission fee for the Fifth Degree shall be $2 for men and $1 for women.

Each pomona or district grange, at its first meeting in each year, shall elect its officers who may be installed at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose, and shall, at the same time the officers are elected, elect a board of trustees, who shall act as a board of arbitrators to hear and decide all differences or disputes which may arise between members of different granges, or between any two or more subordinate granges within its jurisdiction; and shall have power to hear and decide subject to appeal to the State Grange, all questions of grievance, and when an appeal is taken a full copy of the proceedings in the case shall be certified to and sent to the executive committee of the State Grange. Installations of the officers may be public if desired by the grange.

Whenever any member of a pomona or district grange shall cease to be a member in good standing in the subordinate grange, his membership shall cease in the pomona grange, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of each subordinate grange to send quarterly to the secretary of the pomona grange a list of all delinquents not in good standing in the subordinate grange.

Another letter of the same date from Bro. Hanna, is as follows:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of two articles through the State agency—one a fine buffalo robe, on which my father saved $5; a freerstone chimney, on which I saved $5 on Ottawa prices. Had we known about being able to order lumber in lots from Kansas City, we might have saved the Patrons in this county considerable money in this way.

Wolf Creek Grange saved over $300 on corn shipped to State agent, and different farmers saved from 3 to 7½ cents per bushel by shipping their own corn. As soon as we commence to ship ourselves, of course, corn advances here, though it does not change at Kansas City. We know it must pay to keep a grange agent to ship grain and produce, and at the next meeting of the county grange, Tuesday, September 19th, we propose to try to start such an agency.

W. S. HANNA.

From Sedgwick County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Ninnescah Grange is still alive. We commenced with thirteen members July 10th, 1873. We have had two deaths out of our little thirteen members, some two or three gone by dimit, but we too can count nineteen, with more coming in. Our agency has started again in Wichita. We are talking up co-operation on the Rochdale system.

Wheat crop generally poor, oats were a failure, potatoes no account, corn will be tolerably good.

Yours Fraternally,

ZARAH MCCLUNG.

CLEAR WATER, Kansas, Aug. 22d, 1876.

National Grange.

A writer in the *Grange Correspondent* elucidates his ideas concerning the proneness of the National Grange to wander, and thinks it should have a permanent location. We are inclined to believe that the correspondent is right in the main. He says:

The recent action of the National Grange Executive Committee in selecting Chicago as the place of meeting of the next session of the National Grange is in harmony and accord with the action of many other bodies both political and religious. The effect of such action is doubtless to spread abroad a wider acquaintance with men—to diffuse a larger knowledge of a country's resources, and promote a larger and deeper social feeling in the community. Its effects upon these bodies as a business association is more problematical. Our State Legislature and the Congress of the United States, which are supposed to legislate for a whole State, and for the entire Union, have found a different system to work best.

Here it has been found that constant and ready access to the Archives of the Public Offices, of those entrusted with the execution of the laws, was essential to successful legislation. Heads of departments are to be consulted; bills and accounts examined; cost of work in various sections of the country grappled with; facilities of procuring materials of this kind, or that investigated, as well as the cost of labor in the section where they are proposed to be utilized. These, and a thousand other kindred and collateral questions, arise every day, and their easy and correct solution depends as much on the fullness or the paucity of information that is obtainable on these points by the members as on the skill and ability of the committees who may have them in charge, or of the proposer of them.

Indeed the experience of the day is, that individual members who may be influential in deliberative bodies, or the committees who may propose or have in charge a given subject, are far more easily biased than the individual members.

The farmers of the land are a stable people, fond of their homes and its surroundings. They delight in "home cheer" in which their neighbors can join. They are not a peripatetic people to be found traversing the country as tourists seeking pleasure, or as speculators seeking to make "corners" on their stay-at-home neighbors. They believe in their newspapers of which they are the most constant subscribers, even if not the best paying ones, this arising through carelessness alone, and not through design.

All these home associations and feelings are broken up by constant changes. The Charleston convention recognized this fact when it sought to secure a permanent place of meeting for the National Grange. Unable to agree, the subject was referred to the executive committee for decision. Every member of the order knows how this committee after visiting many places in the West, decided by a close vote upon Louisville. And this fact of stubborn adherence to preconceived opinions appears all through the Louisville deliberations. Every attempt to confirm the choice was purposely beset with obstacles. The National Grange was not "duly incorported according to the laws of Kentucky," and therefore could not acquire "title to property," there; no suitable building for its purposes could be procured, although a hall seems to have been easily enough found for the "Public Installation of Officers," and the public parlors of the Galt House were sufficiently large and comfortable, and private enough — far enough removed from gossiping, prying eyes, for the deliberations of the largest secret society in the world, with over a million of active members. Little old Charleston, "the city by the sea," had a "hall" the year before large enough for its purposes, but the memories of "Southern Hotel hospitalities" at St. Louis seem to have carried the day, just as the memories of these two seem to have concurred in securing the "Palmer House" in Chicago this year, as the only place fit for it to meet in there.

In all seriousness, then, let the order remember that no other order has ever chosen hotels to meet in when possible to avoid it. Let them remember such are not favorable to economy, however much they may be to comfort. They are not favorable to privacy as is well attested by the Proceedings at Louisville, where names of members who voted for and against officers appeared in the public papers, but are not on the minutes.

The way to change this is to have a "Hall" of our own somewhere, one adapted to our wants. These wants are few and simple. A room to meet in, a few committee rooms, some for the secretary and his records, and one for a museum, in which shall be placed models of the agricultural implements and machinery of each State, specimens of its grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, either in plaster or by chromos properly colored, together with those of its choice stock. Such a building with modest surroundings in accordance with the tastes and habits of the great mass of the farmers would be worthy of them and would be worthy of a visit. As things now stand, with the precedents of three years before us, and the fourth at the doors, it seems safe to predict that the National Grange is to have no fixed home with "farmer-like surroundings," but that the future will, like the past, find it a wanderer over the land occupying "Parlors in fashionable Hotels" for its *Temple and Shrine* with long sessions and longer bills.

Brother Patrons, your "*Founder*," years ago, in the infancy of the order, favored a fixed "Home" at Cincinnati, because of its central position." It is with you to decide whether it shall be so or not. The place is not so essential as the *habitation*. Who ever knew a successful, prosperous, well-to-do farmer, who moved every year? Trying a wheat and corn farm one year; a cotton and rice one the next; a tobacco and hemp one the third; while on the fourth he would stop all and try the "commission and forwarding business" in grain, flour, bacon, lard and live stock?

It's an old saying, "a rolling stone gathers no moss;" would it be too much to say that a man who was always traveling "a sight-seeing" rarely accomplishes anything of special importance in any walk or profession of life? It is the "stay-at-homes," the men who read, reflect, investigate, experiment, and note the results, who are the world's levers.

Why He Joined the Grange.

The following sensible remarks were made by Bro. T. K. Beecher, a prominent Patron of Steuben county, N. Y., before a large meeting in that county not long ago. The proceedings of the meeting were published in the *Husbandman*:

I am often asked why I joined the grange. I answer: Because it is the only secret society which fully commands my respect. Every stump speaker and every politician has told you that you are the great important class of society. I have no desire to flatter in any way but the truth nevertheless must appear to all on a moment's reflection that we must all come to and rely on the actual producers of food. Farmers do not realize their nobility. First they make the mistake of measuring their success by money. The chances are, if the farmer aim to get rich he will be ruined. He has sought the least of the blessings of farm life. Happiness can not be measured in cash. Fresh air and health cannot be bought with money. We can buy peanuts, dresses, horses, but we cannot buy the gifts of God. Farmers have only God above them. They are nearer him in their labors than any other class of workers. The farm is a good place to live, it is a poor place to get rich, for the getting rich robs it of all its charms. There are few farmers who do not work more than they need to. They make slaves of themselves. They need more relaxation and social culture. Right here comes in the grange movement. It is because it is calculated to mitigate some of the evils of the farmer's life that it has my hearty sympathy and support. Because you are Patrons you have ceased your labors and have put aside your cares and have come here to-day with your families for recreation and enjoyment. It is good for the old folks and it is good for the young folks. The girls can see what other girls are wearing. The boys can see whether they dare propose or not. When I was examined for a granger, I was asked what was my principal crop. I replied: "Canada thistle." I was asked if I kept milk stock. I said I did; and when asked what, I replied, "A cat with four kittens."

But to be serious. I have had experience in every kind of farming except plowing. My experience was on a farm of six hundred and forty acres in Illinois. We used gang plows, the plowman riding. Our nearest neighbor had a field of corn containing two thousand eight hundred acres. He was miles off. You do not live so far apart. Yet farm life tends to isolation, and it is good to be brought together in the grange meetings and such gatherings as this. This large gathering has been bountifully fed, and yet no one has said "money," here to-day. You have come together with a bounteous supply of good things provided. God was wont to bring his people together three times a year. A whole week each time was spent in recreation and social pleasures. He set you the example. It you seek to enjoy your lives, to make yourselves better, to be honest workers and avoid seeking to be rich, you certainly ought to have happy and comfortable lives. Look around you when you get to your homes, whether you be keepers of sheep, breeders of cattle or poultry, however well your flocks and herds are tended, see if you are not neglecting your wife and children. I would set at your feet to be taught of farming, but there is another crop which I know more about than you do. For twenty-eight years I have been striving to teach men how to became better, and how to raise up families to bless them and their fellows. I ask you not to forget this crop, this family circle. Go home and talk over this culture with your sons and daughters, with one another and improve all the opportunities which the grange affords.

Missouri Agricultural College.

