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PLEASANT WORDS.

BY H. B. B.

"Pleasant words are as a honey-comb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones."—Proverbs xvi-24.

Pleasant Words are full of sweetness To the heart oppressed with care; Peace they bring, and bounteous gladness, Light and love, the garb they wear, Treasured more by far than rubies, Yet alas! how sadly rare.

Pleasant Words come to the weary Like a sweet and dreamless sleep; Strength and life, and health bestowing, As from fountains broad and deep, Well up in sandy deserts, Sparkling waters onward sweep.

Pleasant Words are words of comfort, Messengers of trust and love, Laden well with richest blessings From the treasure-house above; Borne on wings of hope and mercy, Gentle as the Holy Dove.

Pleasant words of quiet meekness, Scatter doubts and banish fears; Angry tongues may gather round us, Crushing hopes and causing tears; Words of kindness heal the anguish, Darkness flies and light appears.

Pleasant words of large compassion, Spring from tender hearts and true; Strong with gladness, hope and courage, Ever old, and ever new; Leading souls with sorrow burden'd, Earth's dark journey safely through.

Pleasant words are like the noonday, Cheering with a glad delight; Falsehood's breath may scorch and hurt us, Turning all our day to night; Friendship's words of truthful pleading, Covers all our paths with light.

ONLY A TRAMP.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

He came slouching through the rustic side gate, and up the winding gravel walk, gay with borders of vivid autumn blossoms—his rags fluttering in the gusty wind, a sorry hat pulled low over his haggard eyes—his haggard face half buried in a torrent of shaggy beard. The wretched remnant of a coat, buttoned close under his chin, hid the pitiful lack of linen underneath; the searching October sunshine singled him out, and showed him at his worst, and on every visible vestige of the man was stamped the brand of abject want, starvation, and hopeless vagabondism!

He shuffled on toward the rear of the rambling stone farmhouse, his broken shoes clattering on the crisp gravel, his restless black eyes keeping a sullen, furtive watch for savage dogs; evidently he was so used to being set upon, and browbeaten, and driven from pillar to post, that he had come to look for little else.

Screened by the billowy glories of a riotous multi-flora, a slender, tawny-haired maid of thirteen—busied with a basket of juicy red cheeks—peeped through the leaf-curtained window of the wide kitchen with startled blue eyes, at the sudden warning of Aunt Dorinda's shrill keyed voice, unlifted in expostulation more forcible than polite:

"Get off that stoop with your mud, you nasty, tramping vagabond! I declare, it is enough to try the patience of Job; and 'Tura this minute through with the week's cleaning! You tramps are good for nothing under the canopy but tramping the country, sponging your keep, and pestering the public with your muzzes and your whining!"

Poor Aunt Dorinda—who boasted a microscopic eye for dirt and disorder in any shape—cherished a dire antipathy for all "tramps," from the luckless tin-peddler, whose evil star beguiled him under the lash of her invincible tongue, down to the abject wretches content to starve upon the public bounty.

The forlorn creature got meekly off the keeping-room stoop, and stood with drooping plumage, stoically awaiting a jolt in the wordy tempest.

"I beg pardon, ma'am," a deep, mellow voice ventured, deprecatingly—"I am looking for work, and hoped you might give me a job, and pay me with a morsel of food. I—I am faint with hunger."

"And serves you right, for a shiftless, shirking lazy-bones, I make no doubt," struck in the irate spinster. "A pretty spectacle you be, to come asking decent folks for work! Clear out! I've no work, and no victuals for you—nor the likes of you—a begging, thieving pack!"

"Madam," the voice answered, with stullen dignity, "I am starving, but I could not steal. Only for the love of Heaven—give me some light task, and I will gladly earn a crust! I cannot go farther without food."

"You can't beg!" interrupted Aunt Dorinda, wrathfully. "Well see about that. Here, Teaser!"

"Aunt 'Inda," called the sweet voice of Ismay Hollis—the little maid with tawny locks and big innocent blue eyes, like the forget-me-nots down at the barberry spring—"please, aunt, send the poor man into the kitchen; I will give him some breakfast. And, aunt, I do believe the biscuits are scorching!"

"Hold your tongue, Ismay, and get them apples sorted. Send him into the kitchen, hey? Just catch me at it! You clear right out, you tramping fellow; don't let me find you here when I come back!" And with a gesture of awful import the elderly termagant skurried away to the rescue of her imperilled biscuits.

The hollow eyes of the vagrant glowed hungrily as the delicious aroma of home made loaves, crisp ginger bread, and flaky pies was wafted from the open kitchen doorway.

Pretty Ismay, who had routed the enemy by a bit of feminine strategy, saw, from her snug ambush of leaves and blossoms, the grimy hands clutch eagerly, the white teeth glitter wolfishly behind his dusky beard. But curbing the fierce impulse that prompted him to rush forward and snatch a morsel from the tempting plenty within his reach, he turned dejectedly away.

"Poor man!" said a low voice at his elbow, and the troubled blue eyes of little Ismay, full of soft pity as some compassionate angel's looked shyly up from a tumbled mass of curls. "Poor man! you are very hungry, aren't you? See, I have got you some breakfast. I'm afraid it was wicked, but I—I had to take it without asking leave. I was so sorry when 'Inda turned you away hungry!" And the red lips quivered, and two big tears fell down and consecrated the stolen morsel proffered from the dainty, filled apron.

"God bless your pretty face, my sweet!" the tramp said huskily. "I can't refuse the food, for I am starving. But, little blossom, I'm none the less sorry you should trouble your white conscience for a wretch like me."

She looked at him wistfully. "I guess God has forgiven me—I asked Him to. He used to feed the hungry, and heal the sick. And here is the pretty gold dollar papa gave me, the Christmas before mamma died. There is a hole through it, you see; I used to wear it on my neck—but I don't care for it now," she added, generously, as the rough hand gently pushed the gold aside. "Indeed, it is mine—I may give it away if I choose. Please take it—to buy bread to-morrow," she implored. "Hark! Aunt Dorinda is calling me; go and eat your breakfast down at the barberry spring; yonder it is, under the big maple, at the foot of the lane. No one will disturb you there, and aunt might turn black Teaser loose if she knew I had taken the pie. Go quick, please, she is coming!"

She thrust the tiny, glittering coin into his reluctant palm, and sped away, her tawny curls flying, her motions swift and graceful as some startled bird, her sweet childish treble answering Aunt Dorinda's shrill summons; and gulping down something very like a sob, the vagabond slunk through the gate, and disappeared behind the hedge that screened the path to the barberry spring.

"Why—where upon earth—" Aunt Dorinda Skinner paused in horrified astonishment before her desecrated household altar—otherwise, the depleted pantry shelves—whence a goodly portion of the fruits of her day's labor had surreptitiously and mysteriously disappeared.

"Ismay!" she called, sharply, "put away that newspaper, and come right in here to me!"

Poor Ismay reluctantly laid aside her beloved Ledger, and with flushing cheeks went tremblingly into judgment.

"Stop twisting the corners of your apron, Ismay Hollis, and answer me this minute—did you leave this pantry door unlocked at any time to-day?"

"No, aunt; I locked it, as you bade me."

"Then what, Miss, may I ask, has become of the currant loaf, and the quince pie, and the half dozen light rolls? The cat cannot have devoured them, neither have they taken wings, and flown through the window."

"No, aunt. Oh, Aunt 'Inda, I took them for the poor soul you turned away from Hollis-Hope this morning."

The portentious frown on Aunt Dorinda's brow grew black as night.

"You dare to tell me that you stole the pastry—to feed that thieving beggar!"

"It was not stealing!" cried Ismay, hotly. "Hollis-Hope is papa's, and papa wouldn't mind; the poor man was starving; and I am not sorry I did it, either," she added valiantly.

"Very well, Miss," nodded Aunt 'Inda,

white with rage; "wait until your father comes home to-night; he shall hear of your high-handed doings, I promise you! In the meantime take that candle and walk to bed. I'm going over to Bethia Hixley's about that star-quilt pattern; and to make sure you don't get into further mischief, I'll just turn the key in your door. So march, Miss Impudence!"

"Fire! Fire!" With a shock and a gasp, the dark something huddled under Squire Hollis' big hay rick, starts up from terror-haunted dreams, and peers stealthily out into the frosty, fragrant darkness. A sinister red glow flickers fitfully in the gloom; hark! The skulking spectre, from which he slinks and flies by day and night, is on his track!

"Fire! Fire!" The shrill scream pierces the night silence sharply, caught up and hoarsely re-echoed in the distance. A rapid thud of flying hoofs comes dully on the wind; as suddenly a lurid glare spouts heavenward, crimsoning earth and sky!

Strangling a fierce exclamation that is half a prayer, the lurking vagabond launches himself straight as an arrow for the blazing beacon on yonder slope!

Squire Hollis, galloping across fields—and clearing gates and ditches in the wild, desperate haste of his terror—has nearly ridden him down. But he is up and away again, and ride as he may, the squire is not the first to reach the burning walls of Hollis-Hope.

Smoke and flame are bursting from threshold and roof-tree; the whole main building is a roaring, exultant volcano!

"For God's sake come on!" shouts the squire, hoarsely, fighting his way through the showering sparks and tumbling brands, to the rear of the burning homestead.

The wary, keen-eyed personage in official gray, who has ridden with him from the village, is at his elbow; but the wild, flying figure is there before them!

Out of the blinding smoke breaks a distracted creature, tossing her arms aloft, and shrieking with pain and terror.

Squire Hollis clutches the madwoman fiercely.

"Where is my child—my Ismay?" he pants; but Aunt Dorinda can only point shudderingly upward, her face distorted with awful, wordless fear.

The entire ground-floor of Hollis-Hope is a turmoil of surging flame, the roof and outer walls, facing southward are yet intact, though the trellis here and there is kindling, and the sturdy old ivy writhes in the fervent heat.

With a horrible groan the frantic father endeavors to hurl himself within the blazing portals, but strong hands seize him and hold him back from death. What human aid can avail the hapless one shut up in those raging furnace walls!

Hark! A great shout from the rapidly gathering multitude on the lawn! Far up, beneath the kindling eaves, behind yon ivy-bowered window, a vision of childish beauty and terror gleams for a breath, and is gone! And far up the gray stone facade, clinging to vine and trellis, and dimbling lightly and swiftly as a panther, toils a dark figure up and up.

It grasps the broad stone window-ledge at last, grappling with desperate strength some friendly projection, while a fierce blow topples the stout sash inward. With an agile leap the dark shape follows, and is swallowed up in the stifling, smothering dimness. But only for a moment; out of the darkness it flits again, pursued by arrowy tongues of fire, with something limp and white clasped to its laboring breast.

He springs to the wide stone sill, and stands full in the glare of the conflagration. "By—, it is Trapeze Tom!" a voice cries excitedly, and then the multitude watch him and the great ladder that trusty hands are rearing against the wall.

For a moment he hovers on the crumbling verge of destruction, delfly and rapidly muffled some heavy fabric about the frail form that nestles within his arm. There is a dull crash—a whirlwind of flame roars up! He crouches and cowers as a billow of fire rolls over him and recedes again. Then, carefully shielding his helpless charge, he drops from his perilous perch, and, step by step, toils down the ladder of death!

"Tom Hylton, alias Trapeze Tom, ex-acrobat, and incendiary; San Francisco—State's prison for life; broke jail a year ago. Been dodgin' ever since. Desperate critter! But he's settled his score, and passed in his checks like a man!"

The keen-eyed official lifts his hat, and stands

uncovered as they lay him down. The lurid spectre of that by-gone crime, dogging his vagrant steps by day and night, has hunted him down at last!

They lower him softly—he is only a vagabond tramp, with the brand of crime upon him, but the smoke-grimed hands that touch him, the bearded faces that bend above him, are tender and pitiful. The red warning of day-break trembles rosy in the East, but for him the eternal darkness is gathering fast.

