WHOLE NO. 251.

FARMER JOHN.

of solub BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Dear maid, 'fis natural, I suppose, That you, in choosing from your beaux, Should seek a charmer— Not one who bluntly woos and loves,

But the remember, when you choose,
That John's heart, when he secks and woos,
Is undivided;
The girl he loves is like a sun
To solace him with toll begun,
The Star of Hope, when labor's done,
By which he's guided.

His hands we know are large and brown, His mein unsuited to the town

Ver He sometimes visits;

He may not talk of fetes and balls,

Or feel at home in crowded halls, onding quick to Fashion's calls, Like some exquisites;

But then, dear maiden, sweet and kind, Although he lags so far behind
In art of dressing,
He'll far outshine your city beau
In useful knowledge—that you knowAnd; best of all, he loves you so;
Give John your blessing.

THE NEW TEACHER.

The Wildacre school was universally thought to be the most unmanageable one in the State. though it was only a girls school. When Miss Brierly kept it, the trustees voted it little short of Bediam. The young ladies were down in the lower hall, chatting and flirting with the young men who chanced to lounge that way, or drop ping billets down out of the window with a cord, and pulling up the answers by the same means, and sweetening their devotion to Virgil with French candy. If Miss Kew fainted, as she had graduate this year? "I'm anxious, because she a nervous trick of doing, half the school would rush to the neighbor's for the camphor bottle before Miss Brierly could look about her, and it was ten to one if any of them returned for the remainder of the session.

"Miss Brierly," Georgie Jones would say, in the blandest tone of friendliness-"Miss Brierly, the braid is ripped off the bottom of your skirt half a yard."

"Thank you, thank you," Miss Brierly would reply, in her nervous, hurried way, perfectly conscious of her slovenly appearance. But, on her nath to the blackboard. officiousness would give her the same disagree able information.

"The braid's off your dress, Miss Brierly."

"Yes, thanks; I've just been told;" and thus. in her progress about the school-room, a dozen other mischievous girls, as if by preconcerted movement, would announce the same pleasant fact-a dimpled hand would be lifted from one seat and another to ask permission to tell her the braid was ripped off her dress-till Miss Brierly, out of all patience, would cry out:

Cor

"The first young lady who speaks about the braid on my dress shall lose a hundred marks and her recess!"

"But it isn't on your dress, Miss Brierly; it's ripped off," would be the last shot from the

most daring foe.

Sometimes the theme was her hair escaped from its confining pins; and as Miss Brierly wore a switch, and switches were something to blush for in those days, it was, naturally, enough to vex the heart of a saint. The girls of Wildacre were too full of vinegar to reflect whether they would like to stand in Miss Brierly's shoes; and it was through their persistent mischle as much as her own incompetence that she lost her situation, and Mr. Reed came to take her place. Even he found it no bed of roses-a handsome young fellow, with an eye like Mars, which was greatly needed at Wildacre to command or threaten, and the muscle of an ath-lete. But Mr. Reed had an inherited habit of down, Miss Georgie," he said. Miss Georgie blushing; and the young ladies were not slow did as she was bidden, for a wonder, and reto take advantage of it. Perhaps the ring- turning after a resonable time, remarked that leader of the school was Georgie Jones, as pretty a little witch as ever worked mischief; feet before the words were out of Georgie's she it was who first discovered his one weakness, which, let us add, was not the result of bashfulness, but merely of a thin skin. Per-haps there was no less bashful man in the world your friend; if it is anything urgent, you shall thair Mr. Reed; and Miss Georgie was a match follow." Mr. Reed accordingly descended ; no for him there, and did her prettiest to put him body was there. Wou may remain after school to confusion. , She sketched his unmistakable Miss Jones," he said, when he returned, "and caricature on the blackboard, where she had in the meantime I will, to prevent any farther been sent to work an algebraic equation, of which he caught a glimpse, turning his head inopportunely. Before her quick hand could crase lie had stayed the movement by his own. "Is that your unknown quantity, Miss Jones l's aid he. "Please to finish your problem."

Miss Georgie setzed the crayon in an instant of daring impudence, and wrote on against the been sent to work an algebraic equation, of

caricature, "H his blush _" and then she paused. Now the woman who hesitates, we

"Can't you finish it ?" asked her teacher. "1 thought you had committed your lesson, Give me the crayon, if you please."

Miss Jones her impertinence,", he wrote. "Now prove it, sir, if you please," said Miss

Georgie, demurely. "You may take your seat, Miss Jones, and finish your lesson after school," But presently the bell rang, and the young lady" whose business it was to answer the door brought up

note which ran thuse it doily amilt tid "Will Mr. Reed kindly dismiss Miss Georgie Jones at 10:30, and oblige her aunt." "Miss Jones," said he, "you may be dis-

missed." "I?" she asked, with an air of surprise. "I

was to remain after school." "Your aunt requests that you should be dis-

"Oh, thanks." There was a general titter as Miss Georgie decamped, casting a triumphant

look over her shoulder, for they were all very well aware that the note was a tabrication of her own, carried out by Miss Kew, who had been dismissed on account of a violent fit of sneezing, and returned by means of a small urchin she had bribed with a penny.

Unfortunately for Miss Georgie, Mr. Reed, having an errand at the railway station after school, encountered her aunt just stepping from the train.

"I didn't know you were out of town," said he. "Have you been away long

"Only for a week's shopping. How is Geor gie doing, Mr. Reed? Do you think she will will have to teach when she gets through." "Indeed! I hope she may find pupils as do-

cile as herself." The next time Miss Georgie brought her pencil and requested Mr. Reed to sharpen it, as she sometimes did, he asked: "Are you going to

write me another note, Miss Jones?" "Another note!" she repeated. "When did ever write you a note?"

"Can you say that you never did?" "What do you mean, Mr. Reed?"

"What does this mean?" and he produced

She gave a light laugh. "It means that you haven't proved your problem yet. All's fair in.

love and war, they say." Mr. Reed's face did not reflect her smile, and

Georgie noted the fact with astonishment. "Do you think this quite honest?" he asked. "Honest!" she repeated, coloring. "I cer-

tainly do not think it is polite to call me dishonest," defiantly. "Was it polite to deceive me?"

"Please give me my pencil," said Miss Impertinence. Your riddles are too hard for me."

"You may take your seat, Miss Jones." Miss Jones took her seat obediently, and presently the bell rang in the lower hall. A stranger might not have discovered any connection between the two facts; but the young ladies were allowed to answer the bell by turns, and it so happened that it was Miss Georgie's week to perform that pleasant office. She rose quickly to the performance of her duty. "Compose yourself, Miss Jones," said Mr. Reed. Miss Sampson, if you will take charge of the school, I will answer the bell myself.l? There was a general titter, led by the disgraced Georgle, as he suspected, for when he reached the the matter of that?-he struck out for the lower hall, nobody was to be seen, not so much as a naughty urchin scampering down the green or peering from behind an elm. He went quietly up stairs but said nothing. The next afternoon the bell rang again. "You may go Miss Kew was wanted. Miss Kew was on her

month.men esmatenn interruptions from visitors, invite you to take

marks, as if it had gone into half-mourning, perfections on her head." that he felt just a little nervous and uneasy. It was rather ungallant to ask her to come to him, it was equally undignified to go to her; however, he went presently and sat down in the seat just in front of her, facing, and leaning one arm upon her desk.

"Miss Georgie," he began, "I am disap-

pointed in you."
"In me!" looking up archiv! "I hadn't promised anything, that I'm aware."

"I wish you would be serious, Miss Jones," he pursued. "I assure you this seems to me a matter of too much importance to admit of trifling. I could not believe that you would stoop to such devices and deceits! Don't you see how you wound, how you disappoint me? How hard it goes with one who has formed an ideal, and-" he paused in his eloquence; Miss Jones was regarding him with an air of surprise; he blushed and stumbled in his speech-'and-and I don't know what I was about to say; however, I hope you are sorry, Mess Georgie !"

were going to have hot muffins. Aren't you hungry, Mr. Reed?"

"You don't mean to say that you are not sorry?" he flashed. "It cannot be possible that you have so little regard for truth, you in whom I have believed, with whom I would have absorbing reflections of her own by the aptrusted everything anything, yes whom I love -" He paused again, confounded by his own words, which seemed to have slipped from his lips unbidden.

"Mr. Reed, did you keep me after school to listen to a proposal?" she asked, rising quite angrily. "It is something quite unusual." .

"I did not intend it, believe me, Miss Jones. Pardon me: but out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh-I must have been thinking aloud. If you have found out my secret, I dare say you are none the happier for it."

"I suppose I may be dismissed if you have nothing more to say?" There were tears of anger or of something else standing in her

"You may be dismissed. I have said too He held out his hand, but she did not choose to see it, or the dusk prevented. The stars just say, 'I love you,' again, just once again !" vere coming out in the evening sky, scents of wild rose and sweet fern were blowing in through the open windows, and a bell was tolling softly in some remote church tower. "Shall I walk home with you Miss Jones?" he asked as he locked the school house door; "you have quite a walk over a lonely road."

"You might have thought of that earlier. am not afraid, thank you. I know every rock between here and the farm," she answered, as he held the gate open for her to pass. Mr. Reed's emotions were not of an enviable nature as he walked home alone that evening; he had proposed to that little witch, whom he found it impossible to hate, and she had rebuked him. A pretty affair between teacher and pupil, verily! How pleasant it would be to open school next day, with each young lady ready to touch his wound with the scalpel of her ridicule, and Miss Georgie more audacious than ever! But Miss Georgie did not present herself, and the mischief of the others seemed to proceed lamely without her. Mr. Reed thanked Heaven that it was a half-holiday, and instead of going home to dinner like a sensible man-though what lover ever is sensible, for woods and the river, a long tramp in the burn ing sun, and being exhausted on his walk homeward, he threw himself down in the shade of some wild blossoming shrubs and fell asleep. He was awakened by the sound of voices Were the leaves talking? Was the wind syllage bling familiar words?

"Georgie had a headache this morning when I called for her: lectures don't agree with her digestion." All at once he sat upright. It was Miss Kew who was speaking, and he could see ner and a half dozen others through the open ings among the boughs, weaving oak leaves

and gossiping idly.

"Poor Mr. Reed looked like a ghost this morning—a broken reed indeed! I guess he found that Georgie belonged to a stiff-necked generation." off wonder what they talked about. Do you

suppose sue promised better behavior for "Maybe she promised for better or worse," "Pebaw!" put in Miss Kew; "I saked her if ie said anything tender, and she said, 'Tender!

is a bear tender" " soor the qualities followed the shorte on the many's the time," continued Mas Kew, "and is

with its paneling of blackboard and chalk meant to many her some day, with all her im-

"I dare say she Wouldn't say 'no."" Andeed, you needn't dare to say anything of the sort of Georgie Jones is above marrying a poor pedagogue.