The Boone County Grange appeals to the Patrons throughout the State to co-operate with them in securing, by State legislation, such pecuniary aid as will put the agricultural college into good working condition, and furnish it with all needed facilities for imparting any and all instruction necessary to fully equip our farmer boys for the active duties of life. This appeal is made in accordance with the recommendation of a joint committee of the grange and of the curators of the institution, The committee, among other things, has the following to say and which we most fully endorse. "The Patrons of Boone county appeal to their brethren in other counties of the State with all the more confidence, inasmuch as they themselves, in conjunction with their fellow citizens of Boone, have already given $217,000 for the university and its departments, which has been expended in land and buildings; $90,000 of which sum was expended in the establishment of the agricultural college. One of the fundamental principles, and perhaps the most commendable features of the grange movement, is its purpose to foster education, and to advance the intellectual interests of its members, and thus prepare them for the highest social advancement in happiness, and also fit them all the better for securing and guarding their financial interests. In every department of human affairs, those are most successful whose minds are best cultivated and informed.

"Farmers can never hope to attain that position and influence in the country to which the importance of their occupation so justly entitles them, until they realize the power of mind over matter, and attach a higher importance to the diffusion of knowledge, and educate and train themselves for the higher and more responsible positions of life. We are complaining to-day that our influence is not felt in shaping the policy and affairs of the nation, that our interests are not properly considered by those who are called upon to frame and execute our laws. Are we not, as a class, more to blame for the condition of affairs than any one else? Will clamor or complaint ever gain for us the consideration and respect of other classes of society? Education alone will not enable us to compete successfully with others in the great battle of life, and give to us our proper weight of influence, both socially and politically."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Granges in Chemung Valley.

The *Husbandman* thus speaks of the three best granges in the State of Pennsylvania:

The three most remarkable granges in this State in point of numbers and influence are Penn Yan, Yates county; Chemung Valley, Chemung county, and Sherman, Chautauqua county. Of these Sherman has the greatest membership, its list exceeding that of Penn Yan by nine, and Chemung Valley by twenty. A visit to Penn Yan last week, on the occasion of a harvest feast at which twelve were advanced to the highest degree, was productive of the most gratifying surprise, for it showed within the gates, the men and women who have given high character to the agriculture and the society of a county which ranks among the first in the State in its wealth and intelligence. The meeting, by special invitation of the Chaplain, Mr. Farmer, was held in his house, which in its spacious dimensions was quite too small for this magnificent grange while at work. But when the doors were opened and the generous host led the way to the beautiful lawn, where the tables were set under the spreading branches of the old elms, the scene was suggestive of the highest social delights. After a proper time given to the refreshments, in which more than two hundred persons participated, there was vocal music and then an address by Hon. T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, after which the happy meeting dispersed, each person carrying home pleasing anticipations of further enjoyment already planned by the great hearted proprietor of the grounds, who is awaiting for the approaching brilliant nights, when he proposes to supplement the radiance of the harvest moon by lanterns distributed among the elms, and to invite his neighbors and friends to assemble there again for speech-making and such other enjoyments as will be compatible with the time and occasion.

Patrons' Insurance.

The Patrons of Tompkins county, N. Y., recently organized an insurance company for the mutual benefit of the order in New York. A correspondent of the *Husbandman* in speaking of the plan of organization, says:

All risks taken are governed by articles of association and by-laws. Risks on first-class farm property one-tenth of one per cent. for five years, and one dollar for survey and policy. In case of a loss exceeding the amount of funds in the treasury, assess each member according to the amount of his policy.

The association is governed by one director from each subordinate grange in the county, who is the agent for the company. Also a president, secretary and treasurer, elected by the association. No risks are taken outside of the order. To show the interest manifested, I will say that within five days after the applications were placed in the director's hands, the secretary received applications to the amount of $133,000, and within twelve working days had increased it over $200,000, and we have just made a commencement. The compensation of directors is two dollars per day while employed for the association. The salary of the president, secretary and treasurer is to be fixed by the directors. No high salaried officers are to be paid.

A Note of Warning.

The time is now at hand when it behooves every Patron to bridle his tongue. We are on the eve of a political campaign that promises to be at least as hot and perhaps hotter than any of the previous campaigns. It is but natural that men should differ in opinions, and in each grange may be found men of all political parties and faiths.

A word of caution right here may prevent some one from thoughtlessly saying a word that will wound the feelings of a brother. There is nothing gained by these disputes when they extend beyond an appeal to logic or reason. No man ever convinced an opponent by using harsh words and arousing his anger. Criminations and recriminations always do harm and never good.

If the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is worth anything it is worth preserving, and a political campaign with all its attendant denunciations and partisan strife, is an ordeal through which it can go unharmed, only when brotherly love is cultivated and the utmost charity exercised towards each other by the members. There is nothing more valueless or unreasoning than anger; don't let it get the better of you. —*St. Louis Journal and Farmer.*

We make the following extract from a letter to the *Patron's Helper* by Bro. A. B. Smedley:

In traveling through the different States studying the condition and growth of the order, I sometimes wonder whether due credit will ever be given to the men who have labored so earnestly to build up. If ever the history of this work is written it is to be hoped that at least due credit may be given to those men in every State who have labored so faithfully and in a majority of instances unselfishly, to promote the real interests of the organization, both in its material and intellectual aspects. When we consider that this is the only possible hope for the elevation of the farming class into the full condition of citizenship and material prosperity, we should not be too chary of words of encouragement to those who have so nobly aided in the work.

THE Patrons of Husbandry have erected an elevator at Clay Center.

The *Patrons' Gazette* says: In our eagerness to reform abuses, and to relieve ourselves from the exaction of a great army of non-producers, who wring their wealth from the productions which they handle, we are somewhat apt to forget that the most important object to be attained by our order is the improvement of agriculturists. It is for mutual benefit and assistance that the Patrons of Husbandry have combined; and cheapening the cost of transportation and supplies which cannot be produced on the farm is only a small comparatively unimportant part of the great work to be accomplished. The pecuniary profit will be much greater if we succeed in raising ten bushels more wheat upon each acre than we now do than that which would be derived from an addition of five cents per bushel to the price now received, or deducting of the same sum from the cost of marketing. A man will succeed best when he confines his attention to that branch of industry with which he is most familiar; and if our granges will pay more attention to discussing improvements in methods of agriculture than they now do the time and labor so bestowed will bring full reward.

From Vermont.

Vermont has been greatly benefited by its two hundred and ten granges with their fifteen thousand members, and the only hope for the deserted farms of Vermont lies in the grange. When the grand list was taken in Windham county, there were in the county three hundred deserted farms. One town in which our forefathers settled and made money while they were clearing up the heavy forests, building stone walls, and making many improvements, Their sons and grandsons have left those farms for the large cities and the West. Many of them these hard times are eking out a miserable existence in the cities, allured there by the hope of speedy wealth. While a few of them have hoarded up great wealth, an unnatural state of business has been produced, and sin and shame, swindling, robbery and corruption greatly multiplied. The grange will elevate the farmer's life and keep many of our young men upon the farms, and bring prosperity again to our now desolated land.—*Vermont Farmer.*

Ceres, Pomona and Flora.

I have been thinking of a plan by which we may decorate our State Grange hall next winter—for we are now at the middle of the year again, and amid the cares of this busy season, thought will reach out to the future. As we have yet no fixed place of meeting and cannot embellish a hall permanently, let us prepare during the summer and fall as opportunity offers, boquets of grasses, grains and flowers, ready to put up on short notice in the form of bowers, wreaths, crosses, etc. Let us hear from all, and see what ingenuity can suggest toward making the next session of the State Grange a success, not only for business but for pleasure; and these intimations which we hope to have from all who hold our order dear, shall apply to the trimming of a home for every Patron and a hall for every grange.—CERES in *Colorado Grange.*

Grangers ask for equal rights and exact justice—nothing more, and they will take nothing less. They concede as much to all others. They wage no war upon legitimate enterprises. They look upon the merchant as a link in the chain which has grown unnecessarily long. Certainly they have no personal feelings in the matter, but they think they can improve upon the old system by shortening this chain. Farmer's pockets are empty, not from want of economy, not because they do not labor from sunrise to sunset, not from want of resources, but because equal rights have been denied. They desire to enjoy more of the wealth they create. They seek to free themselves from debt and heavy mortgages, and are struggling to do so by the only means which appear available for them.—*Exchange.*

Brother R. V. Thurman, past master of Oak Hill Grange, Larue county, Ky., visited this office and represented the order as flourishing in his co unty. They have a grange co-operative store at Uptonville, on the Rochdale plan, and it is giving general satisfaction. It has made many friends to the granges, who before the store was started opposed it. Allowing all farmers and mechanics to take stock has so popularized the co-operative store, that merchants have no material left on which to work up opposition to the grange store. This is maintaining the position we have taken on co-operation. Co-operation, if wisely managed, will give additional strength to the grange.—*Colman's Rural.*

From the Master of the Indiana State Grange.

Permit me to say that I regard the "*Patrons' Pocket Companion*" as the best work published in the order. Fraternally,

HENLEY JAMES.

AUGUST 23, 1876.

Every Patron who desires to be well posted in the law and usages of the order will endorse the above when he sees the book. It bears studying every day. For sale at the SPIRIT office. Cloth, plain, per copy, 60 cents. Leather tucks, gilt edge, $1. Send mony to us and get a copy.

Very encouraging reports come to us of the continued success of business transactions by the Patrons of Husbandry. The following from the *Chronicle* shows what is being done in Dickinson county:

The business of the Patrons' elevator has opened very satisfactorily, having received in the sixteen days it has been in operation 16,291 bushels of wheat and shipped, in the same time, fourteen cars of wheat—all netting the shippers, from 2½ to 7c per bushel over what could be realized in the home markets. This is certainly a "soft thing" for Patrons.

The Ohio State Agent says: Patrons, your methods of co-operation and prompt payments on purchases at time of making the same, has opened a new era in the business world, and dealers and manufacturers are learning that you are getting your eyes open, and that while you understand tilling the soil, you have, like Rip Van Winkle, after his twenty years' sleep, wakened up; and although you would not have believed had you not seen with your own eyes, how completely the unnecessary middlemen had you under their control, now you have shaken off your lethargy and are prepared to make a vigorous fight for your rights, till they are completely secured.