"O, papa, take me to him. They say that he is dying—and he gave his life for mine!" At sound of that silver-sweet voice, a beautiful smile lights up the disfigured face, the heavy lids lift a little.

Ismay, kneeling beside him, weeps bitterly at sight of the flame-scarred forehead, and unseeing eyes.

"How are you feeling now, my brave fellow?" the squire asks, huskily.

But the pale lips only answer: "She was like my little sister—dead long ago—and she was kind to me."

The fluttering lids are quiet—the stillness of peace enfolds him—and his skulking and tramping are ended.

How a Mormon Wife Feels.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal relates the following incident in a recent letter: The young Mormon meanwhile had been silent. She was about twenty-eight years old, dressed neatly in lawn, had pretty teeth, fair skin, and big blue eyes.

Her two children, a boy and a girl, were drawing a doll carriage around the yard, but, tiring of it, they came and leaned upon her knee. They were pretty little things, and when I praised them she put her arms tightly around each little form and pressed them closely to her, hiding her eyes in the little girl's curls.

"What is your name, little one?" I asked the boy.

"No, papa's baby, and here is papa's girl," said the little fellow, digging his fist in his sister's neck. Then they started again on their romp around the yard.

"You must be happy with those little darlings, and of course your husband has no other wife?"

"No, he has no other wife"—her lips quivered, and her eyes filled with tears—"but he will have one before long. I have tried not to believe it, but I can see him slipping from me every day. I wrote my mother in New York about it, and she said for me not to live here a day when that happened, to bring my children and come to her. But I love my husband just as other women do. My children are his. I could not take them away and be happy without him. So I shall stay here with him."

The population of Constantinople, with the suburbs, is now estimated at eight hundred thousand, and the burden of vessels clearing the port at about four thousand tons. The Roumelian railroad connects the city with the northern province, passing through a wonderfully rich and wretchedly cultivated country, and before long there will be a more direct railroad communication with Europe by a line meeting the Buschuk-Varna Railroad, and crossing the Danube at Gurgulevo, to join the terminus of the Roumelian trunk line. Pera, thanks to frequent fires and foreign residents, bids fair to blossom into a pleasant place for a Christian to dwell in. Two-thirds of it was burnt in 1870, when three thousand houses, including the British Embassy, were destroyed. It is not being rebuilt on the former site, but a large town is arising around the spot where the old town stood, and about Galata covering a wide area. A very important Christian city is probably destined to grow up here, under the auspices of the embassies which cluster on Pera's heights.

A minister in a Scotch seaport town was descending before a large audience upon the peril of unrepentant sinners as they drifted down the stream of time. He compared them to the tempest-tossed bark, bowing under the hurricane, every bit of canvas torn from its spars, and driving furiously upon adjacent breakers. At the climax of his skillfully elaborated metaphor, the minister shouted, "And how, O, how shall the poor mariner be saved?" An old sailor in the gallery, with his whole soul absorbed in the scene, sprang to his feet and screamed, "Let him put his helm hard down, and bear up against the waves!"

A Genesee street fruiterer throws pronouns about with incredible looseness. A lady recently inquired the price of some pears. "Five cents, mum." "Which are five cents?" she asked. "Them, and them, and these and those," replied the merchant. Which is why we remark, and our language is plain, that for grammar that's odd and for ways that are vain, the Genesee boy is peculiar, and the same we will ever maintain.

When a Vicksburg negro woman was informed the other day by a reporter of the *Herald* that the price of speck had increased fifteen per cent, during the present month, she elevated her hands and exclaimed: "De Laud only knows what is to become of poor folks! Seems zif de more we worked de offener de white folks go and riz de price on de neessumaries of life."

A lawyer at the bar was held to be in contempt for simply making a motion in court. It was ascertained, however, that he made a motion to throw an inkstand at the head of the court.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—We "Young Folks," receive a great deal of encouragement from Mrs. Mack and Aunt Helen, and we ought to tender them our thanks. Please accept mine. As I have stated before, I am attending school, and a very excellent school it is. Our principal has voluntarily gotten up a class in calisthenics. It is a very interesting exercise, and lends a new attraction to the school. We practice three evenings in every week, and they are welcome evenings, I can assure you. If the scholars of other schools would petition for something of this kind, it might not be wholly without success. We have also established a literary society, held every Friday. Debates, select reading, declamation and compositions, is the order of the evening. I think they are both good additions to the regular routine of school duties. I don't see many letters from the young folks: Are their minds so taken up with the election as to forget our little column? Yours truly, JAMES STEFF.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NOV. 6, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column" in your paper. We had a township fair in Butler township; had a good display of everything. Pa and ma got seven premiums for which they got diplomas. Pa's was on horses and cattle; ma's was on preserves and cake. It was free. I rode my pony at the fair. We had a good time. Every township ought to have a fair. We expect to have another fair next year. Our school will commence the thirteenth of November. I want to go every day. I have gone four terms, and not missed a day. I read in the fourth reader, spell and write, study arithmetic and geography. I am ten years old. I will close for this time. Yours truly, GEO. HESTER.

OTTAWA, KAN., NOV. 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—After my best wishes to you and the friends of the Kaw Valley, I will say that I am going to school. We have two teachers and one hundred scholars, and I haven't much time to play with the posies. Pa is feeding some cattle and hogs, and I have about twenty turkeys and fifty chickens. Pa has two fine Morgan colts, coming four years old, and they can make the buggy jingle; he also has two mules, and he calls one Peter Cooper and the other Sam Tilden, and they have to haul in about sixty acres of corn. I have a Maltese cat so you may know the mice are scarce. As this is my first I will close in hopes of hearing from my comrades. LIZZIE SPENCER.

BALDWIN CITY, NOV. 4, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again this week. Pa has sown twenty acres of wheat, which is up nice, and he has sown twelve acres of rye. I have not done much outdoor work this fall. I have been helping ma in the house. I have knitted up nearly two pounds of yarn this fall. I have been gathering corn this forenoon. I guess I will have to go to gathering again this afternoon. I have not raised many flowers this year. I had two moss roses. I dug up one of them and put it in a can. It is growing yet. I thought I would write and try to encourage the little folks to write, as I am getting tired of seeing the "Young Folks' Column" not filled up. HENRY SHIELDS.

DE SOTO, KAN., NOV. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—I am nine years old. I go to school. I like it very much. I study reading, spelling and arithmetic. I have some flowers in bloom. We had a wind storm the 19th of October that came very near blowing our house over, and did blow one end out. Father has it partly repaired. It spoiled all the plastering, and a great deal more than I can tell; besides, it scared me very much. If you publish this I will write again. I will close. DOUGLAS COUNTY, NOV. 6, 1876.

A Boy's Composition.

Hens are curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole, and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put inter pillars and inter feather dusters. The inside of a hen is generally filled up with marbles and shir-butions and such. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum pudding. Bet your life! The plum pudding, Skinky Bates has so much plum pudding once that it set him into the colery. Hens have got wings, and can fly when they are scart. I cut my uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet, and set her to death. Hens sometimes makes very fine spring chickens.

The Centennial Year.
The following is an extract from an essay

The following is an extract from an essay read by Mrs. A. G. Dennis, of Texas Grange, before the county council, held at New Haven, N. Y.:

How significant to us the word "centennial." How worthy of remembering this year, and

want a variety of ideas crowd upon our imagination as the mind takes a contemplative view of the scenes now being enacted, as the representatives of all nations are gathered in our own free land, under the grateful shade of our "vine and fig-tree," to celebrate the one hun-

dreth anniversary of America's independence:
 And will it not be among the great historical
 events of the present age that future genera-
 tions will refer to with interest and pride?
 How proudly the old Star Spangled Banner
 now waving in the free breeze of heaven; and
 will not every loyal heart beat with patriotism
 and pride while beholding that glorious flag
 which was spread to the breeze one hundred
 years ago, as a signal that our forefathers had
 declared an independence that would make us
 a free and prosperous nation. Star after star
 has been added, and every additional op-
 shines with resplendent lustre.

What an endless variety of contributions are brought from all parts of the world. How vastly interesting are the exhibits of nature and art! All nations are represented, bringing forth the great exhibition varied productions of the numerous industries of their native climes. With what emotions is the mind filled when viewing the curious and wonderful display of relics that have lain for ages in some obscure corner, and which have attracted to them innumerable pilgrims and mystics? As in the

amusing to listen to the different tongues and promiscuous speech of all races? What thing you would be the emotions of that venerable old Quaker, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania and her beautiful city, and now bearing the euphonic title of "Brotherly Love," could he stand among us at the present time and witness the howling of the wild beasts?

and, instead of listening to the howling of the
beasts of those dense forests and the voices of
the wily savages, listen to the busy hum of man
machinery, and hear the demoniac howl of the en-
gine as it plunges madly on with lightning
speed? Little did the old philanthropist dream
that away in the unknown future Philadelphia
would rank among the first cities of the Union in
disobedience to a friend

and become the dominant race established between nations and nations, and that the Quaker City was destined to become the most renowned city of the New World. Think you that magnanimous old people near Indiana while making a trade with the perfidious Indians, would have made the elm tree, that was the planting germ that would grow deep root, and send forth a forest whose wide-spreading branches would afford ample shade for all races, and whose leaves would prove a sovereign balm for the healing of the wounds of nations? Although he prophesied immense growth and prosperity for the native home, it has exceeded his most imaginative hopes.

Are we not reminded every hour of the prop-

rears of the past century as we hear the iron horse driven through our valleys, defying the mountains even in his wild race; and when once only the birchen canoe of the red man has skimmed our waters, we hear the sleek and sleek and splashing paddles of the beautiful steamers as they sweep majestically over our waters. Surely one can draw vivid pictures to the mind, but the most enthusiastic can hardly realize the achievements of science and skill which every day startle the whole world. Truly we live in an age of wonderful progress and improvement.

The rise and advancement of the gran movement is not the least notable of its achievements. It has produced a revolution that no other organization has ever done, a spread all over the land, even crossing the ocean and finding its way into other climes. It is moving on with irresistible tread and is ready a power in the land. It has improved the farmer socially, morally, intellectually and financially.

Muscle vs. Brains.
The day has long past when muscle ruled the world. Brain is now the great motive power.

of the age, and muscle but a feeble instrument in his hand. We have worked too much and thought too little. We have worked and hurt our hands too hard, and by not working we have left the brain too soft. We have made the futile, foolish attempt to compete muscle against mind in the great battle of life. A learned man once wrote, "the wisdom of a lawyer and a man cometh with opportunity of leisure" and in that little sentence alone, is found food for reflection and thought sufficient for a volume of sermons. Unless farmers devote more

time to the brain and the improvement of the mind, and less to wearying and exhausting muscular labor, how can they expect to compete successfully with and against the vigorous brain and cultivated mind of this engaged in all other professions. Truly it is not the strong arm, the skillful hand and the watchful eye alone, that will, in these days bring success to the farmers. These are needful, but the cultivated, intelligent, active

brain, and the well stored mind to plan a direct them, is of ten times more importance and without which failure will ever be the result. While we live in a money-making, money-loving age, we everywhere see the scheming brain and active executive mind winning success and wearing the prize, while the plodding, the slow, the unassuming, the unassuming is left far in the background, to mope along the old beaten track as "daddy old."

The locomotive, tearing along, jarring the earth below, outstripping the wind above, bearing in its train the beauty, honor, and

treasure of a State, represents him—worn, while dusty, sweaty footman, wearily plodding along, carrying a pack upon his back, symbolizing muscle. The self-raking reaper, draped with ungloved and unsouled hands, sweeps down like a fable the golden grain, fitly represents brain; the bowed husbandman, painfully and slowly gathering handfuls of straw, cutting his grain with a sickle, typifies muscle. The steamboat, plowing its way with the strongest current, against the strongest current of our swift and noble rivers, is brains; while the dug-

slowly creeping along the willow-margined shore of our streams, propelled by the old Indian paddle, is muscle. The sewing machine which stitches faster than the eye can follow and never eats nor tires, is brains; while the weary, pale and worn wife, or feeble daughter painfully toiling over the midnight "stitch, stitch, stitch," is muscle. How unequal the task! How unrepaying the effort! When will our farmers realize and upon these facts as verities?—*Rural Sun*.