She's poor herself. Her uncle's only a farm r, and she's got to teach." "But a beauty like Georgie doesn't need to

jump out of the frying pan into the fire. What sert of a match would Mr. Reed be?"

"A lucifer, I guess."

Surely listeners never hear any good of themselves, thought Mr. Reed, as he picked up his hat and strolled quietly away, screened by the friendly leaves. "He felt as miserable as a man of twenty nine is capable of feeling who has been guilty of nothing but an error of judgment. His term would end in a fortnight, however, and then he would throw up his situation and leave Wildacre forever. He walked on and on in an unnatural mood, taking any route that invited, trespassing over corn fields, climbing stone walls, crossing lazy streams, till all at once the sky seemed to change to inky "I am dreadfully sorry to miss my tea; we blackness, shot across with blinding flashes of light; an Atlas weight seemed pressing upon his brain, the sound of roaring cataracts was in his ear, and unconsciousness followed.

There was a young girl rocking and sewing in the farm-house hear, who, roused from some proaching feet and the tremor of auxious voices, moved leisurely to the doorway, and encountered the hired men bringing in a bur

"It's a sunstroke, I reckon," said one. Don't you be seared, Miss Georgie, 'taint none of your folks."

"Oh! oh! oh!" cried Georgie. "Call Aun Sue; call Uncle True. Run for the doctor Jake-run for your life. Oh! oh! Is a sunstroke very dangerous? Can't I bathe his poor head, or do something? Poor fellow! It'll break somebody's heart. Why, it is-it is," with a gasp-"it is Mr. Reed! Go, both of you, all of you-go for the doctor. I will take care ot him. Mr. Reed-dear Mr. Reed-speak to ot him. Mr. Reed—dear Mr. Reed—speak to me—look at me. I am your own Georgie, and I am so sorry—so sorry, and I will never, pever never yex you any more if you will over the control of t much; you have been terribly non-committat," I am so sorry—so sorry, and I will never, never, never vex you any more if you will and the tender words somehow reached th half-conscious ear, and he moved his lips feebly, whispering, half audibly, "Love-I love you! I love you!"

And so it happened that Mr. Reed did not resign his situation at Wildaere, though the trustees were obliged to find a substitute for many a week, while he was recovering from the sunstroke, and while he made a wedding tour. And so it happened that the Wildacre school became the most orderly in the country, perhaps because he married the ringleader!

The Gold of the World.

An exchange says: An English writer has been engaged in estimating the amount of gold in the bulk in the world. He says that it could in the bulk in the world. He says that it could if melted in a lump, be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square by sixteen deep. A small lump, indeed, to cause so much crime and sin and misery. It may seem singular that such recklessness should really exist, and yet we think that we could lay our hand on a man who would be perfectly willing to have that lump stowed away in his cellar and stand his chances with the sin and misery. It is strange how men will consent to sacrifice themselves, but we believe this friend of ours would do it. His adlieve this triend of ours would do it. His address may be procured by writing to us and in-closing a sample of the gold.

A runaway horse was stopped at Newport recently in anovel manner. He was attached to a business wagon and went tearing down the street towards the wharf just as a boat-builder was crossing with a pail of water and a broom in his hand. Promptly taking in the situation the man dropped the broom and raising the pail of water, he dashed it at the horse altiting him square in the lace, and stopping him so suddenly that he almost turned a somersanit. He was secured before he recovered from the surprise.

A good story is told of a far Western man, who was encountered, on his return from Philadelphia, denouncing the Centennial Exposition as a humbing of enormous proportions. He had seen more animals in a traveling ctrous, and had better entertainment. It turned out, however, upon cross-questioning him that he had visited the zoological garden, supposing it to be the fair, and had never seen the Centennial, though he had traveled nearly across the continent to do so.

The synther pours baim upon the ruffled soul of the British farmer by interning him that it is not the boryphera decembrates, but the doryphora juncts that has a trived in England from America. Not the trive of the points with the potato ting, but as allied species—a sort of high tened first seatin, who is above a potato diet.

Houng Tolks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I have written but one letter or the Spirit in which I discovered so many mistakes that I almost felt discouraged, but my ook, teaches me "It at first I don't succeed, try, try again;" therefore I will try once more, Our fair was in Cutler township instead of Butler; the name was also wrong, but perhaps this letter will correct the mistake of the name in the other. I am glad there is still correspondence for the Young Folks' Column. I ove to read it. Our school has commenced. l like to go very much. Our teacher boards with us; I will tell you more about it when school is out. We have the prettiest baby brother; he is six months old, and can can sit alone: his name is Harry. The rest have all gone to bed so I will close. Yours truly.

ZOA HESTER. OTTAWA, Kan., Nov. 20, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:-I presume the reason why we young people don't write more, is because we are so burdened with cares and plays that letter writing comes hard. Joe and I picked two hundred bushels of apples: we took one hundred and thirty bushels over to the cider mill and the rest we feed out to man and beast. I go to school; there are twenty scholars. Ilike to go to school. My sister will be at home from school in about a week. I think it must be frozen dew drops, or frost, that Aunt Helen refers to in her letter; but I cannot explain how the crystals were formed. The beautiful little birds that she described I should call long egged grasshoppers. Excuse mistakes. I guess I must stop now. AMOS S. CHASE.

CORNISH, N. H., Nov. 11, 1876. MR. EDITOR :- I am a little boy ; but as little boys write for your paper sometimes. I thought I would write. I am going to school. study reading; I am learning to write and spell, so you must excuse mistakes. I have a dog named Cap. A fine fellow he is, too. He goes with grandpa every day to water the cattle. Aunt Helen wants us little folks to tell how the frost is formed. I do not know how,

MR. EDITOR:-I have never written for your week. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. I have a little sister, nineteen months old. I am eleven years old. As I can think of nothing more I will close. Now, little tolks, don't all quit writing Yours truly, ETTA DAVI RICHMOND, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1876.

Little Wonts.

Jessie was expecting two little girls to spend the afternoon with her. She put her baby house in nice order, and got the barn chamber floor swept clean where the swing was.

"They are my company, too," said Harry.
"Yes," answered his mother, "if you behave "I shall behave," said Harry.

Before they came, however, for some cause or other Harry's spirit became ruffled, and he was not the pleasant little boy he could sometimes be.
The little girls arrived, and Jessie kissed them she was so glad to see them. After speaking to her mother, "Which," cried Jessie to them; —"which first, the baby house or the barn?" "Baby house," chose both of the little girls

"Baby house," chose both of the little girls at once.
"Barn," shouted Harry,
"We must go first where our company want to go," whispesed his sister.
"I wont," said Harry.
They went, however, all out together, and their mother hoped there would be no serious disagreement among the little ones. After awhile she heard the trotting of little deet down stairs, out of doors, over the gravel walk, into the barn, and the sound of glad voices was lost in the distance.
By and by Jessie came in dragging Harry by the hand, "Mother," she said, "will you keep Harry with you! We cannot have any good play where he is."
"Oh!" said his mother, looking very sorry.
"Well, mother, I can't help it," said Jessie.
"I have tried to love him, and coax him, and please him, and we all did, but it was no use; he does not fall in with us, and he spoils all our comfort."
"What is the difficulty?" asked their mother.

he does not fall in with us, and he spoils all our comfort."

"What is the difficulty?" asked their mother.

"Why," answered Jessie, "he is so full of little wonts. He wont swing or let us swing-He wont play school. The we play horse to please him, but he wont let us be three horses; and he went drivenes on the grayel but into the thorn bushes; and it is solall the time. We try hard to please him, but he will not agree to anything we do. He is just full of his wonts. Harry, T. think, must have been heartily ashamed of this, account of himself. These "little wonts!"—oh, what disturbers of the peans a wester? How they spoil the does for of little

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

Batrons' Bepartment.

oppicers of the nation'l grange Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kent Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois. D. Wyatt Aiken. Cokesbury, S. O. E. B. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa. W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama. Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankan county, Kansas.
J Tstevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W. L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
In 8 Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
W Mecks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W R Carri, Larned, Pawnee county.
J F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
F M Kaller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
F M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J F Willtes Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Athur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
W D, Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Michell county.
B L Beebee, London, Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J B Rason, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Case, Honcek, Saline county.
A M Case, Honcek, Saline county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W D, Copington, Edity, Mismi county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W M Histon, Benton, Butler county.
W M Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W M M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W Gone, Dover, Shawne county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Win- 2 Göwley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Williams, Master; Meld.
 3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
 4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
 5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
 7 Morris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
 8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
 9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
 10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master, Solomon city. mon city.

11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. G. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.

12 Butler County, H. W. Back, Master; Indian-18 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bell-14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Otta-wa, Albert Long secretary Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshna Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, Y. E. Powell, Secretary, king city.
Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Doyer. Doyer. buglis County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm, Roe; Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary
Lawrence.

Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Evie.
Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
Mitchell County, Shas W Fisher master, B
F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
Livon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
Cosage County, John Rehrig, Master; Hymer.
Cosage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
Le Consecutive, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
Mallen County, F. M. Power, master, Carlysle,
J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master;
Ganett, R. L. Row, Secretary, Welda.
Consey Caunty, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, LeLe Toy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary, Master, LeLe Toy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary, Le Millist master, J. N.
Millen Reservatory, M. H. Barnes, master, W. F.
Millen Secretary, J. H., Barnes, master, W. F.
Millen Secretary, M. Mahattan.

other productions. are for their benefit, (but in what way we are not informed. Manufacturers know that lag-riculture is the source of all wealth, and that riculture is the source of all wealth, and that the great majority sof farmers believe what is told to them on this question—or, at least that very few take the quible to investigate it, and find out how they are robbed. As long as they can keep the agricultural classes in agnorance of the robbersyland make them; believe it is for their benefit to be robbed, just so long will they control legislation, to rule the farmer, not for his or the mechanic's or the workingman's benefit, his they would have us believe, but simply for the benefit of the monopolist. To use an old phrase, they require that every farmer's tube shall stand on its own bottom and that it shall that the same time be compelled by law to farmish support to enable Marion county Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co.

E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Cr.

Sedswick county Patron's District Commercial Agency.

J. G. Sampson, Agi, Wichita.

Monigomery County Commercial Agency.

Monigomery County Commercial Agency.

Monigomery County Commercial Agency.

Monigomery County Commercial Agency.

Marion Barnes, Age., Independence.

Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.

James Austin, agt. Cottonwood Fills.

Twon County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Aging Beers, Agt., Bellylile.

Linn county T. Linn County Agency.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Barbour, Kingman and Sheers, Agt., Bellylile.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Barbour, Kingman and Rend county Lassociation.

July Johns Cowgell; Lagt.; Fluctainsociation.

Buttern County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Agency.

Company.

Company.