Co-operation should be the maxim of the order. If one wheat thresher will do the work of a single township, unite and run it. If one reaper and mower will do the work of six farmers, co-operate and so use it and save four-fifths in capital invested. Likewise co-operate in everything that will pay a dollar to the parties uniting and that is practical. We have too much invested in idleness. Whatever we buy we should pay for in cash, and when we sell our products we should receive cash. If we invest in steam powers keep the boiler hot by directing the power aright.

There are a large number of co-operative stores, in Maine, either in operation or contemplated, under the various management of State, county and subordinate granges.

Kansas State News.

A NEW cheese factory is to be built in Greenwood county.

THE Eureka *Herald* says the corn crop in Greenwood county will be immense.

THE fall term of the Manhattan Agricultural College begins to-day, (Thursday 24th).

THE report that Wild Bill was killed at Deadwood, Idaho, a short time since, has been confirmed.

BLACK-LEG has broken out among the cattle in Morris county. Several head have died of the disease.

PRAIRIE chickens all over the State are suffering about this time. Don't shoot a quail, it will cost you something.

ACCORDING to the Larned *Press* there are only 1776 dogs in that town. Good place to establish a sausage factory.

A MAN named Schames, living a few miles north of Junction City, was drowned the other day while fishing with a seine.

A FARMER in Pottawatomie county raised this season 906 bushels of barley of a fine quality on twenty-three acres of land.

THE Salina *Herald* says that many prieces of corn in Lincoln county will yield 90 bushels per acre and the general average will be about 50.

THE Council Grove *Republican* says that a $7,000 diamond was one of the trifling curiosities carried by a Commercial House guest last week.

A MAN named McHenry, of Wyandotte, took two little girls out riding Monday evening, and when alone with them in the woods brutally ravished both. He is out on bail.

THE Olathe *Progress* says that their town is full of tramps and thieves and it is no uncommon thing for persons to wake up and find a burglar in the house. Shoot 'em!

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

TWO individuals named James Venable and Calvin Howerton, got into a quarrel Saturday night, near Wathena. Venable now carries his nose in a sling, and stands on his head when he wants to hear.

THE Elkhart (Ind.) *Observer* says: "Our observation has led us to believe that the soil of Kansas is the most productive in the world—producing crops of every description in prolific abundance."

GUS ZEEK attempted to pull Jack Kellogg out of a house the other night at Columbus, Cherokee county. They carried Gus home piece by piece, Jack having had a knife in his hands at the time.

A YOUNG man by the name of McGill, of Leavenworth, was accidently shot in the shoulder on Thursday morning by a pistol in the hands of a friend. The wound, though painful, was not serious.

THE late storms nearly drowned the people out at Junction City; the *Union* says that the railroads were washed out, cellars filled, in short, Junction City was about the wettest place to be found in Kansas.

IN Sumner county they have the Egyptian wheat which resembles millet. The heads are ten to twelve inches in length, well filled with seeds, on stalks seven feet high. It is said to be an excellent forage plant.

CHETOPA *Herald:* "We are informed on good authority that the order removing the land office from Independence to Parsons has been issued from Washington and the office will be immediately removed in obedience thereto."

A HORSE attached to a buggy floated down the Kansas river Monday. It was probably abandoned in crossing some stream which had risen suddenly. A cow also, with barrels, drift wood, etc., have been seen. So says the *Nationalist* of Manhattan.

A CAT at Iola, Allen county, killed 154 rats, the other day, in two hours and fifteen minutes, piling the dead bodies up in the back yard near the fence. There is no doubt as to the reliability of this little story, as the proprietor of the feline told it himself.

TWO stable boys took a horse one night and drove to a dance fourteen miles distant. The owner followed, and drove the horse home. It died, and the owner secured judgment of $150 against the boys. An appeal has been taken. This occurred at Abilene.

DR. D. H. PAINTER of this city performed a skillful and delicate operation on Wednesday last, he succeeded in extracting a Tæniæ, or tape worm, 150 feet long from a child of Horatio Little's in the northern part of the county. So says the Council Grove *Republican*.

A MAN and woman, the latter dressed in men's clothes, are carrying on thieving in a bold style in the southern part of Washington county. They went to the house of a Mrs. Manders and robbed her of all she had, and then came in the night and got $500 that had just been paid her.

AN immense swarm of grasshoppers from the northeast alighted down on Rooks county last Sunday, but, after taking a thorough drenching from a cool and heavy rain storm that very opportunely followed them, they left next day for the southwest, without having done a very great amount of damage.

WATERVILLE *Telegraph:* "Mrs. A. Bennett, who was bitten by a 'hoop snake' while attending a picnic, has about recovered. She was bitten on the hand, and in a minute her entire arm was fearfully swollen. Over three quarts of whisky was given her before it took any effect. The snake was pronounced to be what is called a 'hoop snake,' and had a horn on the end of its tail somewhat resembling the spur of a rooster. It is the first one of the kind we ever heard of in this section."

A GIRL named Reynolds, living in Wyandotte county, burned up the house in which her parents were living the other day, out of revenge for a fancied slight. She is a hard case in every sense of the word; has been an inmate of a house of prostitution in Kansas City. She is now in jail at Wyandotte.

AN informant of the Hays City *Sentinel* tells of a terrible water spout that visited the vicinity of Kill Creek in Osborn county last Saturday, inundating the valley,. and destroying crops, cattle and property of all descriptions, in its course. A Mrs. Brighton with her two children and Mrs. Green were overtaken and drowned in the flood. This is the second visitation of such a storm in Osborn county this season.

TWO negro boys, who had been following a circus, were suspected of thieving, and the irate showman suspended them twice, running them up the centre pole of the tent, when they confessed, and gave up several watches and some jewelry, which they had secreted in a lumber yard, and $133 in greenbacks, which was sewed in one of their vests. The boys were fastened in the cage with the hyenas and taken from Marysville to Hanover.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* well says: "Some farmers burn their straw and others let it remain just as it comes from the threshing machine, and in consequence it soon becomes wet and spoils. This is very short sighted policy. The straw should be regularly stacked as fast as threshed, and with as much care as hay. It will then shed water and stock will eat it and be glad to get it. The farmer that does not take care of what he has is not likely to succeed, and in fact, he does not deserve to."

AN informant of the Larned *Press* says: "The Texas fever has been raging among the stock, in Barbour county, doing considerable mischief. The estimate among the cattle men, is that, in that county alone, the damage done will amount fully to $10,000. In some cases persons who had only one, two, three or four head of cows, their only dependence for milk and butter, lost them all. One man who had six head of fine domestic cows, and which were his sole living, lost five of them and the sixth was ailing, thus reducing him from a good living to abject want."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

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 unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

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

The genuine 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 mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 761 Broadway, N. Y.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[*Letter from a Postmaster.*]

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs. J. B. ROSE & Co.:

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have thousands of similar testimonials.

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA.

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

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says:

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

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-tf

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Lawrence, - - - - - Kansas.



All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store. 10-1y



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

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

Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for 5cts.

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

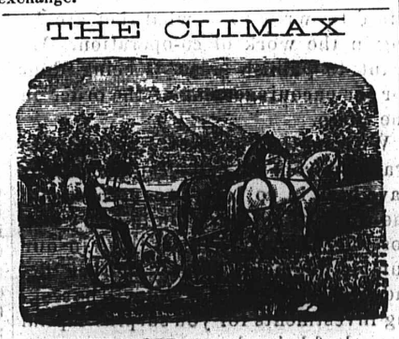


"Steinway & Sons" and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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

THE CLIMAX



MOWER

& REAPER,

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

GIBBS & STERRETT M'F'G CO.,

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

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST.

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

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

BEES! BEES! BEES!

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I WILL SELL

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Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey,

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THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

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

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 141 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

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WAGONS,

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Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

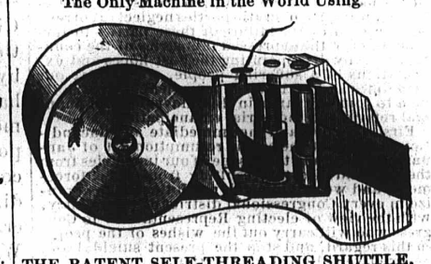
Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &C.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

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



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

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

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOM'ODATIONS

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

12-tf GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

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AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

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J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

J. A. GUY.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN.

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

Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pottawatomie county.

Secretary of State—WM. M. ALLISON, of Cowley county.

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

State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jefferson county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen county.

Associate Judge—WILSON SHANNON, of Douglas county.

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

Independent National Platform.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independent State Platform.

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

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

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

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

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

5. That we regard the act of Congress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal 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 henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

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

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

A TRIP TO SOUTHERN KANSAS.

At the request of Bro. F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman of executive committee of Kansas State Grange, we visited Southern Kansas, and in company with Bro. Dumbauld, traveled over some of the counties, and lectured to the Patrons on the work of co-operation. Everywhere we went good crops were seen, and the farmers all seemed cheerful, and hopeful of much better times in the future than in the past, especially those who live on the Osage lands, the title of which has just been settled by act of Congress in favor of the settlers. In Labette county we found twenty-three steam threshers, all steaming away, threshing out the wonderful crop of wheat that meets the eye on every hand.

Labette county is the home of Milt. Reynolds the great writist; and we learned as we traveled over this county that Milton was the almost unanimous choice of the people for State Senator. Mr. Reynolds has rendered valuable service to the settlers on the Osage lands, in assisting them to save their homes, and they feel like repaying him in this way. Milt. is a good one, and if elected will no doubt continue to work in the interest of the common people.

Bro. Dumbauld is hard at work getting stock for a district co-operative association. The district comprises fourteen counties in southeastern Kansas. When we left there Bro. Dumbauld had about seven thousand dollars in stock taken. When three thousand more is taken they will commence business with headquarters at Humbolt.