The time for the annual session of the National Grange is near at hand. The members have doubtless given thought to the work before them, and will be earnest in their endeavor to promote the good of the order. Under the wise leadership of the present master, the work is well qualified for the duties of his responsible position, the approaching session may be expected to rank in usefulness far beyond the last, which had disturbing elements in its membership and was baffled in its designs by

circumstances which fortunately do not now exist. We believe the members of the nation body are animated by the most earnest desire to advance the order they represent, and they will accord full, careful and impartial consideration to all suggestions tending to the same desirable object.

reused a spirit of opposition and ungenerous comment hardly creditable to the spirit of the age. We can only account for this on the supposition that it presupposes a hostility of other interests. There is needed no stronger

of the necessity for an organization among farmers to guard their own interests in this suspicious and captious criticism. Many good men object to secrecy—urging that true life needs no concealment. True enough, but the farmers' clubs, having for their object precisely the same as the Patron's of Husbandry, have not, except in two or three cases, maintained an organization longer than a year. Farmers' clubs are open to all. Politics and

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zation and the popular sentiment will hardly tolerate it; but the character of the men who compose an order organized in their own pleasure or interests, gives sufficient guaranty that no legitimate interest of others will be sacrificed. — *Urbana (Ohio) Gazette.*

Annual Session of Dominion Grange.
The Dominion Grange held its annual meeting at Toronto last week. Master S. W. Hill delivered the following address to the 107 delegates present:

Thrice am I before you with congratulations for your prosperity, to mingle my joy with you in the rapid increase of our order. We no longer count our numbers by hundreds, but

by thousands, which is a longer proof of the fact that the granges in Canada is no longer a child in its infancy. The granges are now wearing the wedding clothes, but is assuming the strength of maturity. With this rapid growth it is quite wise legislation by ourselves and hearty support by the subordinate granges, to mould and fashion, in due season, with just proportion, a symmetrical subordinate granges will not be lured by financial acquisitions from the real objects of the state, and to allow themselves to drift away from their settlements that cannot uphold or sustain themselves. I would not undervalue the advantages to be derived by the co-operative system in the

business relations. But to make the orders perpetual we must first educate ourselves by making our grange meeting places of intellectual and acquisitions. Therefore, it requires the assistance of every member of the grange to make our meetings a school for the education of both old and young.

I still hold that the Dominion Grange should extend paternal care to its subordinates, as the Dominion Grange is a medium between

the Dommon and subordinate granges, a great responsibility rests upon them to encourage and look after the interests of the granges within their jurisdiction; by so doing much valuable information might be imparted. I would suggest the propriety of the lecturer of each division grange taking upon himself the responsibility of visiting the subordinate granges in his jurisdiction and imparting them the progress and real objects of the order. I believe the benefit accruing from his labors would be invaluable.

Our relation with the National Grange or the United States is a subject of anxious consideration. Our desire for recognition has not diminished, but we hope at no distant day that wall that alienates us from the parent institution will be removed by a consummation of amicable relations.

I am glad to know, and am pleased to state, that some of our lady members are taking initiative steps to assist in the efforts for the improvement of the condition of farmers' wives and daughters, and it is to be hoped that all ladies

members will consider the advantages to be derived from the grange of so great importance that they will lend their assistance to a scheme that will best carry the object to its ultimate success, by placing them in a better position in life; remembering that every member of the grange has his or her work to do, and much depends upon the ladies in our work of reformation; for while man is employed in the sterner duties of life, it remains with woman, with her appreciation of refinement, to build up the social element in our rural communities.

What is the Grange?

The following extract from the *National Granger* is an excellent illustration of what the Grange is and what it accomplishes:

It is a moral organization—the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members.

It is an intellectual organization, for in grange brother strikes hand with brother, sister with sister, and each one strives to enlighten and improve the other.

It also helps to educate them in their home and field duties, as we well know the good housewife will, in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and likewise. Also, an attractive, pleasant well-ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be erased. So also with the farm; the brother who raises two bushels of corn or other crop when the other raises but one, and exerts himself when the other makes a desire to in other

Influential Farmers.

The only way that farmers can become intelligent, influential, progressive men, is to listen, observe and reflect. They must keep their eyes and ears open. They must acquire knowledge as other professional men do. They must attend the grange meetings, and do all they can to advance the interests of the order. They must attend debating societies and o-

Influential Farmers.—The only way that farmers can become intelligent, influential, progressive men, is to listen, observe and reflect. They must read their eyes and ears. They must be able to talk like other professional men do. They must attend the grange meetings, and do they can to advance the interests of the order. They must attend debating societies and other public gatherings, and take part in the proceedings. They must be able to get the best information available. From nothing, nothing comes. It is only from well-stored minds that valuable information can be derived. All who aspire to become public men should remember this. All farmers, therefore, who are not able to do this, are not doing well. Their good intentions may be, will fall with large intellectual resources. These they must acquire before they can be of great service to the community.

—*Colman's Rural World.*

The first grange organized in Maine was the 30th of October, 1873, three years ago. The 21st of April, 1874, six months after, State Grange was organized, with representatives from eighteen granges. There are 230 subordinate granges in the State.

posed a high, solid position and under no circumstances has been debatable in the spirit of the times. We can only account for this on the supposition that it presupposes a hostility of other interests. There is needed no stronger proof of the necessity for an organization among farmers to guard their own interests than this suspicion that each individual farmer is the subject of an agency—urging that his life needs no concealment. True enough, but the farmers' clubs, having for their object precisely the same as the Patron's of Husbandry, have not, except in two or three cases, maintained an organization longer than a year. Farmers' clubs are open to all, and are not religious dogmas, and are not the leading of some political scoundrel, and some political scoundrel, and it is fit theater to expatiate, and your farmers' club soon presents a beggarly account of empty boxes. Illinois swarmed with farmers' clubs; but not one now lives to tell the tale. Any supposition may see that the admission of a political aspirant is the death of the organization on the ground that means can be devised to keep a society protected from disreputable, unworthy or designing members that, black ball and a "shibboleth." The over wise may stand aloof and moralize, but unfortunately for their theories, they themselves mystify and use up their own lives under padded quilts and such as others are not to be public nor are they to be secret political organization and the popular sentiment will hardly tolerate it; but the character of the men who compose an order organized in their own pleasure or interests, gives sufficient guaranty that no legitimate interest of others will be infringed.—*Urbana (Ohio) Gazette.*

Annual Session of Dominion Grange.
The Dominion Grange held its annual meeting at Toronto last week. Master S. W. Hill delivered the following address to the 107 delegates present:

Thrice again before you with congratulations for our prosperity, to mingle my joy with yours for the rapid increase of our numbers. We are now numbered by hundreds, but are increasing by thousands, which is convincing proof that the grange in Canada is no longer a child in its swaddling clothes, but is assuming the strength of manhood. We are no longer dependent upon the legislature for our protection, but require wise legislation by ourselves and hearty support by the subordinate granges, to mould and fashion, with just proportion, its symmetrical body. It is to be expected that we will not try. It is to be expected that we will not be lured by financial acquisitions from the real objects of the order, and to allow themselves to drift away with sentiments that cannot uphold or sustain them. It is to be expected that we will not be misled by the false promises of the advocates of the co-operative system in our business relations. But to make the order perpetual we must first educate ourselves by making our grange meeting places of instruction. We must first educate ourselves by the assistance of every member of the grange to make our meetings a school for the education of both old and young.

I still hold that the *Lyons* case is rightly extended paternal to the grantees, and as to the *Lyons* Grange is a medium between the *Lyons* and subordinate granges, a greater responsibility rests upon them to encourage and look after the interests of the grange within their jurisdiction; by so doing much valuable information might be imparted. I would suggest the propriety of the lecturer each division grange taking upon himself the responsibility of visiting the subordinate granges in his jurisdiction and imparting them the progress and real objects of the order. I believe the benefit accruing from his labors would be invaluable.

Our relation with the National Grange of the United States is a subject of much interest. It is not diminished, but we hope at no distant day the wall that alienates us from the parent institution will be removed by a consummation of amicable relations.

As I have now, and am pleased to state, some of our lady members are taking initiative steps to assist in the efforts for the improvement of the condition of farmers' wives and daughters, and it is to be hoped that all lady members will consider it an advantage to be in the range of so great importance that they will lend their assistance to a scheme that will best carry the object to its ultimate success, by placing them in a better position in life; remembering that the work to be done and much depends upon the ladies in our work of reformation; for while man is employed in the sterner duties of life, it remains with woman, with her appreciation of refinement, to build up the home.

It is a higher standard than it has yet attained, and in directing the plan of adornment in her own home.

What is the Grange?
The following extract from the *National Granger* is an excellent illustration of what grange is and what it accomplishes:

It is a moral organization—the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught; kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, imperative, vulgar or profligate.

It is a social organization, for the reason that the brothers and sisters meet in happy unity, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society. We make it willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distress of poor unfortunate brothers and sisters.

It is an intellectual organization, for in France another strikes hand with brother, sister with sister, and one strives to elude the other, to invigorate each other.

It also helps to educate them in their home and field duties, as we well know the good housewife will, in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sister to go and do the same. A more active, pleasant, well-ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be erased. So also with the farmer, the more he is interested in his own or other crops, the more the other raises but one, and exemplifies it, must and will awaken a desire in others to obtain a similar result.

Influential Farmers.

The only way that farmers can become intelligent, influential, progressive men, is to listen, observe, and reflect. They must let their eyes and ears open. They must acquire knowledge as other professional men do. They must attend the grange meetings, and do they can to advance the interests of the or public gatherings, and take part in the ceedings. If they have information, they make it available. From nothing, nothing come. It is only from the mind that valuable information can be derived. All who aspire to become public men, should remember this. All farmers, therefore, wish to aid in the upbuilding of their class, whose good their intentions may be, will fall with large intellectual resources. These they acquire before they can be of great service.

—Colman's Rural World.

The first grange organized in Maine was the 30th of October, 1873, three years ago. the 21st of April, 1874, six months after State Grange was organized, with representatives from eighteen granges. There are 230 subordinate granges in the State.

Kansas State News.

THE Commonweal estimates that but of the population of Kansas, about one out of every hundred have visited the Centennial.

The legislature chosen this week will elect a United States Senator to succeed James M. Harvey, whose term expires March 4, 1877.

The Baptist church at North Topeka has been completed. Its bell weighs 1,350, and hangs in a spire whose top is 107 feet from the ground.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, says: "But for the Kansas display of cereals, some of the foreign nations would lead the United States."

The farmers in Southern Kansas are organizing societies to prevent the prairie grass from being burned till the eggs of the grasshoppers shall have hatched in the spring.

The body of a man was found last week floating in Salt Creek, Sumner county, with two bullet holes in the head. Evidently murdered. Supposed to be a man who came from Elk county, with apples for sale.

The Agricultural College at Manhattan has recently bought a Durham bull called "Duke of Jubilee."

Phobus! what a name! To all the speaking tramp of college fame! Bully for Jubilee!

SAYS the *Traveler*: "Mr. Caldwell shot a large gray eagle near the Arkansas bridge last Saturday, and left it with us. It measured eight feet from the tip of one wing to the other, and three from the beak to the tip of the tail. Its talons were fully one inch in length."

THE *Salina Valley Register* says: "The prospects for a large yield of fall wheat next harvest are very promising indeed. More acres have been seeded than ever before. The percentage when compared with former years, is as two to thirty. Our grain growers are truly hopeful."

Mrs. E. P. WRIGHT and her daughter Josie, near Arkansas City, found a wild cat destroying her chickens. She and her dog drove the animal to the top of the stable. She then threw a stone at him and knocked him off the stable, when he took refuge under the door step, where with fire poker, tongs, &c., the wild cat was finally killed. Spunky woman.