The Bernstein Agency Commercial Agency.

Joyan County Patron's Joint Stock Association.

July Johns County Patron's Joint Stock Association.

July July Patron's Joint Stock Company.

July July Patron's Joint Stock Association.

July July Patron's Ju compelled by law to Armish support to enable their's to stand.

Thus we see that this co-operative move-

their's to stand.

Thus we see that this co-operative movement among the faumers, is the first practical lesson in political conuony, the great majority of whom do not believe in it theoretically, yet who practice it, whenever, opportunity, offers, There are plenty of faumers, at the grange itoriday, who, in buying an ibe co-operative plan, have sayed enough money to pay, their assessment on the stock, subscribed to the enough money to pay, their assessment, on the stock, subscribed to the enough money to pay, their assessment, on the stock, subscribed to the enough ment of the stock, subscribed to the enough ment of the store, paid their, item and they enough what they would have had in duying at the old prices. We know that while we were buying at a large neutration, from old prices, taxners, in assioning gountles, were paying to men high prices, because they did not constitute the paying disast from the manutactur, to market, at thatey, each set have, it is a suit attack, which we only marketed eighty, three and a half pushels to buy, say, say, same kand

Nemaha County Pomona Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT:-The following are the names of the officers of the Pomona Grange of

Nemaha county:

Masters G. W. Brown; Overseer, Jacob Myers; Lecturer, Guy Smith; Steward, A. K. Moore; Assistant Steward, J. H. Bead; Chaplain, J. M. Clarke; Treasurer, A. Simons; Secretary, C. S. King; Gate-keeper, Tobias Augustine; Ceres, Mrs. Anna Moore; Pomona, Mrs. A. A. Clark; Flora, Mrs. Eliza Johnson; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary A. Augustine. Has the Grange Been of any Pecuniary Benefit to Its Members?

W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OWFIGERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon
Conty.
Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Geward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa
Connty.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs,
Morris County.
Gale-Reeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Gase County.
Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montsomery County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,
Beverence, Doniphan County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,
Severence, Doniphan County.
Jad District: W. P. Popence, Secretary; Topeka
Shawnee County.
All District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley
Jounty.

Memefit to Its Members?
This is a question that frings on the borders of political economy, and by penetrating a little beyond the border, it becomes an almost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order are perhaps the becomes a plant of political economy, and by penetrating a little beyond the border, it becomes a mamost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it becomes a mamost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it becomes a mamost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it becomes a mamost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it becomes a mamost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it is political economy is limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, and year the becomes an almost limitless and never-ending subject. It is a question that a majority of the order, it is political economy is the becomes the

Nemaha county

a right to know where that profit goes, and if by combination we can purchase an article for \$25, for which formerly we had to pay \$30, we have a right to and ought to do it.

But, we will probably be do it.

But, we will probably be to do it.

This is perhaps true in a few instances, but only in a lew, and then the reduction was only five per cent. When the money would loan for ten per cent., it appeared to be the object of the majority of manufacturers and their agents to sell to any one, regardless of his ability, or willingness to pay, charging such a per cent. of profit, that, after losing the bad debts, their balance sheet would still, show, a, large profit, thus compelling the tarmer, who was good, pay to pay the debts of his neighbor who did not pay. The principle of the arrangement was somewhat after the plan of those christian statesmen we sometimes read about in the, history of our county; while they were supplicating the Almighty for the blessings of Hie with one hand, they were plundering the men upon whom they depended for a living, with the other. According to their theory, we would be richer by paying \$30 for a cultivator, \$60 for a corn planter, \$100 for a wagon and \$200 for a reaper, and so on, than we would be to pay \$25 for the first article, \$50 for the fourth, all of them in their several departments being of the same make, work, style, material and all of them in their several departments being of the same make, work, style, material and finish; that the fewer tools we are able to purchase, the better we are off--or, in other words, that our riches consist in scarcity and learness, and poverty in abundance and cheap-

ness.

In the articles enumerated here, the difference in prices will probably afford an illustration of prices before and since the organization tion of prices before and since the organization of the farmers. We find in the latter instance a saving of \$45. Prior to the organization of the grange, the \$345 for which we now purchase a wagon, reaper, corn planter and cultivator, would only have purchased the reaper and the wagon, left the farmer \$15 in debt for his corn planter, and without a cultivator. While it took \$390 to purchase the four articles in the first instance in the second instance. while it took 5530 by the has a condinatance, the first instance, in the second instance, by the very simple and practical application of the principles of political economy for the benefit of the masses, we get all four of the articles and have a surplus of \$45 left, with which to buy clothes, pay the grocer, the shoemaker, the blacksmith, and sundry other little bills. By this means the reward or our industry is more evenly distributed, and half a dozen inequivalent, but we are compelled to take whatever we can get for the products of our labor, no matter whether we have a profit left or not, while if they could not see a profit about in the while it they could be an added to all of law and levied a tax on the furmer, in order to balance their books with a profit in their favor. If, when the products of the farm are cleap, or when they are in excess of the demand and or when they are in excess of the demand and are sold without a profit to the producer, a proposition was made to levy a tax, on the other industrial classes of the country, to be distributed among the farmers to secure them a profit on their labor—every manufacturer in the country, every leach that is, fattened by a ruthless tariff-law at the expense of the farmer, would ridicule such a proposition. Such a proposition would be denounced and ridiculed by these gentry as simply infamous, not because it would not be as just as the laws. In their favor, but because they regard the farmer as only fit to produce in order to be robbed. Their motto is to let the law of supply and demand govern the products of the farm, and the laws of a ruthless tariff monopoly govern all other productions.

Formers are always told that protective laws

of shi implement. It was our right and duty to find out why we were paying from sink to state and the contract the state of the contract the state o

would put to the blush the Thugs of India or the Arabs of the desert.

It is doubtless true that a great many joined the order for the sole purpose of making money out of it; for it is a fact that cannot be readily controverted, that there are some mortals in this wicked world that you cannot punch an idea into their noggins unless the almighty dollar is to come out of it some place. They seemed to think that, at certain periods, some hocus-pocus, or sleight of hand performance, a certain sum of money would be poked under their noses, which they were to quietly slip into their pockets, and no questions to be asked. It is right enough to get money by any honorable means, be at much or little, but it is hardly right to measure the benefits to be derived through an organization of this kind, by the dollars and cents that can be made out of it.—Cor. Rival World.

Grangers and Patents.

That there is a deep seated and active opposition on the part of the grangers against patents, is shown by numerous facts, notwithstanding the fact that very many of the improvements in agricultural implements are invented by farmers; and who seem just as eager to patent them as any other class. There is not a week that patents are not issued to farmers, especially Western farmers, and their sons. This is natural and as it should be. It is natural that those who use agricultural implements should be the first to discover their defictencies, and, if possessed of an active and inventive turn of mind, they should be the first to devise a remedy—in other words, invent an improvement to obviate the deficiency or difficulty. And it is but just that if they do this they should reap the reward by securing a patent. No other class even objected to their doing so; why, then, should they object to others doing the same? Surely they ought to sell and buy by the same half bushel—in other words, should be willing to grant to others the same rights they enjoy themselves. Anything short of this would be unjust and contrary to our ideas of republican or democratic equality, and to some might look like dishonesty, a quality of which I do not think the grangers generally possess. quality of which I do not think the grangers

generally possess.

I apprehend that the difficulty all grows out of misapprehension of the facts, rather than from any intentional dishonesty or intention than the part of the grangers.

from any intentional disnonesty or intention to be unjust on the part of the grangers. From the fact that I see patents referred to as "odious monopolies" by them, I am persuaded that those who use these terms do not proposely understand what they are this. more evenly distributed, and half a dozen industries are kept moving where before there
were only two or three, under the regime of a
manufacturers' monopoly. We are not permitted to render service for service for a fair
equivalent, but we are compelled to take whatto say a few words on that point. The histoto say a new words of that point. In all the yord yet of patents would be a history of the world's progress. It is an instructive fact, that no barbarous nation ever had any patent system. on the contrary, it is the outgrowth of modern of dization, or, more properly speaking, it sthe pacan, which has produced modern civilization, or at least the remarkable progress which the world has made in the arts of late

Many persons confound our system of patents with the old English monopolies; and even many lawyers, and still more legislators, so-called, do not seem to know the difference. This arises, is part, no doubt, from the fact that the indern system of patents is an outgrowth of the old English statute of monopoless monitor to because it established or hes—so called, not because it established or created monopolies, but because it prohibited them. Away back several hundred years ago, the Euglish modarchs were in the habit of recthe English monarchs were in the habit of recompensing the barons and nobles, for military services, by granting to them large tracts of land, the peasants, then known as seris or "villeins" (from which is derived our modern word villain.) being transferred with the land, the same as in former days, a Southera planter might, sell with his plantation, the slayes that worked it.

nat worked it. In the course of time the British monarchs To the course of time the british monarchs began in like manner to confer on their savorites, exclusive rights or monopolies. These monopolies generally consisted in the exclusive right to sell such article being denied to all others, and prohibited under severe pen-

It the days of Queen Elizabeth, this practice of granting monopolies to her special revortes, grew to be a national evil. To one she granted the exclusive right to sell said to another the exclusive right to sell said in the kingdom, and so on with various other articles, and these were articles of absolute necessity rates, and sold at what they will bring in the mother articles and these were articles for absolute necessity to the public, and as no one else was permitted to sell them, and as there was no limitation to the price that the monopolist might charge, one can imagine what it terrible state of affairs would naturally result. The price of affairs would naturally result is not state of the open of affairs would naturally result. The price of the price of sold of sold of the price of the constitution of the price of the

a patent. The public is benefited in two ways—first by the use of the invention as manufactured under the patent, and then by having it free for all time litter the patent expires.

Hence every intelligent person must see at a glance that it is all wrong to speak of a patent as an "odious monopoly." It is no such thing; but on the contrary, is merely a reward, or rather the chance of obtaining a reward if he can, during a limited period, for the benefit he has conferred on the public. Nor is there, as many suppose, any danger that he will reap any greater reward than he is justly entitled to, because there is no law to compel any one to because there is no law to compel any one to use his invention unless they choose, and of course no person of common sense will buy it, unless he thinks he will be benefited by so dounless he thinks he will be benefited by so doing. If a farmer buys a patenced cultivator or plow, or any other implement, he does so simply because it is for his interest to do so, because it is better than others; and if it is better, and he gains by its use, how is he wronged by its being patented? Had it not been for the patent, the invention could not have been made, and he would not have had the bemefit of their improvement. Hence, as I said before, it seems to me that grangers in opsaid before, it seems to me that grangers in op-posing patents are simply trying to kill the goese that in the golden eggs for them. I can see in it nothing but the most absurd folly. Now my granger friends, don't hereafter confound patents with the odious monopolies of olden time, for in so doing, you not only expose your ignorance, but at the same time act in a most unreasonable manner.