Now if the Patrons of the State will take stock in a State co-operative association with headquarters at Kansas City, Kansas, we will be in a situation to furnish all the supplies needed by our brothers, and also be able to handle the produce and stock of the members of the association to the best possible advantage, and with this accomplished we will be ready to get in direct communication with the co-operative societies of Great Britain. When this is done the latter societies propose to furnish us what money we want at one per cent. above the Bank of England rates, which will be about five per cent. per annum.

We want the brothers all over the State to write to us what they are doing in the work of co-operation. We want to publish what is being done for the encouragement of the order in the State.

We want the Patrons of Husbandry to wake up from the half sleep which they have been in so long—go earnestly at the work of co-operation in every way possible. If you will do this, in our humble jugment before another decade shall have passed, you will be seeking investments for you surplus capital instead of being borrowers.

Brethren, will you go at it? We will do all we can to assist, but without *your* co-operation we cannot accomplish much.

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The managers of the Kansas City Exposition are making greater efforts than heretofore to hold another Exposition and Agricultural Fair this fall from September 18th, to the 23d, both inclusive. Although not to be held in our State, it is nevertheless the desire of the association that it be generally known to our citizens that the Exposition will be largely composed of Kansas productions, and some of the most important departments will be under the direction of Kansas men. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott. Of all the years in the history of Kansas certainly none have been so favorable. everything considered, as the present for the display of our productions. While our representation at Philadelphia is astonishing the world with its superior excellence, let us add to the valuable rseult that must certainly follow by improving the opportunity offered by the Kansas City Fair Association, and place a goodly selection of Kansas fuits, grain, stock, &c., by the side of Missouri in the coming month.

Hon. W. L. Parkinson, of Ottawa, was nominated for judge in the 4th district on Tuesday, by the Independent Reform party. Mr. Packinson is a young lawyer of fine ability, popular in his own county, as has been shown in his second election to the State senate. The nomination is a good one, and should receive the hearty support of the whole district.

Hons. Samuel A. Riggs and E. G. Ross will speak in Clinton, Saturday evening, Sept. 2d. Let everybody turn out and hear these gentlemen; their speeches will be in the interest of the people and the people's money.

LYON COUNTY AND PETER COOPER.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are having copious showers; corn crop is already out of danger from drought, and a very good yield is expected, but not so large a yield as a year ago. Politics seems to be the all absorbing topic nowadays; we are nearly all greenbackers down this way; Independents, Republicans, and Democrats. We will unite, I think, on the election of Representatives and State Senators, and put greenback men in the field to make a fight with the Republican nominees. The county ticket—that is most of the ticket—will be endorsed, as the nominees are greenback men. You see that this movement will be reached by legislation, and it matters little about local officers. Our legislative and senatorial convention is set down to convene August 24th, at Grange hall, Emporia, Kansas. You see, Mr. Editor, we are alive to our interests, and are waking up, and are beginning to realize our financial condition, that we should have seen years ago, as Congress has been run by money and a corrupt ring of unprincipled set of politicians, in the interest of the moneyed power of the East, and to the detriment of the laboring classes generally, and as long as we truckle to the two great parties in power, we may expect to see our interest as the laboring and producing classes trampled under foot. If we are so prejudiced and firmly bound to the two old parties that we cannot go to the polls and vote our interest, we ought to suffer, and will suffer and will be no better than serfs. The two leading parties are controlled by money and a set of leaders that are (we believe) masters of them to be trusted, and we have repeatedly asserted it, and will assert it again, that until we can learn to come up to the polls and vote our interest, we will never get relief, they are our convictions. The great moneyed power will take care of itself, and take care of us, if we are too ignorant and too much bound up by party ties to allow us to walk up to the polls and elect men to our legislative halls that will look after our interests. I attribute it to the ignorance of the people for so much bad government. We do not read and post ourselves. A large per cent. of the laboring class do not take any paper, or take only one paper, and consequently get only one side of the story; and thus they are led astray by the press, the office-seeker and the tricky politician; and so it goes. We have always thought that when two-thirds of the people in the West are turned out of house and home by the lucky money lender we will get our eyes opened and learn to use the ballot to our own interest. At this stage of the game it is almost an impossibility to send a good man to Congress from Kansas. Good, honest, temperate men are brushed aside, and drunken blackguards are chosen to fill the highest offices in the gift of our people. This is the effect of a strong partisan feeling. The German vote must be carried. We must not attempt to elect a temperance man. And so, as a general rule, third-rate men are chosen, and our best men are left at home. What are we coming to? What do our doctors of divinity think of the wickedness of the people. Is it not time that a reformation should be had?

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug., 1876.

FROM OSAGE COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As the summer is drawing its hot days nearly out, and the fall soon to come, political parties are showing some activity, even down here in Osage county.

Such was the fact last Sunday morning, when two men came to blows on the political issues. Greenback against hard money; some blood and a few scratches, on each about equal. But "all is now quiet on the Potomac." War is fairly begun though, and you may expect to hear of more blood being spilled, as the old war horse and new bushwhacker-killer's blood is up. He will fight the good fight for Greenbacks and Cooper.

You may expect more news from us nearly every week. We shall report everything of interest as it comes to hand. Yours, P. D.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Aug. 23.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ED. SPIRIT:—The Greenback meeting here on Saturday was the largest political meeting ever held in this place. Addresses were made by Hon. A. M. York, Dr. Woodring, Clark, and W. Donnett and others.

The Greenbackers here are decidedly opposed to every compromise, affiliation or fusion with any party. We will give M. E. Hudson our earnest and undivided support.

Yours, N. B. BLANTON.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Aug. 27.

NO SURRENDER TO HARD-MONEY DEMOCRACY.

THE INDEPENDENT REFORMERS WILL NOT BE GOBBLED.

The Facts in the Case.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

Through the medium of your paper, we desire to make a statement on behalf of the Independent party of Kansas, and in justice to M. E. Hudson, the nominee of that party for governor, and to ourselves as members of the State Central Committee.

An effort had been made by gentlemen connected with both the Democratic and Independent parties to devise measures to unite and consolidate the opposition vote to the Republican party.

Up to noon of yesterday, by a unanimous vote of the central committee of the Independent Reform party, it was determined not on any consideration, or under any circumstances, to entertain any proposition to place any other person at the head of the ticket but M. E. Hudson.

After that meeting no other meeting of a quorum of the committee was had. Some talk was had between the rest of the members of the committee, but no unity of feeling prevailed.

Two of the committee, Mr. McMahon and Mr. Williams, were favorable to doing what the central committee were not empowered to do—go before the Democratic convention and declare that the Independent Reform party were ready to sacrifice Mr. M. E. Hudson to the Tilden Juggernaut.

Mr. McMahon finally appeared before the Democratic convention, and, speaking for himself and Mr. Williams, made a statement which would appear as a surrender of the Independent party of this State to the tender mercies of the Democratic party.

Such a statement we believe will not be endorsed by majority of the central committee, and we feel sure that the party which entrusted its interests to the central committee will not endorse it; and we further say that Mr. M. E. Hudson is still in the field as the standard bearer of the Independent Reform party of Kansas. And as members of the central committee we strongly disavow the action, and disapprove the statements made by Mr. McMahon before the Democratic convention.

U. F. SARGENT,
Chairman Committee.

S. H. DOWNS,
Member Committee.

—*Commonwealth, 24th inst.*

RESOLUTIONS FROM WYANDOTTE.

At a meeting of the Greenback men of Wyandotte, Kan., held on the 24th of August, 1876, Mr. A. G. Wolcott was elected chairman, and H. Harris secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the action of the Democratic State convention held in Topeka on the 23d inst., and that we ignore any action taken by them, and demand of the Independent Greenback State central committee that they meet immediately and fill vacancies that have arisen since the nominations made July 27, 1876.

Resolved, That we sincerely and earnestly give our unqualified support to the ticket as nominated July 27, 1876, by the Independent Greenback convention, and whatever nominees the committee may hereafter select to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate any bargain and sale that one or two unauthorized members of the Independent Greenback committee have tried to have accomplished for the benefit of the Tilden Democracy, and call upon the individuals of this committee who have acted so unwarrantedly and officiously in trying to bring disgrace upon the Greenback party, to resign their positions on that committee for betraying the cause they were in honor bound to protect and support.

Resolved, That we fully, earnestly and enthusiastically endorse the letter of the committee published in the Topeka *Commonwealth* of the 24th inst. as given above.

A. G. WOLCOTT, Ch'n.
H. T. HARRIS, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS FROM FORT SCOTT.

FORT SCOTT, KAN. AUG., 25, 1876.

At a meeting of the Independent Greenback men of Bourbon county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we denounce and repudiate any and all efforts made by the two members of our State Committee at Topeka on the 2nd inst., which have a tendency to create a fusion of our party with that of the Tilden Democracy, and we demand that the members so acting resign their places of trust which they have undertaken to so badly betray.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the candidates nominated at the Independent Convention held at Topeka, July 27th, 1876, from Governor down, and we demand of the State Central Committee that they fill any vacancies that may exist, or hereafter occur, with men who stand unqualifiedly for Cooper and Carey.

Resolved, That we will strenuously oppose John Martin and Geo. T. Anthony, the respective candidates of Tilden and Hayes men for Governor upon the principle that we will not compromise with enemies to the great laboring and industrial interests of the country.

Resolved, That we call upon the State Central Committee, or that portion of it which still remains true to our principles, to meet and fill the vacancies existing on the ticket, and to appoint good, unconditional Cooper and Carey men on the committee to take the places of those who would sell us out to Tilden Democracy.

Resolved, That we call upon all County Conventions and Greenback Clubs to join with us in repudiating any partnership canvass or coalition.

U. B. PEARSALL, Chairman.
JAY THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PROGRESS,
OLATHE, Kansas, Aug. 25, 1876.

MR. U. F. SARGENT—*Dear Sir:* We are much displeased over the action of the Democratic Convention at Topeka. The Reformers and Democrats of this county will not support Martin under any circumstances.

Hudson will carry this county by 500 or 600 votes. We want Hudson to run straight through. We want to cut loose from the Tilden Democracy.