THE *Sickle and Sheep* says: "We noticed a flock of Cashmere goats, going to Denver the other day. They were owned by Mr. Glosser, who walked along and the goats followed him like so many dogs. There were thirty-seven of them, and some of the fleeces would measure ten inches in length. He says they're worth one hundred dollars apiece. He sold some in Nebraska."

THE *Osage Progress* says: "The acreage sown in wheat this fall is more than double that of any previous year since the organization of the county up to the present time. It is in a fine condition, now, and prospects are flattering for a big crop next harvest. A large part of Monticello township has been successful for years in raising wheat and we see no reason why other portions of the county may not be as successful."

A LARGE man, with dark whiskers, turning gray, formerly from Illinois, by the name of Williamson, last Friday afternoon, met and shot a young man, a neighbor of his, at Dog Creek, Sedgewick county, and then endeavored to make his escape in a lumber wagon. He passed through Arkansas City at about twelve o'clock at night, going south. It seems that the young man shot had circulated reports about Williamson living with his niece, and wrote to the former residence of Williamson to that effect, whereupon the murderer sent him word that he would kill him the next time he met him, and kept his word. It was a case of cold blooded, premeditated murder, and should be thoroughly condemned and the man brought to justice. So says the *Arkansas City Traveler*.

THE *Catechism of Money* is now out, and can be had by addressing Dr. J. P. Root, Wyandotte, Kansas. It is without question the best work on the financial question ever offered to the public. Every editor and politician in the country should have a copy of it; while no farmer, mechanic, merchant, laboring man, or attorney can afford to be without it. It presents the money question in a new light, and is really a complete history of the currency of the world from the days of the patriarchs down to the present time. The style of the work is so plain and yet so comprehensive that any one who can read will understand and be able to digest it. — *Wyandotte Herald*.

In the above work every question possible to be asked is fully answered in such a manner as to enable the reader at once to be master of the great financial question now agitating all parts of the country. The "trade" supplied at usual rates. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.25; pamphlet cover, 75 cents. Sent by mail free, on receipt of price, by the publisher, J. P. Root, Wyandotte, Kansas.

THE *Parsons Sun* says: "We have been investigating the grasshopper business somewhat. Upon the fruit farm of O. L. McLane, Esq., in Osage township, we found Mr. Wm. Podderry, an intelligent nurseryman, who possesses quite an investigating turn of mind, engaged in plowing the ground shallow and dragging it for the purpose of breaking the cells and exposing the grasshopper cells to the wind and sun. The result was that the ground was nearly as white as if wheat had been sown broadcast. The work of destruction was done completely, thoroughly, effectually. The grasshopper is an interesting subject of investigation and inquiry. He is a nice little friend. He is a hospitable chap. When he comes he brings all the family and his wife's relatives. He doesn't stick up his nose at the victuals at all. He eats whatever is before him, from a rose leaf to a hickory sappling. His appetite is always good. But he always brings plenty and abundance to the land. We always have big crops when we have the grasshoppers. It has been an era of big crops and

plenty since the 'hoppers came. They have harmed individuals. They have eaten up millions of bushels of grain in the Western States, but in Kansas, at least, the grasshopper years have been our years of plenty. We would more especially to the meek little fellows who hatch here and are our native born Kansans.

But there are people who want to get rid of them. They will rid themselves. The late warm weather has hatched out millions. Such a warm fall and winter as we had in 1858 would hatch out every grasshopper and every one would be killed by cold weather before spring planting. Each individual grasshopper leaves about a dozen eggs, and deposits in each cell about twenty eggs. About the cell is deposited a glutinous mass, very similar to a honey comb. If this cell is disturbed and the glutinous mass is broken the infant grasshopper goes up. He stands a good deal poorer show than Moses in the trail basket of willows in the bullrushes upon the raging waters of the Nile. Hence the shallow plowing and dragging does the work of destruction well. In this way millions can be destroyed. All old litter, grass and straw should be saved to burn them in the spring after hatching. These means, with the death from freezing those hatching in the fall, ends the grasshopper scare."

Synopsis of the Tax Laws.

1. Taxes are due November 1st, and the whole or one-half of the same may be paid on or before December 20th, without penalty.
2. One-half of the taxes may be paid on or before December 20th, and the other half on or before June 20th, without penalty.
3. If the whole tax is paid, a rebate of five per cent. is allowed on the half that may run to June 20th.

4. On any property where half payment has not been made by December 20th, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of five per cent. is added December 21st.
5. A penalty of five per cent. is added March 21st, and another five per cent. June 21st on all property where the first installment was not paid by December 20th.

6. Warrants for delinquent taxes on personal property will be issued January 1st, and July 1st.

7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be advertised July 10th, and sold on the first Tuesday in September.

8. After the tax sales, the amount of the taxes and costs will be subject to interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

9. At the end of the third year, a tax deed will be issued to the purchaser.

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 constive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine DR. C. 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 you any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. R. BARKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for

Sale, Coins, United States, State and

County Bonds, Bought and Sold.

Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 8 days, while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 25 years 4 months, 16 days, or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 25 years, 6 months, 5 days, at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$100,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

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Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

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Lawrence, Kansas.

All work done on the latest approved plans.

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PHILLIP REINSCHILD, PIANOS AND ORGANS!

No. 144 Massachusetts Street.

First floor north of State Bank.

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WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNIT 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,

Reaper and Mower,

HARDWARE PUMPS, &c.

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No. 144 Massachusetts Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

GENTLE AND EASY TO 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 instru-

ments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and per-

fection of mechanism in every detail. Sent for

illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in

exchange.

Brook Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing

Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactur-

ed articles on short notice, at

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for

the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

E I WILL SELL E

E Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors E

S AND HONEY. B

THIS SEASON.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-4 Lawrence, Kansas.

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 espe-

cial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods

now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style

of finish and price, has never been equaled in

Franklin county. Call and examine my stock be-

fore purchasing. Yours respectfully,

J. A. GUY.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HERRARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

And will give \$1,000 for a case it will

not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing

J. E. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1335 Broad-

way, New York.

ON WELL IMPROVED

FARMS, on five years

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Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Now that the smoke is clearing away of one of the greatest political battles that ever transpired in this country, we begin to see the situation of the field; and although the returns have only fairly commenced to come in, enough is known to warrant us in saying that the great party which has had possession of the government for the last sixteen years, has been defeated and overthrown, perhaps never to arise again. The very announcement of their defeat, leads us to inquire why it is that a party that went down in ignominy and disgrace, sixteen years ago, should now, without doing any works meet for repentance since that time, receive the endorsement, and a return to power by the American people.

From our stand-point we do not think for one moment, that it is because the people, especially those of the Northern States, have become converted to Democratic doctrine or ideas. No, not that!

The great masses of the people have seen the once good and glorious Republican party, gradually sink from its lofty position, as the especial champion of human rights, till it had become the oppressor of the laboring millions in this country.

Congress and the President, instead of being the careful and watchful guardian of the rights of all the people in this country, have for the last few years turned their attention almost exclusively to legislating in favor of a mighty money power, not only of our own country, but takes in the capitalists of Europe; and against all classes and kinds of industry in our own country.

It is for this, the people have determined to have a change.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Just twenty years ago the Republican party fought its first great battle under that name, and met an utter defeat. But they were not disheartened—they felt strong in the strength of a righteous cause, and commenced at once to set their battle in array for the next onset. It was then that the brave old Quaker poet, Whittier, sent out his words of cheer in the "Lines Addressed to the Fremont Clubs," that came to thousands of earnest hearts as an inspiration, and nerved them anew for the struggle that culminated in victory. The animating spirit and purpose of the poet's words are as appropriate to the Greenback clubs of 1876 as they were to the Fremont clubs in 1856, and we mistake the signs of the times if the defeat of 1876 does not prove the herald of victory in 1880.

The victory of 1860 gave freedom to four millions of black men; that of 1880 shall bless forty millions of white men.

Beneath thy skies, November,
Thy skies of cloud and sun,
Around our blazing camp fires
We close our ranks again.

And sound again the bugles!
Call the battle roll anew.
If months have well nigh won the field
What shall not four years do?

Push every outpost nearer;
Press hard the hostile powers;
Another Balaclava,
And the Malakoff is ours!

Then sound again the bugle! etc.
But keep the same old banner!
For better none can be;
Pass on the same proud watchwords—
Greenbacks and victory!

And sound again the bugle!
Call the battle roll anew.
If months have well nigh won the field,
What shall not four years do?

A BUNKER HILL VICTORY.

No student of history needs to be told that the battle of Bunker Hill resulted in the utter defeat and rout of the Americans—who were drove from the field—and a complete victory for the British. Yet the event was justly regarded by old Sam Adams and many other earnest thinkers as the sure precursor to American independence. It proved that the militiamen were in dead earnest, and would stand up and fight. True they were few in numbers, poorly armed, badly equipped, undisciplined, and could not as yet hold their ground against experienced, well drilled veterans; but they were in earnest, they knew their rights, and dared maintain them. So with the friends of honest money. No intelligent Cooper man regarded this election as anything more than a skirmish for position preliminary to the great battle of 1880. They have won a Bunker Hill victory. Their ideas have penetrated to the hearts and minds of the people. They can work and wait.

ker Hill victory. Their ideas have penetrated to the hearts and minds of the people. They can work and wait.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Hon. D. C. Haskell is elected by about four thousand majority, although Mr. Goodin, our present member from this district, did good and faithful service for his constituency while in Congress, still the people have seen fit to make a change. The vote in this district has demonstrated one fact beyond all question, and that is, that Democracy and Reform don't fuse worth a cent in Kansas. We hope our people will learn wisdom as they go along from the lessons received.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The Kanwaka Greenback Club, at its last meeting on the 6th inst., passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we continue our organization and meeting, as a Cooper Greenback Lyceum, and invite all parties and persons to participate in the discussions of the currency and other national questions until they shall be definitely settled to the satisfaction of the people.

Resolved, That, believing, as we do, that the fight on the currency question has just begun, and will form the principal feature of the next Congressional and Presidential campaigns, we urge other similar organizations to follow our example.

W. H. T. WAKEFIELD.

A most dastardly attempt was made last Tuesday night to steal the bones of President Lincoln from the cemetery vault at Springfield, Ills. The plot was suspected some time since, and Elmer Washburne, U. S. detective Firrell and assistants watched the vault on that night. The scoundrels broke in the outer and inner doors of the vault; opened the several cases of sarcophagi and were about to make off with the remains when the detectives sprang out. The accidental discharge of a pistol alarmed the robbers, and they fled precipitously, escaping in the darkness. A slight clue to their identity remains, and their capture is probable.

ELECTION RETURNS.

KANSAS.

Wyandotte, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from Wyandotte county, including the city, are as follows: Hayes 200 majority. John R. Goodin, Independent candidate for Congress, has 10 majority. The Democratic candidate for Governor, John Martin, has 10 majority. W. J. Buchanan, the Republican candidate for State Senator was elected. L. W. James and G. W. Grover, Democrats, and H. L. Alders, Republican were elected for Representatives.

Olathe, Nov. 8.—Hayes' majority in Johnson county is 600, Anthony 500, Haskell 100, Hadley, Clark and Party, Republicans, and Ridge a Democrat, were elected.

Osage Mission, Nov. 8.—Returns from 31 townships in this county are as follows: Erie township, Hayes 129, Tilden 72; Anthony 124, Martin 18, Haskell 121, Goodin 87; Lincoln township, Hayes 112, Tilden 68; Anthony 114, Martin 84; Haskell 115, Goodin 80; Grant township, Hayes 103, Tilden 93; Anthony 112, Martin 52; Haskell 104, Goodin 57; Laders township, Hayes 76, Tilden 88; Anthony 66, Martin 100; Haskell 67, Goodin 100.

Osage Mission, Nov. 9, 3 a. m.—Nesho county's official vote: Hayes 1,366, Tilden 978, Anthony 1,361, Martin 1,191; Haskell 1,260, Goodin 1,225; Carpenter 1,257; Argens 1,119; Stillwell 682, Steinberger 590.