No doubt there has been much abuse prac-

No doubt there has been much abuse practiced in connection with patents, but there is no reason for abolishing the system. As well might you say, that because money has been used for bad purposes, therefore money should be abolished; or hecause persons have used knives to commit murder, therefore there should be no more knives! Such propositions would not be a whit more absurd than is the conscitution to neither the contract of the propositions of the contract of the propositions of the contract of the co opposition to patents.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

International Co-operation.

This subject that so nearly touches the we fare of the Patrons of Husbandry, according to the Courier-Journal, is being put upon a basis acceptable to both the English societies and the Patrons, by the untiring energy of Judge Jones, master of the National Grange, and his somes, master of the National Grange, and his assistant in the work, Mr. Wright, late a commissioner of the National Grange to England.
The master published a pamphlet setting forth the progress of negotiation so far upon

forth the progress of negotiation so far upon which the contracting parties are agreed. The ground work of the plan is that English co-operators, who are mainly manufacturers, manufacturing laborers and tradesmen, desire to supply their wants is the way of breadstuffs and material direct from the American producer, and the American farmer desires to sell his surplus direct, in order that speculators commissions, regular commissions, and other expenses may be saved in a way to be stared by both, besides, there are many British articles of manufacture that through a return system can be turned over to the American farmer much these per than is now done.

tem can be turned over to the American farmer much cheaper that is now done!

In order to carry, out these purposes, a company has been proposed and agreed upon embracing a British American section, each to be controlled by its own officers, the president of the sections being in alternate, years president of the campany. The two countries are to be districted and smaller branches established for convenience of business. A capital stock is to be raised onleach side and used for the purposes, of exchange of product which are to be beiralsed on each side and used for the operposes, of exchange of product which are to be
purchased by the two sections, at the market
rates, and sold at what they will bring in the
markets after crossing the waters. The necessary details for the carrying out of this system
are to be left to the judgment of the stockholders and managers, and will be modified
from time to time as circumstances seem to require. The co-perative feature that permeates this plan is what chiefly recommends it.
The company will be composed of thousands
of societies, and these societies of the consumces themselves. It there is profit denived from
the interchange it, will go to the stockholders
Another recommination of the stockholders
in dividends.

sideration, and only as a means to an end.

It was with that idea, that the constitution clause 8, section 8, article 1, confers on Congress the power.

To promote the progress of science, and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. Mark the language, how clearly it states the prime object—to promote the progress of science and useful arts; and how well it has accomplished the object every intelligent person knows.

Now, right here, I wast to call special attention to the difference between modern patents, and the odious monopolies of the olden time. For the grant of a monopoly, no benefit was conferred on the public—on the centrary, the public was deprived of a right that. It already possessed. With a patent it is just the reverse of this. The inventor gives to the public some useful thing, which it never before had, and unless he does this, he cannot have a patent. One of the conditions of the patent law is that his invention must be "new and useful", not find an loss he does this, he cannot have a patent. The public is benefited in two ways—first by the use of the invention as manufactured under the patent expires.

Hence avery intelligent person must see at a glance that it sall wrong to speak of a patent to the late it all wrong to speak of a patent. The complete wears of the complete with the necessary work.

It was with that idea and settlement for its owner of a large tract of Floridalpond. Mr. Kelly has made at horough, systematic and industrious secretary. The few duties of the secretary have been was demined to perform have been well done and his resignation will be a great loss to the secretary have been well that it will not be difficult to find a successor who can perform them, but in its secretary the order wants more than mere book-keeping talent. If the wast secretary the order that he will be need of a secretary who will be equal to the task of providing useful work, not only the need of a secretary

necessary work.
In this connection we must not omit to men-In this connection we must not omit to mention the complete museum of products, of the field, forest and mines of his State, brought by Mr. Whitehead to the last session, in response to the resolution of the session held at Charleston. His was conspicuously the most complete collection, exhibited, and he was thoroughly conversant with the scientific history of each specimen, whether resulting from labor or dug from the depth of the earth.

We have no assurance that Mr. Whitehead would accept the office, but think if he could act, the members of the National Grange would do well to consider his qualifications before making a selection.

making a selection.

Saturday Meetings.

A Matron thus writes to the Rural Press: I am frequently reminded of late of my, absence from the grange, and requested to rise and explain. I answer, as I presume many another Matron can, because the grange meets on Saturday. Our children are in school during the week and when Saturday comes, want, and, indeed, need mother. If we wish to have our house in order for Sunday that we may either rest quietly at home or go to church, it rather necessitates our being home Saturday. Our grange usually meets at 10 a.m., and if I go at all I wish to be prompt, and so the day is spoiled for work. Now, having gone to the grange on Saturday, I must either stay at home on Sunday to put my house and little ones in order or stave the work off until Monday, and have it added to the not very easy cares of washing. A Matron thus writes to the Rural Press: I added to the not very easy cares of washing day. Did the grange meet on any day between Monday and Saturday, I should be a much more regular attendant. How many of my good nitters can say the arms.

A practical member of the grange says: "If the Patrons wish to have any success with their co-operative stores, the members of the society must have a dividend on their capital invested. They will never gain any strength on the unjust plan of giving all customers equal benefits, whether they have stock invested or not. There should be a difference between members and those outside, or there would be but little use in supporting co-operative stores. You may not have realized at once, or for a time in your own grange, the advantages hoped for, and must come in time if you earnestly persevere: but hear in mind the general good to the agricultural class which has been accomplished, and the great benefits yet to be secured. Be united and earnest in your work, secured. Be united and earness in your work, and success will be assured. Power and superiority are your rightful attributes, instead of weakness and dependence. Without agriculture there is no wealth."?

At a meeting of Hudson Grange of Missouri, in their grange room hall, November 4, 1876,. the following resolution was offered by Past-Master Samuel Clough, and after considerable debate carried, and was ordered to be sent to the Journal and Farmer for publication :

Resolved. That Hudson Grange is in favor of dispensing with the publication of the Monthly Talk as a grange publication, at the expense of

A MAN named Ossy lassoed a three-year-old buffalo near Fort Elliot last week, and says he will saw off his horns, put on a yoke and work

arrive citizens of from plants of the Verginia county, are preparing to organize a military, company. They have good material and plenty he mail ponches and express box thio

SEVERAL elevators have burst along the Central Branch by overloading! A number of hoge were ismothered by at break in one at irther clue to the robbers has yel guisid W

THOUGH the Kansas potato crop is less than usual, shrewd merchants aver that the prices will not be as high as was expected a few weeks ago.

old, had his lett arm permanently crippled by the accidental discharge of his gun when squirrelaunting, last week, b withmund trill ste Free hundred teams passed over the Well

lington road to and from Wichita in one day last week, and four hundred of them were loaded with wheat. So says the Eagle. Since the numerous shooting accidents of the past week, the sale of revolvers and dead-ly weapons in seneral, in this city, has great-

ly increased. So says the Times of Leaven-Worth trametals out parron for bloods
LEAVENWORTH county is injested with hog thieves. Fat swine, kept in insecure pens,

seems to be fust the plunder they are looking for. Load up the old shotgun and ambush the THEY swung a man twice in Dodge City a

few highes ago, to ascertain whether he was guilty of stealing some pistols. They then threatened to shoot him, and finally concluded that he was innocent and released him. THE coal fields of Scranton, Osage county, are very extensive, and the coal is of an excellent quality. There are now 150 miners, besides those employed in stripping coal and me-

their subsistence in that town. THE Thayer Headlight says: "John Beu, aged fifty, nine years, hanged himself at his farm, three miles northeast of Thayer, a few days ago. The deceased left a large family of grown up children , who are all respectable, in-

chanics, making 200 men who have to secure

dustrious and orderly citizens. inneggs 89 THE \$500,000 of Bussian gold recently reported by the cable as on its way to New York, has arrived. The coins are new and fresh from the St. Petersburg mint. The money has been shipped for account of the Mennonites who have recently arrived in this country.

THE Chase County Leader of the 9th instant says: "Farmers all over the county are still sowing wheat, with the chances of a good crop of that cereal before them, owing to the salubrity of the weather for the past few weeks throughout southern Kansas, and the recent copious and timely showers.

THE Arkansas City Traveler says: "An old farmer told us that whenever we seen a hog running about with straw in its mouth we might know that there would soon be a storm. Last Saturday we saw a hog with the straw, and on Sunday night saw the storm, and now we believe the farmer was right."

THE coroner held an inquest over the body of the young man found dead out west of ittle could be ascertained in regard to the cause of his death on account of decomposition, but it looks as if a foul murder had been committed. His name could not be ascertained. So says the Olathe Progress.

THE Beacon says the city of Wichita has increased in the number of her voting population since last fall from 620 to 894, a net gain of 254, a little over forty per cent. To this add the increase within the last six months, of fifteen per cent. it will give us a population of 1,000 who are of voting age. We can safely put down the population of our city at 5,000.

Y

THE wheat buyers of Wichita have combined and send a man to Atchison with each lot of wheat that goes, to protect themselves at the Atchison elevators. It seems that the railroad company has no cars to spare to go East, and this necessitates a transfer at Atchison. The Wichits buyers complain that the wheat comes out of the elevator an inferiorgrade than when

SAYS the La Cygne Journal: "Mr. J. C. Stewart, a well-to-do farmer living three miles east of this city, in Lincoln township, has sown winter wheat for fifteen years, and during that length of time has never had but two crops which proved a failure. This year he harvested five hundred and sixteen bushels of wheat from twenty-four acres-making twenty one and a half bushels to the acre. He tood

THE acreage sown in wheat this fall," says the Clathe Progress, "is more than double that of any previous year since the organization of the county up to the present time. This 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 t being only ten cents lawer att dubbeshie as

The Leavenworth Times of the 18th instant has the following: "Batteries E and D, of the Third Artiflery, left Fort Leavenworth yelloriday afternoon on the Missouri Facilic for their old quarters on Governor's Island, New York. They were commanded by Col. Willdrick who came here with the detaclinent. They were joined at Kanesa City by a battery belonging to the Second Artiflery, from The Riley consisting of sixty men.

THE Wichita Beacon says: "The reports from the country in regard to the wheat erop in the country in regard to the wheat erop continue to be more and more laverable. The implicit rate, and the Arkansas City Troveler, a manufacture what the country list wheat the continue to be more and more laverable. The interpretation wants to know what the country list wheat discountry list wheat the good start. The late general rains stroyed several building and was tated to Mr. Greyson, aged 73 years, besides injuring stork.