Let me know at once what Hudson is going to do. Yours truly.

JAMES WILSON.

JAMES WILSON—*Dear Sir:* Yours of to-day received. I have not yet seen Mr. Hudson since my return from Topeka, but I have no doubt of his fidelity to the cause, and the party that nominated him. He informed me before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, that while he should be glad of an endorsement by that Convention, he did not expect it, and their refusal to endorse him would not effect his candidacy in any manner. I have been home only half a day, and have received many letters and resolutions, all of the tenor of your valued letter. I have personally seen Mr. Beal, our nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Bartlett, our nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction since the Democratic Convention, and they unqualifiedly stand by our whole ticket, with Hudson at the head, and I have no doubt that all our nominees will do the same, as will every true Independent Greenback man in the State. Our Independent flag, thank God, still floats, and he that would tear it down, "shoot him on the spot."

Very truly yours,
U. F. SARGENT.
Chairman State Central Committee.

The following dispatch from New York gives an account of a great coal sale that took place in that city on Tuesday which caused considerable excitement and resulted in a decline in prices: A great coal sale took place to-day, at Hanover Square, which completely blocked coal speculators. Buyers from all parts of the country were present. Intense excitement reigned in the neighborhood, and the wagons, trucks and windows were filled with spectators, while the actual buyers were congregated in a dense mass around the auctioneer's stand. The latter read the conditions of the sale, and announced that it was perfectly *bona fide* and that no reservation was to be put on the goods offered for sale. He said there were four companies represented in the sale, but they were not combined in any way, and no effort would be put forth by them to keep the market up, and buyers could bid and rest assured that their own judgment was all they had to contend with. Delaware and Lehigh first offered 110,000 tons; First thousand tons sold for $3 per ton; prices fell to $2.85 and then to $2.75. There was a decided manifestation on the part of buyers to wait until some one made a purchase, and the others beat down the price. Purchasers were evidently uncertain how far the market might break, and many held back, expecting to get good bargains. In many cases they were successful, as the prices tumbled during the sale. The coal sale continued this afternoon, and all lots closed out. Prices fluctuated a good deal; the full range was from $1.75 to $3.80, according to grade. Towards the close the prices stiffened and ruled higher under the anxiety of the buyers to get desirable lots, but the decline as a whole on prevailing prices was one to two dollars per ton. Other large sales are to follow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 29, 1876.

Flour—medium fall extra	$ 3.00 @ 5.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.14½@ 1.15
No. 3	99⅝@ 1.00
No. 4 red	90½@
Corn—No 2 mixed	42½@ 44
Oats—No 2 mixed	30 @ 34
Barley—No. 2 choice	@
Rye—No 2	52 @
Pork	16.75 @ 17.00
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	6½@ 8⅝
Ribs	9½@ 10
Bacon	7⅞@ 9⅝
Lard	10 @ 10
Butter—Dairy, packed	20 @ 22
Country	9 @ 12½
Eggs	7 @ 10

CHICAGO, August 29, 1876.

Flour	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2	92⅜@ 94
Corn	43 @ 43½
Oats	31 @ 31½
Pork	15.00 @15.90
Bulk Meats	5¼@ 9
Lard	9.80 @ 9.90

KANSAS CITY, August 29, 1876.

Wheat. No. 2, fall	1.08 @1.10
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	99 @1.00
No. 4, fall,	88 @ 89
Corn No. 2 mixed	35 @ 36
Oats	@
Rye, No. 2	41 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August 29, 1876.

Cattle—Native Butchers	$ 3.75@ 4.25
Hogs—Shipping	5.90@ 6.25
Philadelphians	6.45@ 6.50

CHICAGO, August 29, 1876.

Cattle—Good Steers	4.70@ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	5.60@ 6.50

Wheat has fallen a few cents in St. Louis. Barley which was in demand last week at high figures, is not quoted at all this. Pork and lard are falling every week.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

SOME of our farmers tell us that a very slight frost was perceptible on Friday morning last. Nothing was injured.

AN interesting communication from Mrs. S. A. Mack to "Our Ladies," is necessarily omitted this week. Look for it in our next issue, ladies.

THE SPIRIT working corps return thanks to Capt. Lew Green, of Prairie City, for a basket of grapes. We devoured those grapes in a very short space of time.

THE second game of base ball between the printers' nine and grocers' nine of this city, was played last Friday afternoon, and resulted as in the first game, in a victory for the typos. The score stood, Typos 35; Grocers 13. Wm. Moak, of the Brass Alley club, acted as umpire.

DIED, on the 28th inst., the infant son of R. L. and G. F. Frazer, aged five days. In our last issue we noticed the birth of this child, and now it is our painful duty to record its death. The spirit of this little one has gone to its giver and the sorrowing parents will find consolation in the knowledge.

MR. W. E. BARNES, superintendent of the Second district for the Centennial collection, requests us to inform those who intend to contribute samples of fruits, grain or vegetables that they bring them in as early as Monday next, to No. 137 Massachusests street, one door south of Mason's shoe store.

THE executive committee of the Kaw Valley Fair Association have appointed Geo. Y. Johnson to make selections of appropriate premiums to be given at the coming Fair. Some fine selections have been made from Mr. Rushmer's show windows, and all wishing to see these selections can do so by calling at Rushmer's store. The full premium list will be published in about two weeks.

Old Setlers' Reunion and Basket Picnic.

The early setlers of Kansas will have their Annual Reunion on Friday, the 15th of September, at the house of Joseph Savage, southwest of the city. Speaking, music, and a general good time, are the order of the day.

All early setlers are cordially invited to come and enjoy themselves. Come early, and bring your baskets well filled.

Meeting will be called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. By order of the committee.

Personal.

WE received a very pleasant call last week, from Mr. Albert Sincock, of Council Grove. Come again, Albert.

MRS. H. S. PIKE, of Florence, Kansas, is visiting with old acquaintances in the city.

W. S. SHOTWELL and wife, formerly of this city, now of San Francisco, Cal., are in Lawrence visiting friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell express themselves as satisfied with the Pacific coast. We are pleased to see these friends of more youthful days. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell will visit the East and the great show before their return to California.

HON. JOHN R. GOODIN, our respected member of Congress, who has been making a good fight for Kansas during the last session of Congress, called on us yesterday. Mr. Goodin is a genial gentleman, and hosts of new friends are being gathered around him throughout the whole district. On his return from Washington to his home in Humboldt, the citizens turned out *en masse* irrespective of party, and serenaded Mr. Goodin, and he acknowledged the compliment in one of his happy speeches.

From Vineland.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We had a large meeting here on last Friday evening. The hall was crowded. Mr. Wm. Gill spoke first, and his speech was mainly a defense of the Republican party, in support of the honesty and ability and general integrity of the financse, and other legislation of that party. Mr. Gill impressed the audience that he believed it himself and was honest and earnest in his views.

Mr. Lew Green followed in a vivid history of the legislation upon the finances, and the various steps toward resumption and contraction, and held that the financial policy so far had been dictated by the holders of public securities; and that with the silver bill, and other acts smuggled through, a monstrous robbery had been committed against this people. That the Republican party must be held responsible; that it was no longer entitled to the confidence or vote of the laboring man; it had suffered him to be robbed. Its leaders were rotten and corrupt, and could not be trusted. The speaker held that it was not a choice with him between evils, as many Republicans would have it. He would vote for Peter Cooper, and so would the honest verdict of Kansas be if a fair exprssion could be had.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned. A vote of thanks was given to the speakers and great enthusiasm was manifested for Cooper and Greenbacks. W. JONES.

VINELAND, Kan., Aug. 26, 1876.

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

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

A Man in Female Attire.

It is a rare occurrence for a man to don feminine gear and for years carry out the deception, yet such a case was discovered at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, last week, which will doubtless occasion embarrassment to many ladies, who, during their travels on our river palaces, have been waited on by Tom *alias* Esther Shaw, chambermaid. Shaw is a medium-sized, delicate-looking mulatto, about thirty years of age, with a few scattered hairs on his lip and chin, not any more than a large proportion of creole negroes or sufficient to betray his sex. Neatly dressed in calico, and check apron and sun-bonnet, with hair arranged in the most approved fashion, ears ornamented with gold pendants, a plain gold ring on the wedding finger of his left hand, Shaw, late on the evening of the 14th inst., entered the clerk's office at the hospital and in a feeble voice stated that he was ill. Capt. A. Johnson, without hesitancy, and with no suspicion of the applicant being other than appearances indicated—a woman—ticketed Shaw for the female ward, to which place he was duly escorted. That night he was visited, and his case diagnosed as scurvy and general debility, a prescription given, and Shaw still occupied his place in the female ward. The next day, however, the student happened to make his rounds a little earlier than usual, and, feeling an interest in his patient, approached his bedside, when his sex was discovered. When questioned as to his history, Shaw said that he was born in Louisiana, and had been raised in the house with the white children. During his young days he wore smock frocks, and never felt at ease unless so attired. As he grew up he found that men's labor did not agree with him, and therefore concluded that as a woman he could succeed better. Providing himself with an outfit, he sought and obtained a situation as chambermaid on the river steamers, in which capacity for the past ten years he has served without detection.—*N. O. Times.*

A Natural Ice-house.

In Chittenden, Vt., is a sort of natural ice-house, which has hitherto been comparatively little known. The place is a narrow gorge with rocky sides, extending down about twenty feet, and arched overhead with trees. Here an abundant quantity of clear, solid ice can be found during the hottest season of the year. At the upper end of the gorge is a clear spring of water, from which the ice is formed in winter, filling the fissures and crevices between the rocks at the bottom of the ravine. A gentleman visiting the spot last Saturday, one of the hottest days we have ever known, found ice in large quantities.