Parsons, Nov. 8.—Haskell carries Labette county by about 100 majority. Hayes' majority will be about 200. Matthewson, Dem. candidate for Senator is elected. Gabriel, Dem. in the Forty-fourth Representative District, Stastien and Wright, Independent Republicans, are elected.

Girard, Nov. 8.—Crawford county, Washington and Sherman complete gives Hayes 1,111, Tilden 744, Cooper 180, Anthony 1,026, Martin 891; Haskell 1,039, Goodin 991.

Humboldt, Nov. 8.—Official returns from this township complete gives Hayes 248, Tilden 146, Anthony 217, Martin 169, Haskell 199, Goodin 215. The indications are that Haskell will carry this county by 200.

Hiawatha, Nov. 8.—The vote in Brown county gives Martin 760, Anthony 1,127, Hudson 77, Tilden 630, Hayes 1,256, Cooper 215, Fenlon 701, Phelps 1,235.

Abilene, Nov. 8.—This city gives Hayes 226, Tilden 870, Anthony 192, Martin 111, Phillips 210, Fenlon 93. Enterprise township gives Hayes 91, Tilden 16, Anthony 166, Phillips 91, Martin 17. Reinhardt township, Hayes 37, Tilden 29; Anthony 38, Martin 28. Newborn township, Hayes 59, Tilden 21; Anthony 56, Martin 24, Phillips 58, Fenlon 22. Cheever township, Hayes 60, Tilden 18; Anthony 55, Martin 19, Phillips 59, Fenlon none. Solomon City, Dickinson cast for Hayes 94, Tilden 36; Anthony 63, Martin 39, Phillips 98, Fenlon 39.

Topeka, Nov. 8.—Returns from Shawnee county show that Hayes carried the State by over 30,000 majority, and Anthony by over 20,000. Three Republican members of Congress are elected, which is a gain of one. Haskell beat Goodin by over 3,000. The Legis-

lature stands three to one Republican. Wichita, Nov. 8.—Returns thus far show that Sedgewick county gives Hayes a majority of 707, and Anthony a majority of 510.

Leavenworth, Nov. 8.—Leavenworth county, so far, gives Hayes 810 majority. Martin carries the county by 906. Hubbard, Rep., in the 15th district, anti-Osborn, is elected Representative; Gilpatrick, Rep., and Parrot, Dem. anti-Osborn, are elected State Senators. Five of the Representatives are Republican in the county. The Republican county ticket is elected with the exception of county attorney.

Returns from De Soto: Hayes, 125, Tilden 57, Haskell 120, Anthony 113.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.—The Times, at 6:30 this morning, puts the situation as follows: The result of the Presidential election held yesterday is still in doubt. Conceding to the Dem. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and all the Southern States except Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, Tilden will have 184 electoral votes; necessary to elect 185. The Republicans have carried the following States: Colorado, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Louisiana and South Carolina. These States will give Hayes 181 electoral votes. The Times publishes tabular returns from this State by counties which gives Tilden a majority of 32,429.

Both the Tribune and Times, in an extra, claim that Hayes is elected by one electoral vote.

The Herald claims that the Presidential election is still in doubt, and it may take the official count of North Carolina to settle the matter. It looks now as if Louisiana and South Carolina are certainly Republican. The latest from Wisconsin, Chairman Keyes, claims the State for the Republicans by over 3,000. Returns from Illinois, from 461 towns, including Chicago, give Hayes a net majority of 19,021. This ratio kept up will make the Republican majority in the State over 30,000.

The Times has a special, claiming that Florida is Republican, and with this State claims a majority of one for Hayes on the electoral ticket.

3:30 p. m.—The electoral vote from Florida, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Louisiana and South Carolina are all required to elect Hayes, any one of them carried by the Democrats elects Tilden. At this hour all these States are claimed by both parties, without sufficient returns to make any of them certain.

The Democratic majority in this State is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—275 towns and precincts in this State, which in 1872 gave Grant 45,513, Greeley 23,670, have given Hayes 58,776, Tilden 45,745. Besides these there are 44 towns which give Hayes 11,740, Tilden 6,791, and 21 towns which give Hayes a majority of 295 and Tilden a majority of 1,494.

Late returns from San Francisco give that city to Hayes by a small majority. No additional returns. Returns from Pennsylvania indicate a Republican majority of 13,400.

Further returns from the interior of the State don't materially change the majority for Hayes, namely a little over 20,000. Cullum has for Governor even a larger majority.

Four hundred and sixty-one towns and precincts of this State give Hayes a net majority of 21,021. Deducting 2,000 as a possible Dem. majority in Chicago and Hayes has 19,021 majority, as far as heard from. If the same ratio prevails in the remainder of the State Hayes' majority as compared with the vote of 1872 will be from 30,000 to 35,000.

Cullum is undoubtedly elected Governor over the combined Dem. and Greenback vote.

Gen. Farnsworth concedes the election of Lathrop, a regular Republican, in the Fourth District, over himself and Hurlbut.

Later—Returns from the third District leave the matter in doubt between Laramine and Brentans.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 2 a. m.—Returns from the country complete, except a few districts and Republican towns give Hayes 36,636, Tilden 38,438, Cooper 357. The remaining districts and towns, it is claimed, will change the result to a small Republican majority in Cook county. The city vote is Hayes 28,317, Tilden 38,247, Cooper 228. Hayes' majority in the State will be about 20,000. The Republicans gain two Congressmen certainly, and probably four, with the result in seven districts doubtful.

LOUISIANA.

Delhi, Nov. 8.—The first ward in Richland parish gives Tilden 208 majority. Nicholson, Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—The following special is from Democratic sources: Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, Nov. 8.—Owing to the failure of the Registrar to fill his appointments a large number of votes were not registered. There were 1,743 votes polled, of which Hayes got three, and Tilden the remainder. At Padua, conducted under the United States Supervisor 443 voters, who had been unable to register, deposited ballots. There was no intimidation. Many voters were deterred by want of registration. The whites

and blacks are fraternized and all are happy and jubilant about the majority. The Democrats say the voting in East Feliciana is informal and will not be canvassed by the returning board, the register sent there been run off or intimidated. Other Democratic parishes will be treated in the same way for similar reasons. The charge of intimidation, fraud, etc., will be made.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—No definite returns, yet both parties claim the State. Indications point to a Democratic gain in the interior parishes. The city probably gives 10,000 Dem. majority.

Tallula, Nov. 9, 2:30 a. m.—Election passed off quietly. The count of this and Milliken Bend vote is just completed and aggregates 1,000. The Republicans claim 700 majority. They were charged with stuffing the box. Several precincts thrown out. Fourteen boxes in Shreveport and Caddo Parishes give Hayes 829 majority. Four boxes to hear from will increase about 100. Packard will run behind Hayes in the Parish. Nothing definite from Bussis' Parish, but the Republicans have carried it by at least 500 majority.

New Orleans, Nov. 9, 3:30.—The Dem. majority in this city is 11,000. In 17 other parishes, though returns from them are, as yet, incomplete, the Democratic majority is over 5,000 and they claim the State by 5,000 to 6,000 majority.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.—Sixty-five townships in the State, outside of St. Louis, give Tilden 11,086, Hayes 6,392; forty-five townships give Phelps for governor, 6,924, Finkelnburg 4,667; Vernon county is reported Dem. by 1,200 majority, and Livingston 400 Dem. majority. Complete returns from the Third Congressional district give it to Metcalf, Rep. by 31 majority. The Democrats claim the Sixth district for Morgan by 700 majority.

Late returns from one hundred and forty-two towns, wards and precincts outside of St. Louis give Tilden 20,829, Hayes 12,702. 122 towns, wards and precincts give Phelps 14,569, Finkelnburg 10,305. These returns come from all parts of the State and do not show the result in a single county. No estimate has yet been made of the Congressional districts, not enough returns having been received from any one of them outside of this city to give the result, although it can perhaps be said that the Democrats will carry all but one, or possibly two of them, outside of this county.

Bigelow, Nov. 8.—Election returns for president: Dem. 204, Rep. 146; for governor, Rep. 147, Dem. 203; Congressmen, Rep. 142, Dem. 208.

St. Joseph, Nov. 8.—Tilden has a very small majority in this city. The Republican candidate for Congress has 200 majority in the city, but Rea, the Dem. candidate has about 200 majority in this county and has about 1,200 majority in the district.

Unofficial returns give Anthony Ittner, Rep., in the 1st district about 200 majority, and Nathan Cole, Rep., in the 2d district from 300 to 400 majority. These are Rep. gains, the first over E. C. Kehr, the latter over Erastus Wells, both present members. In the 3d district is Republican. The 6th district is reported carried by Havers, Rep. by 300 majority and the 10th by 200 majority, beating Debold, the present member.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—12 out of 149 precincts in the city give Hayes 2,836, Tilden 2,834, Davis, Rep. 2,921. No further returns from the interior from Oregon or Nevada. It seems likely that the Republicans may elect all four Congressmen. McKenna is thus far 2,000 ahead in the 3d district and Pahecas chances are good in the 4th. The Democrats are jubilant over the returns from the East.

California is Republican by 3,000 majority.

Oregon is very close, claimed by the Republicans by a small majority.

A private dispatch from Virginia City says Nevada is sure for a good Republican majority.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that the State undoubtedly is Republican by a small majority.

The returns from the city are nearly complete. Hayes will have a small majority. Davis, Rep., was elected for Congress by 2,500. Few additional returns from the interior, and none to affect the general result.

Late returns from Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,000 and the Democrats now concede the State to the Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—The following is the vote in Pennsylvania, by counties as far as heard from: All of the townships are not in, but enough to base estimates on. Morton county, Tilden 600 majority; Dem. gain 270. Pike county, Tilden 962 majority; Dem. gain 840. Wyoming county, Tilden 380 majority; Dem. gain 85. Wayne county, Tilden 800 majority; Dem. gain 519. The defeat of Rowan, Republican candidate for sheriff, by over 20,000, is accepted as a victory and not as a Republican defeat.

Pittsburg, Nov. 8.—Returns received indicate a Republican majority of 7,000 in Allegheny county, and a gain of 2 Republican Congressmen. Returns up to 2 p. m. from 141 districts in 19 counties in the western part of the State, not including Allegheny county, give a Republican gain of 1,075 over the vote of 1875.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Nov. 8.—Returns from 278 towns and precincts give Hayes 11,662 majority. A Democratic gain of 9,088 over 1872. The same places gave Cresswell, Rep., for governor, 6,658 majority.

Returns from 304 townships and 5 precincts in the city of Detroit, give a net majority for Hayes of 12,025, being a Democratic gain of 9,463 over 1872. The same towns gave Cresswell, Rep. candidate for governor, a majority of 6,681. Willets and McGowan, Republicans, are elected in the 2d and 3d districts; Democrats claim the election of Williams to Congress in the 1st district.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 8.—The chairman of the Republican State Committee claims the State by 3,000 to 4,000.

The returns from 233 towns and wards in 40 counties out of 110 gives Tilden 899 majority, net Democratic gain 1,076. The strong Republican counties are to be heard from.

Milwaukee, Nov. 9, 3:15 a. m.—The majority for Hayes is from 3,000 to 5,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, Nov. 8.—Mercer county, 700 Dem. majority, York county 500 Dem. majority, Lawrence county 1,100 Dem. majority, Richland county 1,800 Rep. majority, Kershaw county 400 Rep. majority. The Republicans claim the State by 10,000.

Returns and estimates indicate that this State has gone for Hayes and Hampton.

IOWA.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Returns from 130 towns in 76 counties give 5,869 Republican gain, and 341 Democratic gain.

Des Moines, Nov. 8.—Seven counties and 22 precincts in others, give Hayes a majority of 9,367, Rep. gain, 4,727. The State will give 55,000 majority for Hayes. Every precinct shows Rep. gains.

NEVADA.