A man named Oasy lassond a three-year-old bufful near Fort File. s, put up a generatio gilwos

THE Junction City Union says: "The states man down the avenue makes the usual ass of

man down the avenue makes the days of himself in the following:

Three of the new men, are elected, and the fourth, as the count now stands, is besten by just one vote; and, as we understand, the vote was dast litegally 36 y Goorge W. Mariim, the proprietor of the Republican party in this count ty, just before, he started for his home in To-

George W. Martin is the sole, exclusive and absolute judge of the legality of that yote. It is simply a question of intention with him. If he removed his family from Junction City to Topeka with the intention of settling there permanently; then his vote in Junction City might be illegal. But having removed to Topeka for no other purpose than to enter the employ of the State as an official, reserving his business in Junction City, with the likelihood of being remanded back to it most any time, his residence during his term of office is cer tainly in Junction City, regardless of the whereabouts of his family, it is a question of purpose with Mr. Martin. Goy, Osborn's tamily live in Topeka—he owns the house they live in —and the Governor votes in Leavenworth. The family of John Francis, State treasurer, live in Topeka-Mr. Francis votes at Iola? The family of Thomas H. Cavanaugh, secretary of State, live in Topeka-Cavanaugh votes at Salina. It is eminently fitting and proper that the profundity, wisdom, astuteness, and powerful brain, which prompt and evolve the idlotic nonsence and slush on the finance question peculiar to the sage should advance seriously such a jackass proposition concerning Mr. Martin's vote: But the vagarids of great men have always in all ages been a wonder to the common herd. The w.

PORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED (BUI FR BC

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint DYSPERSIA AND SICK HEADACHE. 89211

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver, DAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternal tive 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 atient 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 BILLS, OIN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinne, 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 modificant

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

BE WARE OF INTERMEDIATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. MOLANE'S LIVER

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

LIVER PILLS.

The genuine M. Lane's Liver Pills
bear the signatures of C. M. Lane and
Fleming Bros. on the wrappers.

The Insist on your druggist of storekeepen giving you the genuine.

DR. C. M. Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bres. Pittsburgh, Path Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give the Camping the Pitts a that we will mail how and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give the Camping the property of the pitts a that we will mail how and country has been fund. United Blates, jone by a felling as wears the country of the pitts and the pitts of the

J. K. BANKIN, Pres : Inn At HADLEY, Cashier. aness State Crange will be held at OAPITALISTOCK : \$100,000 !!!

ecember 12th. Important business ill be brought before the meeting and TAMRENCE I di 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.

ries of the proceedings of the Na

INTEREST PATO OF TIME DEPOSITS.

n important one; in some respects the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in \$2 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in \$5 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100, 000 in the same time.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. grange was anally to pay its dues

Einte brance The State Grange STABLISHED IN 1858.

Suces being so very small, if there

I prompt in their payments th

o times cannot as a maril o

I cherent expenses. The expresses

the State Grange have been constant KIMBALL BROS

heir dues, as they should have den WANUPACTURERS OF DILLOW ousand dollers in our State Grange

ate granges been prompt in resitting

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS.

are now souding out a olice to al AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, their dues to the State Grange

ing their duce, all can if they will.

MILL WORK AND

v in December nest.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS. si gos; soi!

LAWRENCE, MANSAS.

ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

a exact Rivers to colabour Proprietors of

receive suggest for delegates that they ELEVATOR "A," that ne pir This notion rist the

GENERAL

M. E. HEBEON. GRAIN, STORAGE

Pontron' Kan., Nog. 18, 1876. ANT TO EL MART MARTINES

COMMISSION

has partially eleared away MERCHANTS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

o heard all along the line. Ears. "Vhat have 404, Independent. ed by your separate organization

Distributing Goods Received in Bulks of the Desire and Salesroom, and the Desire and Salesroom,

order of opposite Bulon Depot: of a

DR. F. H. WILSON, alter support was "Hob Stev-



PHILLIP BHEINSCHILD. nuc.terst street abeand abcord three

rifet door north of state Bank, golar ploud sales diameter en

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS digger, and we very soon saw

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CULTIVATORS.

for the farmer, all up to the high-Deere, Moline, Plays and Harrows, SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES 197 Forgarious kinds of Machinery, a ove

REVOLVING AND BULKY HAY RAKES, rmer can be supplied. And another

Dealer in a general assortment mitrustion. It seemed as thengt the

cutor was in sympathy with the HARDWARE RUMPS, &C. TONOVER BROSLEnfo

ell adapted in every respect for the 613 Main St., Kansas City., Missonri.

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

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Our Planes and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Sendou illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken to exchange old lay 2 194 0 W 1 od . 116

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing BBV Bigmes and Fruit Packages ov

we immediately; but in some of beldnor Manufactured at

TAWRINCE, KAS The undersigned will furnish above manufactur

that they had a perfect CHEAP TOR CASE OLD

That all dealers need not go out of the State for -William (1 t.J. N. Roberts & Co.N

BEESIBEES!BEES! morro, blr w

I WILL SELL dewint .ogi

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors IN 1866

THIS BEASON.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON, 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 especial attention to my stock of Falland Winter Goods now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style of mish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Cell and examine my stock before purchasing. Yours respectfully,

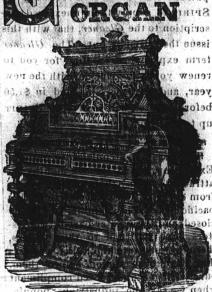
FITS & EPILEPSY Inidy. POSITIVELY CURED: tel lie

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. THOUSANDS,

and will give \$ 1000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle set freeto all addressing J. M. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Once, 1355 Broadway, New York and a 1941 of the control of TO LOAD TO ARMS, on five years than ever before chaired in this State.

(I could be a lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboltt, Parsons or Wichita.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ORGANIS



me The Estey Beats the World o not This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 1075,000 min are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY. As Cheap as The Cheapest! It is the only Instrument containing the

and the wonderful villaid villa VOX JUBILANTE!

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

Also the ... VIOLETTA STOP, which produces a soft delicate quality of tone here of

ARION PIANOSI

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in pop-llar favor in so short a time. The Patent Arion Piano Fortes have been adopted and are used exclu-sively in the New York Conservatory

of Music. BRADBURY PIANOS, known allower the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central. St. Nicholass and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and Janes Bishops of the Methodist Phiscopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplein McCabe, Phillip Phillips, war Morely, Punshon and thousand of our leading men throughout the country.

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nstruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY will be a built and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

seen, The Yarenged, the economic of the control of 914 Olive Street, St. Louis 211 State Street, Chicago MRS. S. C. N. ADAMS, Agent, HB VI Lawrence, Kansas.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE THE FOE OF PAIN

pleast TO MAN AND BEASTING DELIN Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT

Which has stood the test for 40 years.
There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

DURFEE HOUSE, MOTE

didam zniwom bus zuigeor odT Lawrence, 3-10 - Kansas. provement that has been made in them

Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to turnish the traveling public red since their first introduction Pho old desaid of the children of the cold

sickle, with liregular motion and an ACCOMPODATIONS

ed by the simple, light, and easy Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains.
Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods. 42-tfoats Pa GEO. WELLS, Proprietor,

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, tion of mayone it certainly far au-

acter on exhibition. The visiting farm-MILLINERIX the general expression was that it is a Lidy's STRAW & PANCY Goods:

machine is called direct draft for the In another section we noticed a pe
In another we can think of the straw was the last kick of Kleking Bird.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

We would call the attention of our patrons who have been receiving the SPIRIT to supply their unexpired subscription to the Gleaner, that with this issue their time is out. The Gleaner horse draws it with ease while the full report. term expires just in time for you to plow on the lower end does the digrenew your subscription with the new year, and all those who send in \$1.50 before Jan. 1st, will receive the SPIBIT up to that time free.

SKETCHES OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The great Centennial International Exhibition, which for six months has attracted so many thousands of people from every nation of the earth to that pacific city of Philadelphia, has finally closed, and the greater part of the visitors have returned to their homes, there to meditate upon the wonders that have been spread before them. Surely it is no undeserved compliment when we say the industrious population of this earth have earned for themselves and the nations they represent lasting honor. And although the foreign countries should share equally with us in receiving praise, yet would we have a special feeling of pride in such a glorious and appropriate culmination of our hundred years' existence as an independent republic in these United States of America. Each building and department systematically and conveniently arranged for the display of countless varieties of articles, useful selves. Uninterrupted harmony preand ornamental, was a grand study in itself and could these different departments have been viewed singly, away admired it. From this building many from the others, we think it safe to say that an appreciative visitor might spend a whole week profitably with nated, perpetuated, and improved, let each. In preparing articles for display us hope, to the benefit of mankind and the exhibitors seemingly endeavored to excel otherefore the very best was produced, making collectively a beautiful spectacle.

be seen, tastefully arranged, in cases, conform to their own views. boxes, barrels, jars, bottles, etc., products of the soil of every imaginable va- less characters, let them belong to riety and description known to man, whatever party they may, were taught deputies in the several counties to use from all over the world; and a most a lesson that they would remember. from all over the world; and a most a lesson that they would remember, every exertion possible to have the wonderful collection it was, imparting even if it had to be done at the end of dues of members and granges settled and killed himself. It was a love afin mute eloquence to the intelligent be- a good strong rope. And we have no up and all placed in good standing in fair. name eloquence to the intelligent be-holder knowledge that, properly ex-tended and retained, will be valuable this country would frown down, and meets; this done, and the State Grange them a citizen of the United States. during his existence as a human, wheth- denounce such rascality, whenever and will be able to pay the expense of the They had disobeyed an order not to er he be preacher or farmer. On the wherever found, that it would soon session; if not the probabilities now opposite side, arranged and classified close. according to the regulations prescribed by the commission, were displayed an jority of the voters are party-whipped. almost endless variety of farm ma- The people themselves are willing that chinery. The greater portion of this the leaders and manipulators of the exhibit was composed of manufactures party to which they belong should do from our own country. Other nations, any amount of dirty work necessary to however, were well represented-even keep the other party out of power, better, in fact, than was expected, when The outs will do any thing to get in, we consider how expensive and incon- and the ins will do anything to keep venient it was to transport such bulky the outs out. articles. There were plows, from the primitive wooden mould-board, grad- rity of the government rests entirely ing up to the pelished steel surface, and with the people, and when the people from the delicate cultivator, to the pon- themselves become corrupt, it follows derous brush breaker of Canada.

provement that has been made in them during the very few years that have expired since their first introduction. The old complicated body and clumry sickle, with irregular motion and uncertain execution, has been superceded by the simple, light, and easy side-draft, and that most wonderful piece of mechanism the direct furst for mechanism the direct furst form Master Hubson's Letter. We hope all Patrons will read careful long sickle mower. This last machine is comparatively a new thing, and for simplicity of construction and perfection of movement, it certainly far surpassed any other machine of this character on exhibition. The visiting farmers constantly recorded about the read in the form of the furst was being exhibited, and the general expression was that it is a shifted on the furst was being exhibited, and the general expression was that it is a shifted work directly in from the furst its scale was designed by worked about the read of the furst in the search of the furst in the state of the furst in the furst in the state of the furst provement that has been made in them | the people of this country will see, be-

were handles. This was a Canada poging, and the straw carrier apron delivers the potatoes over the top into a box, or drops them on the ground behind as the driver pleases. Then there attendance upon the meeting. were farmers' grain mills for grinding corn, oats, &c.; stock cutters, feed choppers, and such like useful auxiliaries for the farmer, all up to the highest known point of improvement. For the most part these smaller machines were very cheap; the manufacturers have worked them down cheap, yet substantial and perfect, so that every farmer can be supplied. And another important feature that characterized this machinery was the simplicity of construction. It seemed as though the inventor was in sympathy with the wants of those who were to use his production, and in consequence it was well adapted in every respect for the purpose intended.