One fissure eight feet long, three feet wide, and apparently several feet deep, was filled with ice almost blue in its beautiful clearness. This is the ice-house for the people in the vicinity, and here they obtain their supply. Last year ice was taken out in September, and there is reason to believe that it lasts during the whole year. The atmosphere in the vicinity of the gorge is cooled by its frozen treasures, and when the wind is in the right direction a change in the temperature is apparent half a mile distant. At a watering-trough by the road-side, eighty rods away, led directly from the ice-bed, men and beasts are refreshed, with cal ice-water.—*Rutland Herald.*

Fortune's Freaks.

Postmaster General Jewell recently spoke most feelingly to a lady who applied to him for a clerkship. She is the daughter of a member of the Cabinet under a former administration, a gentleman of large means who lived in great state in Washington, and subsequently was minister in one of the most important courts of Europe, where also he maintained an expensive establishment, as his great wealth justified him in doing. That was a score of years ago. The war so greatly reduced his fortune that his children are now compelled to labor for their own support. When Postmaster General Jewell had respectfully listened to the lady's application, he said, in tones of deep sympathy: "It makes me sad for you to ask this of me. Twenty years ago, when I was a mechanic, I was at ——, and your father was minister there, I desired to call on him, but doubted the propriety of my doing so under the circumstances. Now you, his daughter, come to me to ask a $900 appointment. How do I know but what in twenty years my daughter may be compelled to ask a similar favor of one of my successors?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting PHILADELPHIA and wishing to find our store, will please look for the large STREET CLOCK, keeping correct time, hanging just over our doorway, at number 518, MARKET STREET, lettered above it "BENNETT & CO.," and below it "TOWER HALL." Enter just under the clock—this is our only Market Street entrance. If told elsewhere "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it—look for the clock, go in just under it. There are others selling clothing at present in our city, who constantly represent their stores to be ours. We have seen Patrons and others, who have been victimized by inferior goods at high prices, in this way. BE CAREFUL TO LOOK FOR THE CLOCK—ENTER NOWHERE ELSE.

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

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

Only 20 Hours.

Clear the track! The country is saved and you will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In view of the fact that the "*great political campaign*" of 1876 is right upon us, and the prospect of *big crops* all through the entire West—thus insuring a splendid business—were never so flattering as now, the managers of the Old Reliable *Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy* Railroads have resolved to accept the situation, and have agreed to afford the public the *quickest* and *best* means of transit between "*Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joe and Chicago.*" Therefore, from and after June 25th, the train Leaving Kansas City at 4:35 p. m., Atchison at 3:50 p. m. and St. Joe at 5:10 p. m., will arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over two hours ahead of all other lines. By this route passengers have in Chicago a half-day for business or pleasure before taking the afternoon trains for the East or North. Day coaches Pullman sleeping cars run through from Kansas City to Chicago via C., B. & Q. R. R., and from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, via Toledo, Wabash & Western R'y, without changes. For further information address G. N. Clayton, Pass. Ag't, 531 Main street, Kansas City; or T. Penfield, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

N. B.—Ask ticket agents in the West which route makes the quickest time to Chicago.

Centennial Excursionists

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Railway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of famous resorts in New York and Pennsylvania. The Canada Southern is the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressing

FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
25-tf DETROIT.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Mr. E. A. Parker General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City. 12tf

If you want Fine table Cutlery,
" " " Common " "
" " " Queensware Best quality
" " " Common "
" " " Fine glassware
" " " Common "
" " " Fine Goblets or Tumblers
" " " Common " " "
" " " Fine lamps or common lamps
" " " Plated castor or " castor
" " " " Knives, forks, or spoons
" " " A baby wagon
" " " Fruit jars or jellie tumblers

If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. *I am bound to sell.* J. A. DAILEY.
22-3m 11b, Mass. St.

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

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

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS have created a revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c. The White Liniment is for the human family, and the Yellow Liniment is for horses. They are certain, handy and cheap.

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

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

WHALE-OIL soap for trees and plants, at Leis' drug store.

Centennial Barber Shop.

Mitchell & Anderson Proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

Barber Shop.

Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents. First class work done.
12-tf W. H. PEMBLETON.

FLY paper, sure death to flies, at Leis Drug Store.

GRANGERS, at Leis' you will find plenty of *pure* lard oil for your machinery.

Best Baking Stove they ever Saw.

Housekeepers who have used the Charter Oak for years say it is the best baking stove they ever saw, bakes quickly and evenly with little fuel, clean as a pin.

No one should fail to try the hard-water soap at the Grange Store.

Wanted.

From one to three hundred good sheep to keep on shares, from one to four years; or one hundred head of calves to keep all winter.

Address PETER HAMILTON, America City, Kansas.

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

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

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF

CHARTER OAK STOVES

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

CONVENIENCE,
NEATNESS,
—AND—
ECONOMY

And all the essential points that go to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

The Union Building and Saving Association of Lawrence, plaintiff, vs. Henry W. Klemp et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 25th day of September, A.D. 1876,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henry W. Klemp, and John Schwab, Catharine Schwab, Joseph M. Schwab, Mary Schwab, Julia Schwab, Minna E. Klemp, Anna E. O. Klemp, Henry F. W. C. Klemp and Henry W. Klemp, heirs of Catharine Klemp, deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number ninety-three (93) on Tennessee street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars. And lot number ninety-five (95) on Tennessee street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 24th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
34-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch et al., defendants.

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

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

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

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

H. S. CLARKE,
33-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Charles Alden, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searle et al., defendants.

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

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

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Susan J. Searle, A. D. Searle, P. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners under the name and style of Allen Bros., Kansas Midland Railroad Company, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Kansas river where the north line of reserve number two (2) strikes said river, thence west on the north line of reserve number two (2) to the northwest corner of said reserve, thence due north thirty-nine (39) feet, thence on the arc of a circle described from a point sixty-one (61) feet due west, to the northwest to a point where said arc strikes the range line, between range nineteen (19) and twenty (20), thence north on said range line to the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres more or less, excepting from the operation of said mortgage and of this judgment, and from the property to be sold, the following property of the Kansas Midland Railway Company, viz.: A strip of land being fifty (50) fee wide on each side of the centre line of said company's railway track, through said premises, as the said track is now surveyed and constructed, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at eight hundred ($800) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
33-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas Coun'y, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan.

John D. Sargent, administrator, Plaintiff, vs. B. P. Pearson et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 25th day of September, 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 B. P. Pearson, Abbey D. Pearson, his wife, Lucy Pearson, and Dana Pearson, minor heirs of Edmund Pearson deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number eight (8) in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), containing 36 40-100 acres, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at seven hundred and forty ($740) dollars. Also lot number seven (7), in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), containing 53 acres in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at ten hundred and sixty ($1060) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 24th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff. 34-5t

Publication of Summons.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.

To James F. Moore. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by H. L. Ward, in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, and that he filed his petition in said court against you on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1876, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-two and fifty one-hundredths dollars, with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 15th day of August, A. D. 1876, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, dated on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1875, executed by you to the said H. L. Ward, with interest notes attached for the amount and interest above stated. The said H. L. Ward also claims in said petition the further sum of sixty dollars as an attorney's fee for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, executed by you to the said H. L. Ward, dated on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1875, on the following described lands and tenements, to secure the payment of said note with the interest thereon, to wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township eleven (11), south of range seventeen (17) east 6th p. m., containing eighty acres more or less, in Douglas county, State of Kansas; and praying that said lands and tenements may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied in payment of whatever judgment the said H. L. Ward may recover against you. And you are further notified that you must appear and answer said petition on or before the 5th day of October, A. D. 1876, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered for the amounts as above stated, and the lands and tenements will be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said judgment, and you be barred and foreclosed of all right, title or interest in and to the said mortgaged premises. HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
34-3w Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Dated August 23d, 1876.

Administrator's Sale.

Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale made by said court on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1872, and by a supplemental order made by said court, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1876, I, as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1876, at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described real estate, to wit: The north half of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-four (24), in township number fourteen (14), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate. JULIA A. MICHAEL,
Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased. 32-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Cole and Ella Cole, defendants.

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

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

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, 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 Henry W. Cole and Ella Cole and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east one-half of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), containing eighty (80) acres in the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, with tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; appraised at twelve hundred and forty ($1240) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
33-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.
T. A. Hurd, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attachment Notice.

In Justice Court, before Geo. W. Smith, Justice of the Peace, Lawrence township Douglas county, Kansas.

W. A. Walter vs. James Cole, Paul W. Rote and Jacob Fisher.

To Jacob Fisher, defendant. You are hereby notified that Geo. W. Smith, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Lawrence township, Douglas county, State of Kansas, did, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1876, issue an attachment against you in the above entitled action for the sum of sixty-four ($64.00) dollars, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock a. m.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
34-3w Attorneys for Plaintiff.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas.

D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al.

To William Speer, non-resident. You are hereby notified that the plaintiff in the above action, did, at the April term, 1876, of said court, suggest the death of the defendant, Elizabeth D. Speer, and obtain a conditional order of revivor therein against you and her other legal heirs and representatives, and you are further notified that unless you appear, on or before the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, and show cause why said action shall not be revived, the same will be, and stand revived as against you.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
35-5w Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

State Horticultural Society.

The transactions of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for the year 1875, in a neat and well arranged book of 267 pages, has been laid upon our table by the secretary of the society, Mr. G. C. Brackett, who is also the editor of the work and to whom we return thanks. From the proceedings we take the following, by Prof. Gale, concerning the profits of fruit culture:

We know that fruit culture under favorable circumstances is a profitable employment, and will rank fully up with any other of the great agricultural pursuits of the land. In the great fruit regions of this continent, land covered with bearing orchards has become exceedingly valuable. Some of this land in Western New York is held at a thousand dollars per acre, and is reasonable at that price. Two years ago there was sold from nineteen acres of orchard in Niagara county, N. Y., $7,230 worth of apples. From another orchard, consisting of one hundred and forty Baldwin trees, there were sold nine hundred and eighty barrels of apples at $3.25 per barrel; or $3,185 from an orchard which would occupy three or four acres of land.