Omaha, Nov. 8.—This county is conceded to the Democrats and claimed by them by 500 to 800 majority. Cass county elects the entire Republican ticket. Olive county gives a Democratic majority of 150. Nine additional precincts give Hayes a majority of 407.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Nov. 8.—Scattering returns from various parts of the State indicate that Tilden's majority is 25,000. The Democratic Congressmen are probably elected in all the districts, except the third.

FLORIDA.

Lake City, Nov. 8.—The opinion of moderate men is that Florida will elect the Democratic State ticket by over 2,000 majority. The Democrats gain largely in all counties with three or four exceptions.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Nov. 8.—Returns from various points indicate that this State has gone Democratic by a large majority over last election. Five Congressmen are certainly elected by the Democrats.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.—Three hundred townships give Hayes majority at 799, which is a Democratic gain of 708. Places to hear from gave a Democratic majority in October of 6,691.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 3:30 a. m.—Returns coming in show heavy Democratic gains from all quarters. The Democrats will certainly carry the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 8.—317 towns in Massachusetts give Hayes 142,284, Tilden 104,239, Rice 119,998, Adams 101,725, Baker 11,728.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—The vote in the county of Hamilton is, Tilden 29,468, Hayes 28,770, Cooper 37, Smith, Prohibitionist, 10.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Incomplete returns indicate that the Democratic candidate for Congress, Goode, is elected by 1,500 majority.

DAKOTA.

Yankton, Nov. 9, 3:30 a. m.—Election returns come in slow, but indicate the largest Rep. majority ever given.

For a worrying cough or any throat or lung trouble, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1876.	
Flour.....	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.09 @ 1.11
No. 3.....	.98 @ .99
Corn.....	.42 @ .43
Oats.....	.31 @ .32
Pork.....	15.75 @ 16.25
Bulk Meats.....	62 @ 63
Lard.....	9.50 @ 9.75
Butter—Dairy, packed.....	20 @ 28
Country.....	18 @ 24
Eggs.....	15 @ 18
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8, 1876.	
Wheat, No. 2, fall.....	1.01 @ 1.08
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall.....	.96 @ 1.00
No. 4, fall.....	.92 @ .93
Corn No. 2 mixed.....	.30 @ .30 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	.26 @ .28
No. 3.....	.24 @ .26

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8, 1876.	
Cattle—Native Butchers.....	\$ 3.50 @ 5.35
Hogs—Shipping.....	5.15 @ 5.70
CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1876.	
Cattle—Good Steers.....	3.50 @ 5.35
Hogs—Packers.....	5.50 @ 5.80

Wheat during the past week was slowly falling in all the principal markets, owing particularly to the absorbing interest in the election, which led to a cessation of all business. Corn shows no material change.

Horticultural Department.

Cranberry Culture.

The proper location for cranberry growing is one that is overflowed naturally winter and spring, or one that is capable of being overflowed at will, the latter being of course the best. The best variety to plant is the egg-shaped. There are two varieties, one of which the fruit grows in a bell shape and the other resembling a cherry. The flavor of the fruit is the same in all three, but the egg-shaped is said to be the earliest. The land must be capable of being drained, as the presence of stagnant water will make the soil cold and sour, and quite unfit for cranberries. If it is protected from drying winds by a timber belt so much the better. The nature of the soil is important. It does not want to be rich. The best place is a bog of peat and swamp-muck. Sand on the top of swamp-muck seems to be just the thing. If sand cannot be got, clean gravel is the next best thing. The top soil should be taken off to a sufficient depth to remove the roots of grass and weeds, and about five inches of sand or three of gravel laid on. First of all, the ground should be leveled, so that, when overflowed, the water will not be too deep in some parts while others are uncovered, and so that no ponds may remain after the water has been drawn off. If all the peat or muck is removed from some places in the process of leveling, a layer of one or the other article, six inches thick, should be put down before the sand or gravel. And so if the location selected is not peaty or mucky after the soil has been removed and the place leveled, peat or muck and sand, in layers as before mentioned, should be laid down. The leveling should be done in the summer or fall, so that the hauling of the peat and sand may be done in winter on the frozen soil.

The best time to plant is from the beginning of April till the end of June, but the planting may be continued throughout the summer till the end of November if necessary. There are several ways of planting. Some chop the vines up in two-inch lengths and scatter them broadcast, while others again plant the cut-up vines in drills. Yet others put a handful of cuttings in holes about eighteen inches apart each way. But the best way is to plant vines having roots, putting them two feet apart and laying the vines in the row, covering them at intervals or pressing them into the soft sand. The vines selected for planting should be good bearers. Some vines seem to be barren altogether, though probably only from some temporary cause which good cultivation will remove. Some vines will yield at the rate of four hundred bushels to the acre, while others will not reach fifty bushels.

Cranberry plants require careful attention for the first two years. They must be kept free from weeds and grass which should be pulled by hand. The ground may be stirred with a fork if care is taken not to injure the roots. By the third year the vines will have covered the surface and may yield a fair crop. After this they need only the cutting out of occasional bunches of rushes and grass.

The overflowing is for the purpose of protecting the vines against early and late frosts, and from the attacks of insects to which the cranberry is very liable. The water may be let on before severe frost, and may remain on all winter. It should be let off when the weather becomes mild and warm in spring. The bed should be flooded again about the third week in May for five or six days to destroy insects; and again in a week to destroy those which hatched out after the first flooding. If the water is allowed to remain too long the blossoms will be injured.

There is, perhaps, more money in cranberries than in any other fruit, where they can be grown successfully. A crop of a hundred bushels to the acre is but a fair average, while two, three, and four hundred are often gathered. The price usually ranges from \$6 to \$10 a barrel. The inducements to go into cranberry culture are large, but the risk is also large. There has been a great deal of money lost in attempts to cultivate cranberries in unsuitable places. It is difficult to find places that can be drained of stagnant water of twelve or eighteen inches without which condition it is useless to attempt cranberry culture and which can yet be overflowed. The overflowing is not an indispensable condition, but when it can be effected a crop can be secured in seasons when, from a general failure elsewhere the price of the fruit is high. Among other instances of failure, one which happened in our own experience is instructive: A Chicago gentleman spent thousands of dollars in an attempt to cultivate cranberries in a swamp near that city. To be sure of his supply of vines he bought for a few dollars an acre of natural cranberry patch in Wisconsin. In his artificial patch he sunk every dollar invested. From the natural patch, bought only to furnish the vines, he sold enough cranberries in one year to pay all his losses and leave a handsome profit beside. —*Enc. 3000*

Protection of Fruit Trees.

Trees in winter, are less hurt by a low temperature than by the drying winds, which all cold winter winds are. Blowing sharply, they dry the branches of the trees faster than the sap can supply them, the sap being lessened by the freezing of the watery part, thus becoming incapable of resisting the desiccating effect, and so the branches of the

tree dies. If the exposure is short, there will be but little or no harm. It is the long continued, severely cold, and strong winds that work the mischief; and particularly if the roots as well as the branches are frozen. The past winter was a noted example. The remedy is to protect against the winds. A screen of evergreen trees can be made effectual. So a hill or wood will protect what is near it, on the side opposite the wind. A building, also, is a guard. But sometimes the sun is apt to hurt, and all the more for such protection, as it confines the heat. This is difficult to prevent. But its effect is not enough to merely protect so as to prevent destruction. The mere strain may be so severe as to be felt the season following. So it is with strawberries. If severely strained by exposure, do what you may, there will be a lack—the plant will disappoint expectation. Grape vines serve us in the same way. Protect your strawberries well with evergreen brush, and make secure so that the wind cannot remove it, and you are safe. It matters not how severe the winter may be. So, if your half tender arbor-vita hedge, is protected from the frost, you need have no concern.

It becomes us not only to guard against the wind, but much can be done by attending to the ground. A mulch will lessen the severity of the frost, both in degree and in extent in the ground. This will cause a greater amount of vitality in the roots which will be transmitted to the tree. A rich soil will also add vigor, affecting the whole plant. A mulch containing some manure will do this and act at the same time as a protection. Nature indicates leaves as a warm bed of vegetation. A little sour milk, or what is perhaps more energetic, urine, with a sprinkling of ashes, applied sometime before the leaves, the ground freshly dug, is sure to have a good effect. If in addition there is a guard against the wind, there is little danger with even half tender plants or trees, let the winter be as severe as it may. Almost the only danger will be from the sun, and that only in some localities. Sudden and extreme changes in the temperature have an influence, but not a serious one, on anything like a plant or tree. There is a plan prevailing of wrapping half tender plants and bushes with straw and other material. This is well if not wrapped too tightly so as to exclude the air, for it must be remembered that plant growth goes on during the winter, though to but a slight extent, yet sufficient to require air, without which no plant can live, as it gets its principal support in this way. —*Utica Herald.*

Arbor Day in Nebraska.

At the 4th of July celebration at Nebraska City, the following obligation was entered into by the citizens of Otoe county, named below:

And now, on the Fourth day of July, A. D. 1876, in commemoration of the virtue and valor of those who established the American Republic, and a legacy for those who may perpetuate it, we, the undersigned citizens of the county of Otoe, in the State of Nebraska, obligate ourselves to plant out, on November 16th,—that day being hereby set apart as an Autumnal Arbor day, for the year 1876—the variety of varieties, and numbers of trees placed opposite our respective names.

J. C. Campbell	 All kinds	20
A. Bowen	 " "	50
D. F. Wetmer	 Cotton'd & Walnut	1000
C. H. Cowles	 All kinds	100
John M. Taggart	 Variety	100
John McMechan	 " "	200
Henry Pendleton	 " "	650
Jas. W. Moore	 Black Walnut	50
J. Sterling Marlon	 Fruit and Forest	50
C. S. Wade	 Fruit	25
A. Zimmerman	 Variety	50
Henry Vollman	 " "	50
T. C. Smith	 Box Elder and Ash	100
S. S. Sealey	 Forest	100
W. F. Redfield	 Variety	25
Joseph Fotta	 " "	100
R. F. Baker	 " "	50
John Yont	 " "	50
Thos. A. Gilmore	 Red Elm	25
Mrs. Frances Gilmore	 Variety	50
Joy Morion	 " "	50
Francis Sim	 " "	50
John Siemens	 " "	50
G. W. Sroat	 " "	1000
Wm. Campbell	 " "	1000
A. G. Alchinson	 " "	100
J. P. Brown	 Red Astrachan	100
C. E. Hochstetler	 Variety	1000
J. H. Masters	 Fruit	100
Fred New	 Limber Twig	100
E. L. Sayre	 Variety	100
A. T. McCartney	 Maple	300
Wm. Thibet	 Box Elder	25
H. W. McCartney	 Variety	25
C. C. Cowles	 Forest	300
Eugene Munn	 " "	300
J. E. Cassleman	 " "	300
H. Muhlenbrock	 " "	1

Tar on Fruit Trees.

According to the experience of Mr. Henry Reynolds, of Montgomery county, N. C., tar is a perfect remedy for scathed and sun-cracked apple trees. He says that by coating with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit-bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he has restored it fully. He applies it to all the branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing away the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach trees badly damaged by borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you will have no more trouble with the tree for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states that the coating should be applied in the winter, or early in the spring with new tar.

The Household.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Soak apples till they will pulp from the core; then take an equal weight of sugar in large lumps, just dip them in water, and boil it till it can be well skimmed, and is a thick syrup, put it to the pulp, and simmer it on a quick fire a quarter of an hour. Grate a little lemon-peel before boiling, but if too much it will be bitter.

GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take two cups of corn-meal, one cup of flour, a little salt. Mix well together. Two eggs well beaten, one pint of thick sour-milk, in a little of which stir one even teaspoonful of soda. Mix well together in a batter, and fry on a well greased griddle. The ladies need not be afraid to let their children eat them, for my mother-in-law considers them excellent, and she has raised thirteen children.