It was a noticeable fact that a large majority of the visitors to Agricultural Hall were of the most intelligent class of farmers, and it was evident, too, that they had come to the exposition for the purpose of seeing and learning something, and not to be seen themvailed during the whole season, every stranger noticed it, and every foreigner valuable new ideas were carried into every part of the land to be dissemithe nation.

THE RESULT NOT YET DECIDED.

We will not attempt a detailed de- ability, be two weeks yet before the scription of the great exposition, for to matter will be definitely settled. In all thousand dollars in our State Grange do so would occupy infinitely more the Northern States the result was space than we could spare in the SPIR- known immediately; but in some of IT during the next six months, but we the Southern States they are troubled will endeavor to give our farmer read- with a chronic set of rascals, who have ers a few ideas concerning the contents for a long term of years sought to subbuilding was devoted exclusively to seem to think, if we could judge by the display of articles closely connect- their actions, that they had a perfect ed with that branch of industry which right to destroy ballot boxes, and stuff its name indicates. On one side could ballot boxes, so as to make all elections

We think it high time that those law-

But the great trouble is, a large ma-

In a republican government, the pulegitimately that the government will The reaping and mowing machines, be corrupt. We cannot expect a pure too, gave evidence of the rapid im- stream from a dirty fountain. We hope

carrier to a threshing machine, only it The regular annual meeting of the was much smaller, being about three Kansas State Grange will be held at feet in length, by sixteen inches in Manhattan commencing with Friday, width. On the lower end was a tri- December 12th. Important business augular plow and on the upper end will be brought before the meeting and with it will be the election of officers. tato digger, and we very soon saw that The SPIRIT, will be represented at the it was a machine of great utility. One meeting, and our readers may expect a

> Next week we will begin the publication of the proceedings of the National Grange, now in session in Chicago. Master Hudson of Kansas is in

> MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE. BROTHER STEVENS:- The coming meeting of our State Grange will be an important one; in some respects the most important one of any that has heretofore assembled in our State. We therefore earnestly desire and hope that our granges throughout the State will be fully represented in said meeting.

Our State Grange has been laboring under serious embarrassments ever since its organization in July, 1878. The legislation of that session very unwisely contracted a debt of over five thousand dollars, and at the same time, not a dollar in its treasury. Misfortunes of various kinds have from time to time since then overtaken our farmers, giving them short crops, or no crop at all; and, as a result, many of our members felt unable to pay even the small pittance charged as dues to their subordinate grange; and thus the grange was unable to pay its dues to the State Grange. The State Grange relying solely on the subordinate granges for its revenue, and the dues from them being so very small, if they are not prompt in their payments the State Grange cannot, as a matter of course, meet promptly its obligations and current expenses. The expenses of the State Grange have been constantly kept within its estimated and absolute resourses. And had the subordi-It is not yet known who will be the mate granges been prompt in remitting next President, and it will, in all prob-their dues, as they should have done, we would now have had at least five treasury.

There is no valid excuse now for members of subordinate granges not paying their dues, all can if they will. We are now sending out notices to all of Agricultural Hall. This immense vert the will of the people, and who, delinquent granges that are behind with their dues to the State Grange two quarters and over, and we shall expect them to respond promptly before the State Grange meets, on the second Tuesday in December next.

> We especially request all masters of subordinate and county granges, and our are that delegates will have to wait for their pay until dues are paid in. We therefore suggest to delegates that they come prepared to meet their own exright that we give this notice that there

may be no disappointment. Very truly and fraternally yours, M. E. HUDSON. Master Kansas State Grange. MAPLETON, Kan., Nov. 18, 1876.

WATCHMAN, TELL US OF THE NIGHT."

EDITOR SPIRIT:-The battle is over. the smoke has partially cleared away. Enough is already known to show that the Greenbackers have some power. Now let us bury our dead, close up

Five years ago, John Speer, U.S. A dispatch from St. John, N. B., collector, was indicted for gobbling dated Nov. 21st, states that Thos. \$135,000 United States money, settles the claim with United States treasury department for about \$9,000, and he is allowed to go unpunished. In 1876, the Republican party, in its efforts to "reform inside the party," nominated Speer for the Senate. The Independents believing in reform outside a deputy Minister of Justice, as counthe old parties, put up a genuine Independents sel. the old parties, put up a genuine Inde-pendent Greenbacker, and whaled John among his own admirers. Truly the day world moves.

Greenbackers, be not discouraged. Onr voice has already been heard in the very balls of Congress. We have converted the bard-money Haskell. We have east out of him the "financial day!" Henceforth he is to work to devil." Henceforth he is to work in our interest, for bath he not so promised on every stump? Woe unto him if he keepeth not his pledge so to do. This next session of Congress will surely repeal some of the obnoxious laws on finance. Push on the good work, for we are fighting the battle of WYANDOTTE, Kas., Nov. 20, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Please publish Article II. of the Constitution of Kansas State Grange in the SPIRIT, for the information of the order in Kansas. There is no county in Kansas entitled to more than one delegate and one alternate, counting out the dormant P. B. MAXSON, granges.

Sec'y State Grange. EMPORIA, Nov. 16, 1876.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The legislative part of

delegate at large, and one additional delegate, for every twenty members or he first regular meeting in October, place as may be designated, and elect from the masters, or their wives who are Matrons, in said county, one dele-gate and one alternate, as member for the county at large, and one additional delegate and alternate for every fifteen hundred members of the subordinate granges in the county, or fraction equal to ten hundred.

GENERAL NEWS. The parties that attempted to rob

incoln's grave are arrested. John Prouty, an old and widely known farmer of Cass county, Ills., has failed. Liabilities over \$100,000; assets less than \$50,000.

Emery Cobb's short horn bull, nineteenth Duke of Dirknie, valued at \$20- contests separately, and will hear arguments this afternoon as to counting the night of November 21st, 12 of 1 and 5 electoral vote.

The returning board in South Carolina, on Wednesday, finished their canvass, and issued certificates to the Republican electors and State officers.

Joseph B. Brown shot and killed Emma Jared, five miles from Kniles-

hold religious meetings.

penses. We have deemed it proper and morning. The parties who offered them were arrested.

A mail coach was stopped on Monday last, ten miles north of Las Vegas, New Mexico, by four masked men, who being armed, compelled the driver and messenger to alight. They took from the mail pouches and express boxes: everything of value except some silver bricks which they said were too heavy. They also cut the telegraph line. No further clue to the robbers has yet been obtained.

The Czar has addressed a pacific letter to England, disavowing any niterior designs on India, and denying any intention of attempting to capture Constantinople. He says the occupation of Constantinople would only be an embarrassment to Russia. But he insists that humanity demands that the Christians in Turkish provinces should protected from outrage. Several. of the English Conservative papers ex-press the opinion that the Czar is inincere.

Dispatches from South Carolina, of Nov. 22d, say: The court to day took up the case of the electors and issued a rule on the board to show cause why it should not correct the statements of the county canvassers by the precinct returns in their possession. Pending the proceedings of the court, however, the board held a session and issued certificates to all the members of the Legislature, except for Laurens and Edgethe State Grange shall be composed of field counties, thus securing a majority such delegates as shall be elected annu-ally as provided in Section two.

SEC. 2. Each grange shall elect one
the election of Champton, and
the election of Champton, and also issued certificates of election to the Hayes and Wheeler electors, and fraction thereof equal to fifteen, at all members of the Republican State ticket, and adjourned sine die. This who shall meet on the first Tuesday in Action of the board has created much excitement, but the citizens are determined by t mined to rely on the courts and exhaust all legal means of securing the election.
A later dispatch says: The supreme court to-day issued a peremptory mandamus to the Board of State Canvassers to issue certificates to the members of the Senate and House of Reprtsentatives appearing on the face of returns to be elected, the final contests in the Houses to be decided by the members themselves. This gives in the Senate 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats, and in the House 60 Republicans and 64 Democrats; Democratic majority on joint ballot, one. The Legislature counts the votes for Governor and Lieut.-Governor, and elects the U.S. Senator. The court has decided to consider other

Costiveness or any bilious symptoms are removed effectually by Janyne's

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets. | St. LOUIS, NOV. 2-, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22, 1876. A telegram from New York, Nov. Barley—No. 2 choice...

2d, says: Counterfeit bonds of the CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1876. were arrested.

A dispatch from New York of the 21st says: John Kelly, chieftain of Tammany Hall, was married this morning to Miss Mullen, niece of Cardinal McCloskey. The wedding was very quiet, only relatives of the bride and groom being present.

The official vote of Kansas is now all in except Barton and Pratt county. The official vote of Kansas is now all in except Barton and Pratt counties. Hayes majority is a little over forty thousand. Anthony runs about nine thousand behind Hayes. Haskell's majority is 5,270. Phillips' majority is 12,382. Ryan's majority, with two counties to hear from, is 12,572. Live Stock Markets.

Wheat during the past week was slowly rising in all the principal markets till Tuesday, since when it has been slowly falling; it varies according to the war news in Europe. No change worth noting in oats, rye or bar-

Corn shows no material change—it is about.

half a cent higher. Tuesday was the most active day the pres-

ent month in hogs in Kansas City. The prices paid being only ten cents lower than at Chica go, for similar grades. The demand was very, strong, with increasing but inadequate registers. Five times as many would have been make become was taken, of the outside price was \$5.75.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00

Back subsequent

""", 50

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

City and Vicinity.

ALL lovers of good music will be pleased to know that the Handel and Haydn society of this city have concluded to give the Creation in Liberty Hall, on or before Christmas.

THE recent fall of snow, though very light, is nevertheless a warning to those who have not already done so, to protect their young fruit and other trees against the attacks of rabbits. Wrap them with common paper.

JUDGE JAMES CHRISTIAN, formerly of Law rence, was beaten in the recent election for county attorney of Cowley county, by Mr. James McDermott. The voters of Cowley could have done a worse thing than elect Judge

In neglecting to clean the snow from the sidewalks some of our citizens have been the indirect cause of a good many sprained ankles, bruised knees and heads. Clean off you walks folks when it snows, and save those bumps and hard words.