Pear culture in Western New York is equally profitable. We find upon the sixtieth page of the *Horticulturist* for the current year, the history of a pear orchard owned by John Taylor, of Elba, N. Y. For six years after planting, this orchard yielded no fruit. For the four subsequent years, the proceeds of the orchard are stated below. Amount of land, three acres.

Cost of trees	$500 00
Preparing ground and setting trees	200 00
Interest upon the same for ten years	490 00
Total cost of orchard	$1,190 00
Income the seventh year	$200 00
Income the eighth year	1,080 00
Income the ninth year	1,100 00
Income the tenth year	1,122 00
Total income	$3,502 00
Actual profit	$2,492 00
Profit per year	240 20
Profit per acre for the ten years	80 06

During all these years, potatoes have been grown between the rows of trees, and have more than paid the cost of cultivation. Besides this, it is to be remembered that the orchard has just begun to bear, and the profits will probably be much greater for years to come.

A case came to my knowledge in Illinois where, a few years since, the fruit upon a young orchard of eighty acres was sold upon the trees for $5,000, that is, $62,50 per acre.

PROFITS IN KANSAS.

These results are not attained without intelligent selection and culture. Our experience in fruit culture here in Kansas is short, but we have even the following: In 1872, twenty Wine apple trees, ten years old, yielded two hundred bushels, and sold for one dollar per bushel. The same year twenty Winesaps, twelve years old, yielded two hundred bushels, and sold on an average for $1.50 per bushel, or $15 per tree. In 1872, fifty Genets yielded two hundred and fifty bushels, at twelve years old, and sold for $1.75 per bushel; and in 1874 fifty Genets yielded five hundred bushels, and sold for one dollar per bushel. In the latter case, the grasshoppers ruined fully one-half the crop. Three hundred cherry trees, Early Richmond, yielded in 1874 three hundred bushels of cherries, which sold at three dollars per bushel. The above facts are reported by G. C. Brackett, Esq., Douglas county, Kansas. These can be substantiated by others gathered from different sections of the State. But it may be said that these are remarkable results. We shall have reason to be abundantly satisfied, even if we fall far below these figures. Such results are not attained without care. They are not the product of chance. But the same intelligent attention to some essential points, will bring out the same results in our hands.

We have reason to be encouraged with reference to the future. The first requisite to successful culture is good trees, and we know that there is no place where trees grow more vigorously and beautifully than in Kansas. We shall never find better trees than can be grown in our soil. This is true, both of young nursery stock and of our oldest orchard trees, where they have received reasonable care. As far as the apple is concerned, with a judicious selection of varieties, there can be no reasonable fear of failure. In due time the harvest will come, and the reward will be sure and abundant.

Setting Strawberries in the Fall.

We are having many questions as to whether these can be set in the fall successfully. As a rule, we would not advise extensive setting for market plantations in the fall, in sections north of Philadelphia, unless it is on sandy soil that is well drained, and that does not heave. But for family use, where the fruit is wanted next season, they can be set from August to October, if properly planted and cared for, and by being well mulched with hay or straw, yield one-fourth to one-third of a crop next season, and make a growth next year of double those set next spring, and consequently a much larger crop the year following.

If the plants are to be ordered from a distance, give the following directions for doing them up: Take up carefully with the whole root, shake off the earth and keep them from sun; nip off all leaves and runners; prepare oiled paper to wrap around them; on a sheet of this paper place a thin layer of moss, but slightly moistened, and on this put a layer of plants, and then a layer of moss, and then another layer of plants, and so alternate. Then, after putting moss on top of the last layer, roll them up together with oiled paper around them, and around this dry paper, leaving package open at leaf end to show what they are. If packed this way, they can be sent in August, hundreds, yes thousands of miles, by mail or express with perfect safety. As soon as the plants are received, untie the string that binds them, and lay in a cool, moist place until ready to plant.

The next important step is to plant right. Having ground well prepared, mark off where rows are to be, by drawing a cord or small rope, and pressing it to the ground. Have rows for garden beds eighteen inches to two feet apart, and plant twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Use a common garden trowel for planting. Dig a hole, shake out the roots well, and place in the hole. Then pour hole half full of water, and draw in quickly, earth to fill up. Of course should the weather be damp and ground wet, the watering is not essential. If the weather should be hot and dry, shade for three or four days with pieces of newspaper or large leaves of any kind, but if thus shaded, don't water too much as they will "damp off." As soon as they start to grow, take off covering. Never plant on a ridge, but on the level.

If you have an old bed and wish to change it to another place, prepare well ground for new bed. Then dig holes six to eight inches deep and eight to nine inches square, and immediately after a heavy rain, when the ground is saturated, take up plants from old bed with a sod of earth large enough to fill the holes in new bed, and after placing them therein, press them down firmly, and work the earth around them and over them, partly covering the plants, picking out all grass and weeds. Also give them a good dressing with well rotted compost. If you have no strawberries, and desire the fruit next season, or wish some kind to fruit next season that you have not got, be sure to set them now.—*Fruit Record.*

The Household.

To prevent the skins discoloring after a bruise, take a little dry starch or arrow root, moisten it with cold water, place it on the injured part. This is best done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. This is said to be invaluable for black eyes.

A Candle to Burn All Night.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely pulverized salt on the candle, till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

The best liniment for cuts, galls, spavin, poll evil, fistula, or any other of the external diseases that animals are liable to, is made by dissolving one ounce of pulverized corrosive sublimate and one ounce gum camphor in one pint of spirits of turpentine, put in a strong bottle. Apply with a swab.

Cocoanut Bread.—To three half pints of Graham flour and three tablespoonfuls of cocoanut, add half a pint of cold water; when well mixed, knead on a board until little flour is left on the board, say fifteen minutes; make into rolls two inches thick and eight long; bake from thirty to forty minutes in a moderate oven; when quite cold, cut and serve in thin slices.

Milk Instead of Soap.—A lady, writing to the *N. Y. Times*, says: Without giving any recipe for making soap, I wish to tell all the hard-worked farmers' wives how much labor they may save by not using such vast quantities of this article. For nearly five years I have used soap only for washing clothes. In all that time I have not used soap for washing dishes and other kitchen purposes. My family has ranged from three to twenty-five. I have used cistern water, lime-stone water, as hard as possible, and hard water composed of other ingredients besides lime, and I find with all these my plan works equally as well. It is this. Have your water quite hot and add a little warm milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is ever found floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stone vessels I alway set on the stove with a little water in them when the victuals are taken from them, thus they are hot as soon as I am ready for them, and the grease is easily removed.

Just try my plan, you who toil day after day every spring to make that barrel of soap, and let us hear how it succeeded with you. I like the great barrel of soap on washing days, but am glad to dispense with its aid on all other occasions. I find that my tinware keeps bright longer when cleaned in this way, than by using soap or scouring. The habit so many of us have acquired of scouring tins is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is very soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands; but if washed in the way I have described, the tin is preserved, and is bright, and nice.

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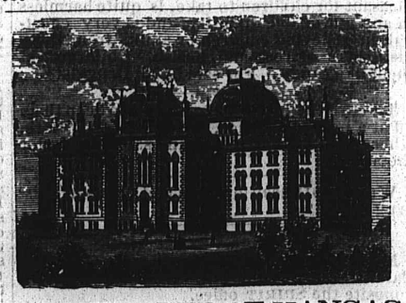
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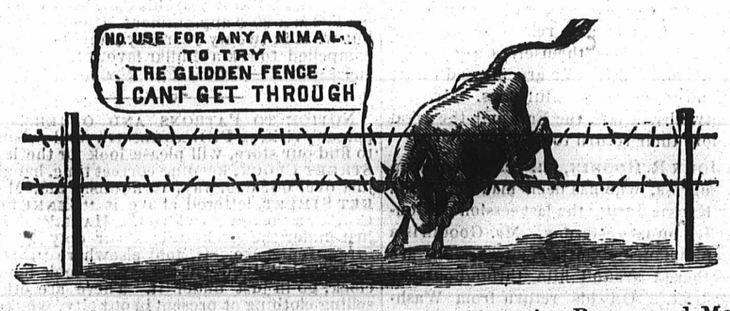
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Farm and Stock.

Care and Feed of Fowls in Summer.

We have at this season to consider the feed for our fowls. Corn is usually the standard with farmers and amateurs. I like it in cold weather, but in warm weather I cannot get as many eggs by its use as I can with wheat, wheat bran, or even oats.

Wheat is splendid feed at any season. I have often found that when I had fed wheat for some time and begin to feed corn again that the chickens would, after picking a few grains, stop and come up to me, and when I went to the next yard they would follow to the gate, as if they wanted something else.

Oats make a fair summer feed, and are worth per bushel, perhaps, half as much as wheat. Wheat screenings, when from a merchant mill making a crack article of flour, are worth all they cost, but those from custom mills are not usually of much value.

Barley is invaluable for fattening fowls, those fed on it readily bringing two to five cents per pound more than those fattened on corn. It is, however, open to the same objections as corn as a summer feed.

Wheat bran is a fine summer feed, and if one can get that from which but one grade of middlings has been taken, it is the more valuable.

Corn and oat meal, mixed, takes the place of corn meal as a feed for young chickens and other young fowl.

But the feed we prefer to all others is as follows: Boil two bushels of potatoes in a barrel kettle, and when the potatoes are done so as to crush easily, mash them well and add forty pounds of bran and twenty of mixed corn and oat meal. The heat of the potatoes will cook the meal and bran well, and when cold it will cut like mush. It is the best possible feed for young fowls, and for old ones also.

Turnips may take the place of potatoes, and any medicine or stimulant required may be put in it. I usually give red pepper once a month in winter, and oftener if they flag in laying.—A. M. VAN AUKEN, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Clearing Land with Dynamite.