REAL LOAF.—Take a piece of butter the size of an egg, three pounds of raw meal, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, and two raw eggs. Chop the meal fine and mix all together, and put in about two tablespoonfuls of water. Mold this into a loaf, then roll it in eight tablespoonfuls of rolled crackers, and pour over it three tablespoonfuls of melted butter; place in a pan and bake two hours. To be sliced off when cold.

RESTORING DAMAGED VELVET.—The *Monteur de la Suid* published the following method for restoring velvet to its original condition. It is well known that when velvet has been wet, not only its appearance is spoiled, but it becomes hard and knotty. To restore its original softness, it must be thoroughly dampened on the wrong side, and then held over a very hot iron, care being taken not to let it touch the latter. In a short time the velvet becomes as it were, new again. The theory of this is very simple. The heat of the iron evaporates the water through the tissue and forces the vapor out at the upper side; this vapor passing between the different fibres, separates those which adhere together in hard bunches. If the velvet were ironed after dampening, an exactly opposite result would be obtained. It is therefore necessary that the substance should not come in contact with the heated iron.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a ravenous appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most intelligent in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "I have no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from herbs, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229 1-2 Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—The advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man.

Respectfully,

Dr. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1541-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended; that I over-sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in the vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

To H. R. STEVENS Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

N. B.
PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

We now have our incomparable Fall Catalogue, No. 17, ready. These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use. They are free to all. Prices are low now. Send us your address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

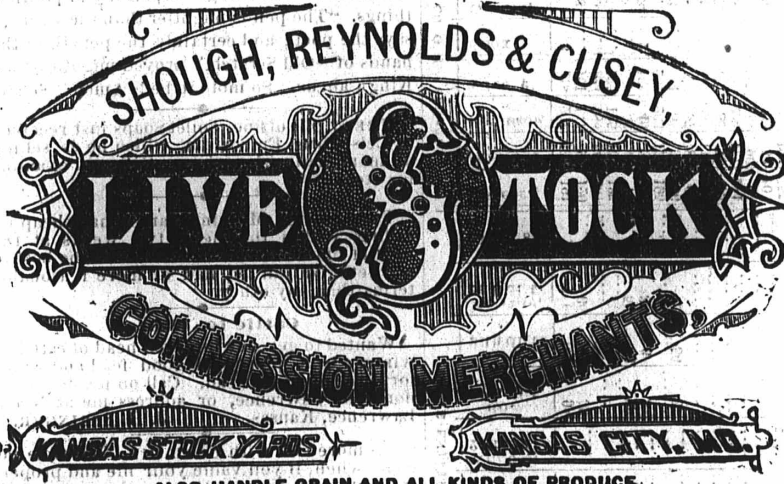
JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

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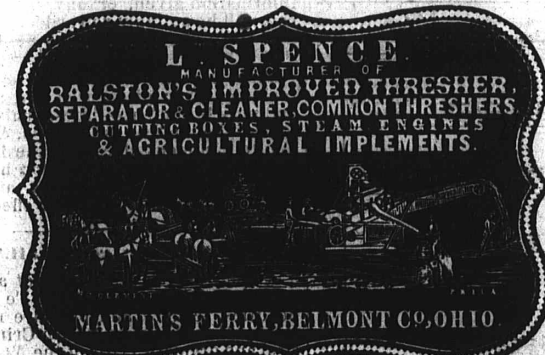
WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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



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



STAR CORN PLANTERS,



RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,

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

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

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Selecting Dairy Cows.

A good constitution is important. This may be judged of by the lustre of the hair and the brilliancy of the eyes and horns. Constitution depends mostly upon the heart and lungs, the size of which may be determined by the depth and breadth of the thorax. They should have a good development, enough to secure health and vigor, but the lungs, in particular, should not be excessively large. When very large, they burn up, by increased respiration, the fat-forming material. By the extraordinary energy they create, they induce unusual exercise and motion, which make a rapid waste of tissue and a rapid assimilation to repair it, and thus divert nutriment from producing milk. If small, the animal may be an excellent milker while she lives, but will be feeble and short-lived.

The capacity of the lungs corresponds with the size of the apertures, through which they are filled. Large, open nostrils indicate large lungs, and vice versa. In the same way, the indications of the mouth correspond with the size of the stomach.

The chine is regarded as an index to milking capacity. When it is double, it denotes breadth of vertebrae, which corresponds to the broad, open structure, which is favorable to a large flow.

It is an accompaniment of broad hips and these in turn, denote a large capacity, which is essential to good milkers. The milk mirror, or escutcheon of Guenon, is one of the leading indications of the peculiar appearance of the hair on the udder.

Looking at the hind part of the cow, more or less of the hair which covers the udder and adjacent parts, will be seen to turn upward and outward. This reversed hair forms the so-called escutcheon. If the space occupied by the up-turned hair, especially the lower part of it, is very large and broad, so that it extends far outward to the thighs, it is regarded as indicating a large flow of milk. If the upper part of it is broad and smooth, it is regarded as favorable to a prolonged flow. If the reversed part is narrow and irregular in its upper part, it is unfavorable to a prolonged flow. The manner in which the inverted hair connects with the hair adjacent, is supposed to have significance. A gradual blending, rather than an abrupt connection, is preferred.

The connection of the escutcheon (or scutcheon) with the flow of milk, is accounted for by Magne, who says that the hair turns in the direction in which the arteries ramify, and that the reversed hair on the udder and adjacent parts indicates the termination of the arteries which supply the udder with blood. When these arteries are large, they are not confined to the udder, but extend down through it, and upward and outward, ramifying on the skin beyond the udder, giving the hair the peculiar appearance which distinguishes it from the rest of the surface. If the arteries supplying the udder with blood are very small, they are not likely to extend much beyond the udder, and hence form a small escutcheon. Hence, a small escutcheon indicates a feeble supply of blood to the udder, and consequently but little material to make milk out of, and hence a small flow of milk.—*Arnold's American Dairying.*

Cattle Feeding.

Some persons think there is a great deal of science mixed up with cattle feeding, and there may be very properly elaborated and explained. Were an individual interviewed who had spent years in the cattle lots, and who had been reasonably successful in fattening beef cattle, we have no doubt, the first principle laid down would be punctuality of time, and regularity of quantity of feed.

It is true, that cattle must be brought to full feed by degrees, otherwise there is danger of founder, or at least of their gorging themselves and being off their feed. We have heretofore expressed our conviction that the feeding season should commence before the herds loose flesh, or in other words, commence feeding while the grass is good, and as winter approaches and the grass dies or is eaten up, gradually increase the feed. Cattle designed for feeding purposes, should never be permitted to commence shrinking before commencing to feed; if they do, several weeks of close attention and good nursing will be necessary to reinstate them.

Regularity in time of feeding, in watering, and salting are strictly essential without which, failure is certain. Corn is the principal food relied on to fit our cattle for the markets, and we doubtless rely entirely too much on this great staple.

A rack of good hay should always be within reach of our herds, so that they can eat at their pleasure. Good, clear, bright straw is also much relished, and affords a change very grateful to cattle. All who have tried a variety of feed are well satisfied with results. A protection from storms and rapid changes of weather liable to occur at any time is much to be desired, and those who have progressed so far as to build sheds or other shelter, are well satisfied that it pays handsomely.

It was common practice in our boyhood, to feed the feed (shock) corn to the lot and scatter on the ground. This slovenly and expensive mode has been

superseded by throwing the feed in large troughs, made especially for this purpose, and usually four feet wide and from twelve to sixteen feet long. While the feed should, we think, be of the kind, and even as we have hastily suggested, all of the requirements will not be met unless a plentiful supply of good, pure water is furnished. We would prefer at regular hours to pump the water into troughs in preference to watering our cattle by cutting ice on ponds or creeks.

The kind of water, however, is not always such as we would prefer. In some localities we may be able to make our choice in others, such as nature and our own labor can provide.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Have You Saved Your Seed Corn?

Farmers make no greater mistake than to neglect to put up enough seed-corn, and to spare, as soon as the grains are sufficiently glazed to prevent bruising. Corn may grow, yet not be the best of seed, and the only way to know something of how much is annually lost through neglect, is to have some of the best and poorest seed to plant side by side, to realize the contrast of results when the crop is grown. If seed is properly saved it grows vigorously; gets ahead of the weeds and matures earlier than that selected in the spring in a haphazard way, or poorly saved in the fall.

By going through the field early in the fall, and selecting the best and earliest ears, will prevent deterioration of quality and kind of corn, which is very rapid unless this is done. Selecting the largest and most mature ears will help keep up the quantity of corn. Narrow rough kernels generally insure depth of grain, small cob and early ripening qualities. Corn of this description is also more easily masticated by stock, it being generally less flinty than the shallow varieties. If we can only impress upon our readers the truth of the matter, that the difference between a good and poor seed, and that good seed can only be secured by proper care at the proper time, which is before any biting frosts come, we shall feel that we have added millions of bushels to the corn-growing regions of our country.

The ears may be either tied in pairs by a few of the husks left upon each, or husked clean and spread upon a platform to dry, and hung up high, out of the way of vermin. If the weather is not very drying it is not safe to put the corn away before exposing it to the rays of the sun a few days, or drying it by artificial means. It should be dried promptly to insure it against the mold or freezing weather. In our opinion, taking one year with another, two or three days spent in putting up plentiful supply of seed-corn as it should be, would be more profitably spent than a whole month during almost any other part of the year.

To hang the corn or place it where it can be smoked a few days, will put it in a condition beyond question. The heat will dry it out and smoke leave a covering upon it which will protect it from the changes of temperature, from insects when planted, and be a stimulus to it when it starts to grow. It is hardly possible for a farmer to devote more time in the selection and care of his seed-corn, than will be returned to him a tenfold ratio in the crop which may be produced from it.

When the seed is saved, be sure that it is placed beyond the reach of vermin. Mice will walk with feet uppermost if they only have two sides to brace them against. Suspend the frame or scaffold which supports the ears, by wire or rods of iron, which can neither be gnawed off or descended by the little rodents. Do not fail to save the seed-corn in proper condition, for it is often worth, in a wet, backward spring, nearly a whole crop of corn to the man who devotes a little time to saving it just at the proper season.—*Ec.*

A Swine Fatality.

A matter of serious consideration is the swine disease. The loss by it is alarming. It would astonish every one if it could be aggregated for a single year. Something must be done to avert this yearly loss to western farmers. A most stringent law should be passed by the legislature of every western State where it exists, to prevent any hogs that are affected from running in any lot or field forming a boundary on the premises of any other person. It is a most infectious disease. One affected hog will communicate it to a herd, and destroy it in a few days. We have seen this done. As soon as the disease appears, the owner should be compelled to closely confine his herd, to prevent the disease from being communicated to the herds of farmers who have adjoining premises. We propose to draft a law and lay it before the legislature of Missouri at its coming session, having this object in view.—*Rural World.*

Chickens in the Orchard.

The *Scientific Farmer* says: "The amount of good done by the chickens among fruit trees can hardly be estimated. We completely conquered the canker worm in an orchard of one hundred trees in two years' time, by colonizing a flock of fifty chickens or so in the midst of the lot, not to mention the ceaseless missionary work undertaken by the biddies in the surrounding gardens and fields. We always preserve all the birds, too, not begrudging them a few cherries and berries."

Veterinary Items.

Worms in Horses.

What are the signs of worms in horses, and how are they removed? Answer.—The presence of worms in the digestive canal, is marked at first by an increased appetite, but the animal, notwithstanding the quantity of food which he consumes, falls off in condition; his skin is dry and hide-bound; his coat is rough, and is not shed at the ordinary time; there is an annoying itching, which causes the horse to rub his upper lip against the manger or on the wall; sometimes there is considerable itching about the rectum, which is indicated by the horse rubbing his tail or rump against anything within reach. These symptoms are such as could lead one to suspect the existence of worms, but it is only when these appear among the dung voided by the horse, that we can speak with certainty on the nature of his ailment. At a later period, and especially when the worms have developed in great numbers, the symptoms are very much aggravated, and the horse becomes emaciated and suffers occasionally from colic pains; the flank is tucked up; the inside of the eyelids is pale; he walks with difficulty; and a fatal termination will sometimes ensue. A dose of aloes (four to six drachms) may be given, which has often the effect of expelling worms without having recourse to further treatment. If this fails, divide six ounces of iron filings among twelve balls, and give one every morning until they are finished, and then give a dose of aloes, which will cause the expulsion of any worms which remain in the horse's intestine.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Sick Cattle.