ABOUT the nicest thing we have seen in the way of christmas articles is an elegant silver tea sett, recently brought from the Centenman, by our popular jeweler, Mr. J. Rushmer. These beautiful specimens of workmanship were on exhibition in the Main Building at the great exposition. Call at Mr. Rushmer's store and see them. A large stock of these goods are expected at Rushmer's soon. We will tell you about them when they arrive.

Tribute of Respect.

The following resolution was passed by Riverside Grange, on the death of Sister Cynthia B. Watt:

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has seen fit remove from our midst our worthy sister,

to remove from our minds our worthy sixer; Cynthia B. Watt, therefore, Resolved, That we recognize in our loss a worthy and beloved member of this grange, and extendate our worthy brother, D. G. Watt, and his family, our heartfelt sympathy for the great loss they have sustained.

Kausas State Horticultural Society. The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Emporia, Lyon county, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 5th, 6th and 7th, 1876.

The citizens of Emporia have generously offered free accommodations to all persons attending the meeting, and the several railway companies will grant the usual reduction in fare. Tickets to the State Horticultural Society, at Emporia, must be called for at depot of departure. The A., T. & S. F. will require full fare going, and return on the certificate of the secretary at one-fifth usual rates.

State papers please copy.

PROF. E. GALE, President.

retary and approved without objection.

cent grounds; and increasing year after year they extend farther and farther into the country, in spite of our best efforts for wert its progress. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Such fair and beautiful fruit sound to the very core, and embodying the highest excellence of quality as I hold in my hand, will in a tew years more be difficult to find in our county. This other specimes, which I will cut open and expose its internal corruption, is a fair type of nine-tenths of the imported apples found in our markets, and of which our is surely coming to.

Lawrence is a good market for other States in which to dispose of their insects. They reap an advantage and profit, in that they reduce the number of moths in their own States, just in proportion to the magnitude of their shipments. Mr. President, as your committee, I cheerfully perform the duties incumbent upon me, in exposing the dangers you are threatened with. The indisputable fauts will be given you from time to time; and then if your indifference causes you to be heedless, you cannot ten years bence, when each and every apple your orchards produce is the habitation of filthy vermin, say you were not forewarned.

Mr. Pierson—While in Lawrence the past week I examined several barrels of this imported fruit, and found but very few apples as good looking as those wormy ones shown by our committee on entomology. I was requested to test the quality of a certain variety, and it was with difficulty that I could find an apple that would permit me to bite into without interiering with the worm holes. Such apples are selling at \$2.75 per barrel. The barrels will hold about two and two-thirds bushels. I tried to contract for my own fruit but was told there was not much of a chance unless I would sell cheap, as the town was full of imported ones.

Here a general talk followed endorsing the facts presented by the committee.

The committee, Mr. Sedgwick—So far my reports have been directed to vineyards of Bible times, and now as the year is about cl

conclusions after about ten years' experience, with several methods which have been recommended.

President—Mr. Biddinger, of Deer creek, has practiced the method recommended by our committee and is very successful. Our German friends have not followed the system as taught, in the old country because of the expense of trenching.

Col. Blood, of Lawrence, in digging the cellar to his dwelling, had occasion to use the dirt from the excavation to fill in around the house, and in doing so filled in heavily around a grape vine. The vine has done remarkably well since.

Mr. Pierson—Filling in may de well but I am satisfied that trenching will form a receptacle for water which drown the plants.

Mr. Sedgwick—Mr. Donglis, vineyard on the Leonard farm near by was planted deep and is now in a successful condition, while those planted shallow have failed.

On motion of the secretary the published catalogue of fruits of the American Pomological Society was made the standard and authority of the society, and asked the appointment of a committee to prepare a tribute of respect. The president appointed G. C. Brackett, M. Sedgwick and E. A. Coleman. Mr. Brackett asked to be excused from the chair, and that E. A. Coleman act as such. The committee offered the following:

Whences, One of our most pure and efficient

State papers please copy.

PROF. E. GALE, President.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 21, 1876.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting of this society was held pursuant to adjournment at the residence of E.

A. Coleman, Kanwaka, on Saturday, November 18th.

It was called to order by J. C. Vincent. The minutes of previous meeting, held at W. W.

Tweed's, October 21st, were read by the secretary and approved without objection.

Sakud. Ocleman act as such. The committee offered the following:

WHEREAS, fle was personally endeared to us by his civic virtues and genial nature, a member highly esteemed and honored by all; therefore, Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widowed wife and fatherless children, in this their sad bereavement, and with them we unite in a heartfelt tribute of respect, gratitude and affection to the memory of our late-brother and associate member of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the wife of the deceased, and published in the local newspapers.

Mr. Coleman act as such. The committee offered the following:

WHEREAS, fle was personally endeared to us by his civic virtues and genial nature, a member highly esteemed and honored by all; therefore, Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widowed wife and fatherless children, in this their sad bereavement, and with them we unite in a heartfelt tribute of respect, gratitude and affection to the memory of our late-brother and associate member of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the wife of the deceased, and published in the local newspapers.

Tweed's, October 21st, were read by the secretary and approved without objection.

Mr. Sedgwick asked for the best method of protecting trees from the guawing of rabbits.

Will whitewash prove effectual?

Mr. Pierson—Whitewash will fall; wrapping with hay or other substance is the best.

President—Dr. Housley, of Leavenworth, teels confident that a wash made of time, soft soap, sulphur and flour in form of paste, and applied with a brush is a sure protection. I have seen recently a recommendation of the coating of the bodies of the trees with pine tar.

Mr. Coleman—Pine tar will keep away rabbits and insects. It was used in the New England States to prevent the deprecations of the gand States to prevent the deprecations of the canker worm—rabbits ruined a great many of his nursery trees by the use of tar to protect from rabbits.

Mr. Pierson—I believe that a coating of any material which excludes the air from the trees is injurious.

President—I once used ashes fresh from the stove around my peach trees to protect them from the borer and many of the selects.

Mr. Filmore—I visited an orobard ten or twelve years old on Mr. Hisris' farm, north of Lawrence, where tar has been used on the bodies and found fully nine-tenths of the trees killed by it. The tar had penetrated through the bark and into the wood.

Mr. Pierson—Trees are apparently in fine condition for winter. Prospects indicate an abundant crop of fruit another year.

Mr. Coleman—I don't know of but few patching of the borer and many of the secretary has as fine a lot as I have seen. My own are in fine condition. The respherry and blackberry wood is sould and very promising. Strawberries should straw the seene; or, as an old author sums it up. "Grass, smoke, a flower, a spor, a s

ventive of all mandles begotten of miasma-tainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with cer-tainty, and their continued use entails conse-quences highly pernicious to the system. The Bitters, on the contrary, not only afford speedy, relief, but establish health on a permanent basis.

PLENTY of Glycerine and Camphor Ice left, at Leis' Drug Store, for your chapped hands and lips.

Barber shop, first door north of Glathart's, up stairs, W. H. Pembleton, proprietor. Hair cutting, twenty-five cents; shampooing, twenty-five cents; shaving ten cents.

GREAT pile of fine, Toilet Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which he is selling at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine

Centennial Barber Shop. Mitchell & Anderson Propritors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

No more risk with COAL OIL. The time has come when, if you value your life and property, you must consider the question, what shall I burn? and Calcium Oil is the only safe oil in market. For sale only at Lets.

Best Stove we ever Used.

After many years' trial, we are satisfied that the Charter Oak is the best Stove we ever used, and cheerfully testify that it is the best adapted to the wants of the general public of any stove in the market.

Two Sewing Machines can be had cheap by calling within the next two weeks at the SPIRIT office. These machines are the best in market and can be had on more reasonable erms than any other.

THE Centaur Liniments are the greatest remedies ever discovered for all flesh, bone and muscle allments—bites, bruises, swellings, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, &c. What the White Liniment does for the human family, the Tellow Liniment does for horses and animals. They are cheap, they are convenient, and they are certain in their effects.

BARGAINS in Lamps, Lanterns, etc., of every description at Leis. Drug Store. Leis, while East, bought a fine and large stock of Lamps, Lanterns, Shaders, etc. His buying from first hands (manufacturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers. We recommend a visit to Leis. Drug Emporium.

CHILDREN, cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deletarious ingredient, and is sure to expel worms, cure wind colle, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest and children enjoy health who use Castoria. It is harmless, it is certain, it is speedy, and it is cheap.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all Patrons who Visit Philadelphia From the Tower of our building one of the finest views of our city, especially of Market. Street, from river to river—can be had. It is open to the public at all times. Our store is but one square north of "Independence Hall." WE SHOULD LIKE ALL PATRONS who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store

be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, h nging just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & Co., and enter right under the Clock.

TO SEORETARIES.—We have recently mailed to the Secretaries of Granges in many of the States, a new circular, giving explanations of our mode of selling MEN's and BOYS' CLOTEING to Patrons, and giving suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to any Secretary or Master, or other officer, not having received them, upon application by letter bearing seal. Our suggestion for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and 4s working well, saving freight and expenses. for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and is working well, saving freight and expenses.

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

Please apply to your Secretary for the informa-tion about sending orders and have seal of Grange attached to all orders sent BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 Market St., Philadelphia.

Where the large Clock is over the doorway.

The "Iron Trail."

The "Iron Trail."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the Row York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new, and popular route from Kansas, City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Special round trip tourists' tickets from the Missouri River to Denver at \$50, good to stop off at all points. Address, T. J. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt., 16-tt

matrial which excludes the air from the trees in our work of hortestimes. The store around my peach trees to pratect the store around my peach trees the store around my peach trees the store around my peach trees and around the store around my peach trees around my peach trees around my peach trees and the store around my peach trees and the store around my peach trees and the store around my peach trees around my peach trees

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

Centennial Excursionists

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

Any information can be obtained by addressing.

FRANG E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent.

ing FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent.
DETROIT.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the World and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Raffrod and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park; all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever, constructed,—fixe of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

Fast Mail Route of the United States,

is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass throuh a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to ston about the remission. the Exhibition Grourds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop ator start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Penns-Ivania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

the Patrons of Husbandry, at Lim Station on this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, without change.

numbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, without change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The unaqualed resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

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A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history.
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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS Have been unanim'usly assign'd the FIRST RANK

SEVERAL REQUISITES" Of such instruments, at the U. S. CENTENNIAL, 1876,

of suich instruments, at the prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The managem guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated by the surface of the traveler over its perfect road way an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequaled in America.