Experience at clearing lands both in removing stumps and large boulders with dynamite in Scotland has proven successful. The following account is given of a late trial, in an Edinburg paper:

A spadeful of earth was removed from the side of a stump and a hole driven into the stump with a crow-bar. Into this hole a cartridge of dynamite was pressed by means of a wooden ramrod, then a detonating percussion cap with a Blackford's fuse attached was squeezed into a small cartridge or primer of dynamite, and inserted into the hole in the trunk in contact with the charge. The hole was filled up with loose earth, about a foot-length of the fuse being left bare. A match was next applied to the fuse, and sufficient time was taken for the powder to reach the percussion cap to allow the operatives to retire to a safe distance. When the explosion occurred the trunk was literally blown out of the ground, some of the fragments, weighing nearly twenty pounds, being thrown to a distance of over a hundred yards. The destruction of the stump was complete. In breaking up big boulder stones, the dynamite was simply placed on top of the stone, covered with wet sand, and fired with the fuse in the ordinary way. The result was the reduction of the boulders to fragments the size of a walnut. It was effectually proved by the experiments that land can be speedily cleared of formidable obstructions to good cultivation by the use of dynamite, and the committee of the society who watched the operations expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the results.

A New Food for Horses.

A new kind of mash for horses is now coming into use. It is thus described by the *California Farmer*:

It is composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and half a pint of flax seed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug, and allowing it to thus rest for five hours; then stir the mass well up. The bran absorbs, while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together; a greater quantity of flax seed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient; it is easily digestible, and is specially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height—giving substance to the frame. Prof. Sanson reminds us not to overlook the food, in the nourishment question in connection with the melioration of stock. He considers oats, as so generally given to sheep, as objectionable, and approaching the unprofitable; rams generally receive one pound of oats daily, ewes half the quantity. Oats, forming an exciting food, are especially suited to rams during the season when they are to serve, but for hastening the development of young sheep, they only build up the bones not the flesh.

Oats by Weight.

A French chemist, M. Grandeau, has been analyzing a number of samples of oats to determine whether those of light weight are of equal value, pound for pound, to those that weigh heavier in proportion to measure. The result showed, in fact, that the composition of light and heavy oats of various varieties, when taken in bulk, is almost identical. There were, however, individual cases in which considerable differences were found to exist, notably one in which the lightest specimen out of the twenty-six that were tested, showed a higher nutritive value in proportion to weight than either of the others.

As confirming the general conclusion above stated, it is also mentioned that a French postal contractor has tried a similar experiment, in a practical way. Selecting out of 300 horses in his stables, two teams of twelve each, in all respects alike, and undergoing precisely the same work, one team was fed six months on the lightest oats that could be procured, weighing 77 lbs per hectolitre; and the other, for the same time, on the heaviest obtainable, each hectolitre of which, weighed 117 lbs. At the end of the period of observation no difference could be detected in the appearance of the two teams, the horses being all in excellent working order. The oats, of course were fed by weight and not by measure; and the conclusion we reach is, therefore, that weight and not measure should be the standard by which they are bought and sold.

Recognition of Color by Bees.

The following is an extract from a paper by Sir John Lubbcock on "Bees and Wasps," read before a meeting of the Linnean Society, in London:

I found that bees soon accustomed themselves to look for honey on papers of particular colors. For instance, on September 13th, I placed a bee to some honey on a slip of glass on green paper, and after it had made twelve journeys to and from the hive, I put red paper where the green had been, and placed another drop of honey on a green paper, at a distance of about a foot. The bee returned, however, to the honey on the green paper. I then gently moved the green paper, with the bee on it, back to the old place. When the bee had gone, I replaced the green paper by a yellow one, and put the green again a foot off. After the usual interval, it returned again to the green. I repeated the same proceeding, but with orange instead of green. It returned again to the green. I now did the same with white paper; it again returned to the green. Again I tried it with blue; again it returned to the green. I then reversed the positions of the blue and green papers, but still it returned to the green. I repeated this experiment with other bees, and with the same result, though it seemed to me that in some cases they did not distinguish so clearly between green and blue as between green and other colors. In other respects they seemed to adhere equally closely to any other color to which they were made accustomed.

Selection of the Cock.

Much has been said by some, relative to the selection of the cock, but all their directions come to one point. Whatever be the breed to which he belongs, he should exhibit the distinctive characteristic of that breed in full perfection; he should be bold, lively, clean made, with close, glossy plumage, and a bright eye; his comb and wattles should be of a rich vermillion; his crow should be clear, loud and long drawn; his breast should be broad and fleshy, his thighs muscular and firm, and his tarsi stout and armed with sharp spurs; his claws should be strong, slightly hooked, and sharp, and he should carry himself with a proud, yet graceful air. It is unnecessary to say that he should be in perfect health. His age should be not less than a year, nor more than two years; for, although some birds retain all their fire and energy until *five*, or even six, still they are beyond their prime after the third, or, at most, the fourth year, and may probably disappoint the breeder.—*Exchange*.

To Determine the age of Eggs.

An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two to six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leavas a cavity of greater or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too, as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and, when shaken, a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old, it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days, it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its increased age.—*Exchange*.

Knee Sprung Horses.

Being usually due to the same or similar causes with knuckling at the fetlock, this can often be remedied in the same way. If the toe is slightly raised and the heel slightly lowered at each shoeing, care being taken that gentle exercise but no heavy work be given in the interval, the knee may oftentimes be restored to a tolerably healthy condition; but if the change is made too sudden and extensive, spraining and further injury inevitably result.—*Rural World*.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* says that colic can invariably be cured by drenching the horse with a preparation of chorine and permanganic acid (which can be procured at any drug store), if administered in time.

Veterinary Items.

W. E. C., Cheyenne Agency, I. T.: I have a fine heifer suffering with "big jaw." What shall I do for it? Can it be cured?

ANSWER.—This is more properly called "dilation of the jaw bones." In horses it is sometimes called "big head." It is a bony tumor, in which the interior of the bone is absorbed, sometimes leaving a mere shell of bone, divided into cells, containing purulent cheesey matter. This is supposed to be caused by a deficiency of phosphate of lime in the food, rendering the bones deficient in this most important element, and the following prescription is often given with good result: Phosphate of lime, 6 oz.; powdered golden seal, 2 oz.; oatmeal, 4 pounds; mix. This will be divided into sixteen parts, one given in the food every night. This will have a tendency to restore the missing element to the bone. And the general diet should be food rich in the phosphates. You may get your phosphate of lime by boiling beef bones in lye of wood ashes, and after it is reduced fine wash with water, and give a small quantity daily in food. The first thing to do surgically is to open it and let out any matter that it contains. Having removed the matter, inject the cavity with weak pyroligneous or weak carbolic acid. This will cleanse it and render healing possible.—*Live Stock Journal*.

We take the following cure for sprain of the shoulder from the *Prairie Farmer*:

This affection is not of such a frequent occurrence as is generally imagined; but sometimes the difficulty of ascertaining the real seat of lameness, when situated in the foot, has occasioned many an ignorant smith to refer the complaint to the shoulder, and the poor animal has, in consequence, been doomed to undergo the painful operations of firing, blistering and rowelling. It is of considerable importance therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains of the shoulder from other injuries. Mistakes will seldom occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: The horse drags his toe along the ground, from inability in the muscles of the shoulder to lift his foot from the ground; if he lifts his foot high, the shoulder cannot be much affected—motion gives extreme pain, and the animal is unable to sustain any weight on the affected limb, he therefore rests on the toe alone; but if urged to walk, and especially down hill, he catches up the limb with considerable quickness. On taking up the foot and bending the leg, that it may be brought forward, the animal evinces great pain, which he will not do if the foot is the seat of injury. Application of stimulating liniment, or occasional blistering to the point of the shoulder and below it, together with absolute rest, generally effect a cure.

Please give receipt for condition powders; something to make a horse throw off his old hair. G. L. W.

ANSWER.—In homœpathic treatment we never combine two or more medicines, but where any disease or ailment presents itself, we select such remedies as are known to act specifically as the symptoms manifest; where the coat is unhealthy, a few doses sulphur, followed by a few doses antimonium crudum generally prove sufficient.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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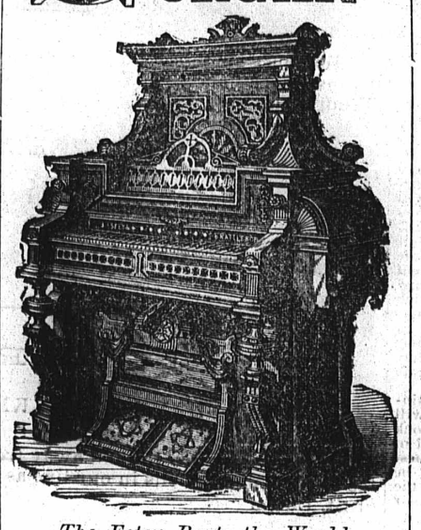
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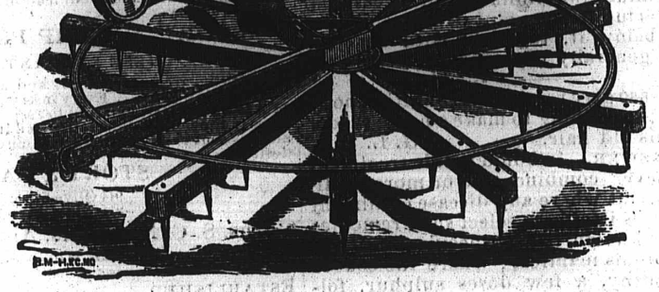
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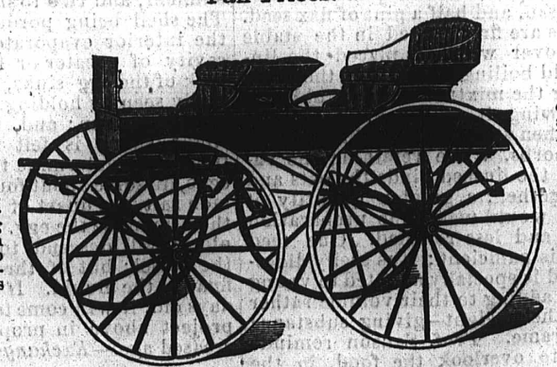
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