One of our subscribers living in Miss., recently purchased a herd of 20 Shorthorns, two years old, and shipped to his farm. While in this city last week he received a letter from home, dated Sept. 27th, from which we make some extracts:

"Have been too busy doctoring the cattle to write sooner. One died on Sunday, one on Sunday night, and one last night, and nearly all are sick. We are doing everything we can, but don't know what to do. If you know any remedy telegraph. They urinate blood and are very constipated. We give them melted lard oil and calomel mixed, but it don't seem to have much effect. They are nearly all sick now. The weather has been very warm, but is cooler now."

ANSWER.—The disease from which these cattle are dying, we presume is brought on by change of climate. We would like to have the opinion of gentlemen on this subject who have been engaged in shipping cattle to the South. What ages are best and the food, care and attention necessary to insure against disease consequent upon a change. We append the following remedy furnished by Prof. Swift of the St. Louis Veterinary College:

Give the following twice daily: Iodine of iron, 1 drachm; tincture of opium, 1-2 ozs. Keep the bowels relaxed by means of Epsom salts. Change the food completely; keep the cattle warm, and give alum dissolved in the water that the cow drinks, in the proportion of 2 oz. a drink.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Cement for Cracked Hoofs.

Mr. Defay has discovered a preparation, by means of which sand cracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be durably cemented up. Even pieces of iron can be securely joined together by its means. The only precaution necessary for its successful application is the careful removal of all grease by spirits of sal-ammonia, sulphide of carbon, or ether. Mr. Defay makes no secret of its composition, which is as follows: Take one part of coarsely powdered gum-ammoniacum and two parts of gutta percha, in pieces the size of a hazel nut. Put them in a tin lined vessel over a slow fire, and stir constantly until thoroughly mixed. Before the thick, resinous mass gets cold, mould it into sticks like sealing wax. The cement will keep for years, and when required for use, it is only necessary to cut off a sufficient quantity and remelt it immediately before application.—*English Live Stock Journal.*

To Remove Warts.

A valuable horse has six or seven warts, some of them nearly as large as a hen's egg, some slightly raised above the skin, some one inch across, some two or more.

ANSWER.—For warts large as a hen's egg, tie a strong waxed twine round their roots and draw it so tightly as to cut off all circulation. They will soon drop off. For broad warts, scarcely raised above the skin, cut off their heads with a sharp knife or razor, and burn the raw surface with a piece of sulphate of copper day by day, until it has been destroyed below the level of the skin, then allow the sore to heal like an ordinary wound.

JAS. G. SANDS,
SADDLERY.
FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CENTAUR.

LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedy.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wraps, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frost-bites, Chills, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT. It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Croup, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years and no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurst, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniments have saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wraps, for the toughest, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Windgall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

"Jefferson, Mo., Nov. 18, 1873. 'Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, can Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days he was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads anything I ever had.'"

"A. J. McCarty, Veterinary Surgeon." For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Liniment, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

MOTHERS.

Castor Oil is the result of 20 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. If tampered with by the youngest infant, and neither gag nor gripe. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "I have used it for years, and can speak highly of its merits. It is, I think, the best remedy for Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless, and is wonderfully efficacious as an aperient and laxative. It is the very thing."

The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

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FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal disease among Horses, styled Chills, Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Magnesia or distemper, &c. LEIS' POWDER will cure these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form a pill.

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

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.
Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. Robert R. Dunbar,
et al., defendants.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME
directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-
dicial District Court, in and for the County of
Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled
case, I will on
Monday, the 13th day of November, A. D.
1876.

At 10 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of
the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of
Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public
auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in
hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever
of the said Robert R. Dunbar and Elizabeth Dunbar,
and each of them in and to the following de-
scribed premises, to wit: The southeast quarter
of the southwest quarter, the south half of the north
west quarter and the east half of the north
west quarter of section number twelve (12), south of
range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal
meridian, with appurtenances, in the county of
Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be
sold to satisfy said order of sale.
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city
of Lawrence, this 12th day of October, 1876.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
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.
Lawrence Building and Savings Association,
plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-
dicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on
Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D.
1876.

At 10 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 defendants, Bernard Leonard, Sophia
Leonard, John F. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H.
Tennant, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate
of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Bos-
well, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of
them in and to the following described premises,
to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont
street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Dou-
glas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two thou-
sand 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 26th day of October, 1876.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'ys 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.
George L. Livingston, et al., plaintiff, vs. Robert
Wood, defendant.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-
dicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on
Monday, the 27th day of November, 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 Law-
rence, 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 in-
terest whatsoever of the said Robert Wood, in
and to the following described premises, to wit:
The east half of the southeast quarter of section
eighteen (18), township fourteen (14), range twen-
ty-one (21), Douglas county, Kansas, containing
eighty (80) acres. Said premises to be sold to sat-
isfy said order of sale.
Given under my hand at my office, in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 26th day of October, 1876.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.
J. S. Wilson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FANEUIL HALL
INSURANCE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets.....\$547,542.54
Liabilities, including capital,
reinsurance reserve, loss-
es unpaid, and all other li-
abilities.....\$36,170.20
Net surplus.....\$511,372.34
Cash capital.....400,000.00
Surplus as regards policy holders.....\$421,363.34
STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

To whom it may concern: That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Com-
pany, with its principal office located at Boston,
in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly au-
thorized by the State of Kansas to transact business
in this State until the last day of February, 1877,
and that Park & Selig have been by the officers of
said company appointed Local Agents to transact
said company's business in this State, having or
keeping an office or principal place of business at
Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided
in said appointment, now on file in this depart-
ment.

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

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

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



HALF GLOVES. FULL GLOVES.
The Best and most Economical Huskers in
use. Over 200,000 sold. Made of BEST CALF
LEATHER, shielded with extra plates, making
them last FIVE TIMES longer. Husk faster and
easier than any other Husker. Sizes, Extra Large,
Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Girls, for
both right and left handed persons. Prices, extra
Large, Full Gloves, \$1.50; Boys, \$1; Half Gloves,
\$1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recom-
mend

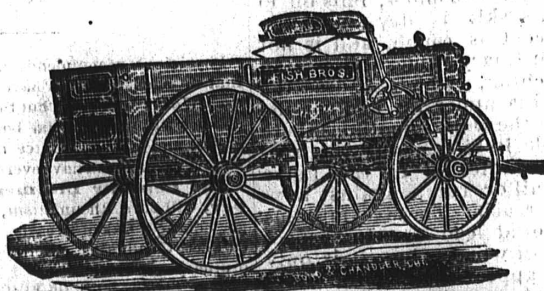


HALL'S IMPROVED HUSKING PIN,
made of the best cast steel, in most approved form,
and provided with straps, ready for use. Unques-
tionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the mar-
ket. Price, Retail, 50 cts.; three for 50 cts. Ask
your merchant for them, or address
HALL'S HUSKING GLOVE CO.,
115 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON

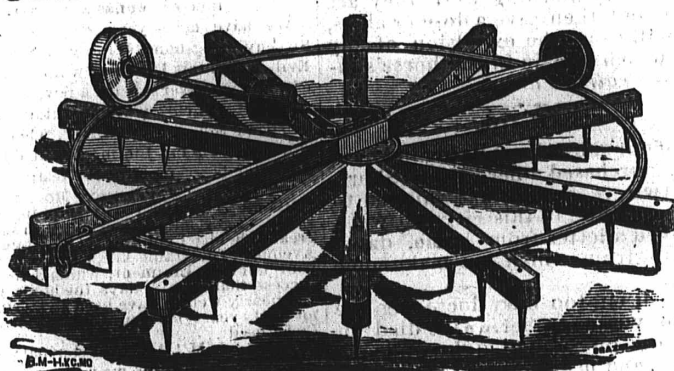
-18-

THE "BEST" WAGON MADE!

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Skinner Improved Plows, John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers,
McSherry Grain Drills, Adams & French Harvester,
Ohio Sulky Rake, Springfield Pitt's Thresher.
We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
MONROE ROTARY HARROW!

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

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and
seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble—
BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

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

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

J. E. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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



When a man and woman
are made one by a
minister, the question is,
which is the one. Some-
times there is a long
struggle between them
before the matter is fi-
nally settled.

WE HAVE MORE
DRUGS
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
STATIONERY
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
SOAP, PERFUMERY, HAIR OIL
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS
THAN WE WANT.

We are offering the above goods from ten to
twenty-five per cent. cheaper than can
be bought elsewhere. In a few days we will open
a magnificent lot of stationery, elegant playing
cards, the best ever sold here; also pocket-
books, very cheap. We have got the goods;
we want to sell them. We sell a quire of paper
and package of envelopes for twenty-five cents,
can you beat it?

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THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST,
75 Massachusetts Street, -- Lawrence.
THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS,

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!!

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

LOWER THAN EVER.

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

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

Fresh arrivals of Shimmons' Custom made, Saddle Seam, Chicago Kip
Boots that have given such excellent satisfaction the past two years, of which
J. M. Gordon, of De Soto, says:
I wore a pair of your S. S. Boots for more than one year, every day, Sundays included;
they are the best and Cheapest Boots I have ever worn.

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

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

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

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

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

Fletcher Simmons, of Centropolis, holds his foot out and says:
Here is a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots; I have worn them two winters and they are good
yet. Dang me if I ever had such boots before—and all for four dollars.

Hon. Geo. W. Zinn, Leocompton, says they are good; they have done good
service; he is well satisfied.

Robert Gilbert, Jefferson county, says he has been in Kansas twenty years;
has been paying from seven to ten dollars a pair for boots, but has never had
boots to give the satisfaction and service as Shimmons' Custom Kip Boots.

Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will
pay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle
Seam Boots he bought from Shimmons at \$4.00 a pair, which last him one year.

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

JUNE 19, 1876.

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

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

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

J. E. Hilkey, Hollings, on June 23d, said:
I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since
without mending, except a small bit under the toe of one boot, about as big as the end of your
thumb. I have been paying six and seven dollars a pair for my boots but have never had any
to wear like these.

JUNE 24, 1876.

Frank Smelser says:
I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since.
They have not broke or been mended.

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

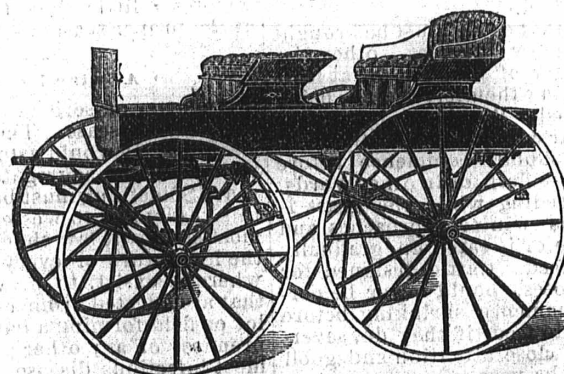
AUGUST 30, 1876.

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

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

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

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



Studebaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagons.

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

We are General Agents for the Celebrated

AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER,

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

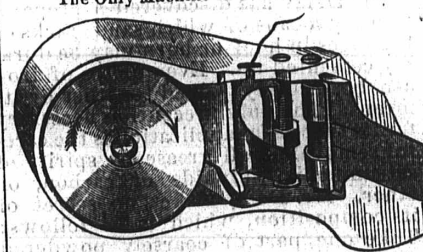
It is the only Thresher any thrasherman will buy if they buy the one the
farmers want. Send for handsome illustrated lithograph of comic thrasher
scene and pamphlet containing testimonials of hundreds of farmers who have
used it. We are also general agents for Taylor Hay Rakes, Superior Grain
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chine

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THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.
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