THE RATING-STATIONS on this line are management of the management of the translet of the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURETHAN YOUR TICKETS, at reduced rates, which is the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURE THAN YOUR TICKETS READ to the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURE THAN YOUR TICKETS READ to the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURE THAN YOUR TICKETS READ to the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURE THAN YOUR TICKETS READ to the lilustrated Weakly her for determining noon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpassed in principal Railroad Ticket Office only American evans which ever obtained the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BESURE THAN YOUR TICKETS at reduced the management of the principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Besure and the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Besure and the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Besure and the solid at all principal Railroad Ticket Office of the solid and Diploma have also been developed to the solid and Diploma have also been developed to the solid and Diploma have also been developed

Horticultural Department.

The Piance Pear Tree.

As one of the duties of the Centennial year, we recently paid a visit to the Pinneo pear tree, it being among the oldest inhabitants of the Nutmeg State. It still lives in a green old age upon the farm of Edward M. Clark, in the town of Columbia, and is reputed to be about one hundred and forty years old. The stem of the tree is two feet or more in diameter, and still bears froit. It is quite widely distributed through Columbia and the adjacent towns and has had a good local reputation for a century or more. Notwithstanding the introduction of new varieties through the influence of our horticultural societies and publications, it still maintains its place as a first rate summer fruit. The history of this excellent pear shows the great progress we have made in horticultural matters, It lay buried in Convention for a whole century before it cultural matters, It lay buried in Con-necticut for a whole century, before it was made known to the public. It was grown in such abundance, that the farmers sent their surplus fruit to Hartford, and from that city it was sent to Boston and from that city it was sent to Boston where the people know what fine fruit is. G. M. Hovey got hold of it in 1848, exhibited it, grafted it, and introduced it to nurserymen and fruit-growers as the "Boston" pear. Fifty years before, Edmund Yeomans, a discriminating nurseryman of Columbia, and familiarly known as Uncle Ned Yeomans, had propagated and sold the same variety propagated and sold the same variety named after the elder Deacon Pinneo, who found the seedling in the woods and transplanted it to his garden. It is unquestionably a seedling, for the suckers from the roots, when transplanted, as many of them have been, bear the same fruit as the tree. At the present day in the work of the same fruit as the tree. At the present day in the work of the woods are planting of second-rate sorts.

Pruning Grapevines.

Mr. J. Whittlesey read a paper on the subject, before the Michigan Pomological Society, in which he defended the woods and transplanted it to his garden. It is unquestionably a seedling, for the suckers from the roots, when transplanted, as many of them have been, bear the same fruit as the tree. day, with our horticultural and agricultural journals, our fruit exhibitions, in almost every county in the older States, and the American Pomological Society, to gather up results, and winnow the chaff from the wheat, such a history as this would be quite impossible. The world does move.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Propagating Quinces,

We find the following going the rounds

without credit:

From this the following facts were elicited: The quince is easily propagated from seed, layers or cuttings. From seed the fruit is somewhat liable to vary in its seedlings. Cuttings planted in a shaded situation, early in the spring, root very easily, and by many persons this is considered the best as well as the simplest way of continuing a good variety. The better sorts are also often budwithout credit: ded on common seedling quince stocks or on the common thorn. The quince or on the common thorn. The quince likes a moist soil, which leads some farmers into the mistake of planting in damp, or neglected spots of the garden where little or no care is given; the consequence is knotty and inferior fruit. consequence is knotty and inferior fruit. No tree is more benefited by manure than the quince; its application renders an abundant yield, with large and fair fruit. The quince should, therefore, be planted in deep and good soil, kept in constant cultivation. A top-dressing of manure every season will insure fine crops. While there are many varieties of the common quince enumerated in the catalogues, good authorities give the catalogues, good authorities give but three distinct forms, viz.: the apple, the pear, and the Portugal quince. The apple quince is the popular variety in this country, as it is the most productive and salable; it is also of excellent flavor. The pear quince ripens much later, and is drier and of firmer texture than the apple quince. The Portugal quince, while superior to all others in quality as it is less harsh, stews better. apple quince is the popular variety in than the apple quince. The Portugal quince, while superior to all others in quality, as it is less harsh, stews better, and is altogether of milder flavor, is not a prolific heaver, hence it has not been a prolific heaver, hence it has not been a prolific heaver.

Cider Vinegar.

What is the best way to treat cider, in order to make it into vinegar? The cider is kept through win ter till spring, when the process com-mence. A supply of the best vinegar in barrels or hogsheads is already on hand as a beginning. These have been kept about half full for many years. About two gallons of the fermented cider are two gallons of the fermented cider are added to each barrel at a time, and in a few days two gallons of the vinegar are withdrawn. The bung is always open, and the cider thoroughly stirred with the vinegar when added. A regular weekly supply of the strongest vinegar is thus obtained through the season. The essions way is for pump the cider The easiest way is to pump the cider from the cellar below to the vinegar loft above, through a hose pipe. If too much cider is added at a time, it checks the process. We have tried this mode on a small scale with entire success.—Country Gentleman.

To Make Cuttings Take Boot and Grow. Autumn is the proper season to take cuttings of various plants. When buried in a dry spot till spring a callus forms, from which roots spring with

forms, from which roots spring with facility.

The sort of plants thus to treat are numerous, and comprise amost all the valuable fruits and flower shrinks that are hardy, living out of doors all winter. Among these are grapes, quinces, gooseberries, currants, wiegeles roses, roses of various sorts, catalps, spireas of hardy sorts, and in fact most of the hard wooded trees and plants. It some soils they root more estably that in others, and some practice and skill is required to insure success, but the onlita vator who loves his occupation will soon be able to succeed as fully as he desires.

Too Many Warieties as a

Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out fruit frees for home use or market, indulge in foo many varieties. This one fatal error has rulned more fruit-growers than all other causes combined. Nurserymen propagate their hundreds and thousands of sorts, simply because a majority of their outcome. ply because a majority of their customers do not know what they want and will not take the advice of men who do The prevailing passion with the novice in fruit culture is to try as many varieties as possible, and we have known men who had "just begun," and with very, little capital, to go into a nursery and undertake to make a short purse go

and undertake to make a short purse go a long way, by purchasing a tree or two of each variety, instead of acting the druggists five or six cents' worth of wiser part—selecting from a number of, saltpeter, put into nearly dissolve, its. The man who cultivates fruit for shake up well and rub the inflamed profit had better confine himself to only parts night and morning; and more if a few, and those known to be adapted by a few, and those known to be adapted by a few, and those known to be adapted by a few, and those known to be adapted by the is soil and climate. Our pomolog lows: Make a solution of prasinte of in this matter, for they invariably offer to sulphate of iron, one once; add the the largest premium, for the greatest second gradually to the first, until the the largest premium for the greatest number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strife for the highest prize. The man who only exhibits a dozen varieties of pears by the side of another who spreads out a collection of two or three hundred, appears to be rather "small potatoes," although he may be in reality the more extensive cultivator of the two, and deserves more credit for possessing wisdom enough to avoid such indiscrimi-

Mr. J. Whittlesey read a paper on this subject, before the Michigan Pomological Society, in which he defended the long arm system of pruning, because it fully equalized the flow of sap in caue and fruit. He illustrated as follows: In 1863 he planted one hundred and twenty Concord vines six feet apart in the row. They had good care and attention but bore little fruit. The spring of the seventh year from planting, he removed every other vine, and extended the arms to six feet instead of three. The result was a fine crop of fruit. To further test the matter, in a Catawba vineyard of any adjoining vines planted twelve feet apart, and covering the same number of feet of trellis. Vines with long arms require less summer pruning than vines with short arms, because their growth is more moderate. Long arms can be laid down for winter protection without difficulty, but short ones cannot. He intended to go on experimenting until he could show vines covering one hundred feet of trellis with arms fifty feet long. Mr. W.'s testimony is corroborated by some of our own correspondents.—Obio. some of our own correspondents.-Ohio

Orchard Caterpillar:

In an address by Prof. Fernhald be-fore the Maine Pomological Society, he states that from his observation and experiments, he is led to conclude that each individual of the common orchard a prolific bearer, hence it has not been so favorably cultivated as the others. for this reason they should be destroyed ouly in the morning and evening, and possible in the middle of the day, when they are at rest in their tent. The importance of destroying these insects is shown by the statement of Z. A. Gilbert, in another part of this report, that in Oxford, Androscoggin and Franklin counties, nearly all the apple trees were completely stripped of their foliage and kept bare, by the continued feeding of these insects till they attained full growth. Of the numerous and exten-sive orchards in Androscoggin county, where the owners rely on the crop for income, only two saved their fruit from destruction. Those who had annually, sold their crops by hundreds of barrels suffered severely.—Country Gentleman.

Apples in Vermont.

The Vermont Farmer speaks thus of the plenteousness of the apple crop in the plenteousness of the apple crop in that section: "Apples are scarcely worth picking for the manufacture of cider except to be used for vinegar. The cider will not sell for enough to pay for the labor and cost. But there is a way in which farmers can realize a good result from cider apples, by feeding them to stock. Begin with a small quantity, say four quarts per day, and it may be increased gradually to all the animal will consume, dividing the daily feed into two or three rations." Conversing cider into vinegar one would suppose would be profitable, as such vinegar is always in demand all over the collity. As to feeding apples to stock, more especially mitch cows, they will donthless produce fat and a large quantity of mik, but the quantity of the butter will scarcely be increased, or the quantity. carcely be increased, or the quantity maintained.

The display of Kansas fruit at the Contemptal beat the world.

amenin to the Hausehold in to exim

A SMALL piece of paper or linen, moistened with the spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or ward robe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against mother todamed bas subsection to versu.

for the whole of an afternoon, and theu let it remain in its liquor over night. Hams thus boiled are far more tender, juicy and sweet than when boiled a shorter time and at once removed from

the water of good latter and losing TARRE A Bunton Remember - Use pulverized salt peter and sweet oil; sobtain at the druggists five or six cents' worth of

lows: Make a solution of prassiste of potash; two ounces, and another of protosulphate of iron, one ounce; add the second gradually to the first, until the precipitate almost ceases to fall, then strain through linen, add water, and continue the washing until the blue color begins to dissolve in it, when it was he at once dissolved in distilled may be at once dissolved in distilled water and dried.

To Remove Grease Spors.—I saw a lady dressed in a beatiful blue silk; with a fresh spot of grease made upon the skirt by her little child. "I can take it out with soft bread crumbs," said she. Then she told how successfully be her large and a work made by she had removed worse spots, made by butter on the same dress. She rolled or softly rubbed freshly out (but not new) bread over the place, one fresh piece after another, each one soaking up a part of the oil, until the place was left clean. A lady who was present when this was told, said that she now understood better the philosophy of a direction given her for extracting a very bad grease spot from a carpet. She was told to make a kettle of common mush, and put a thick plaster of it over the grease spot, and a second one after the first had dried and was removed. She was told then to wash it with clean suds, and was assured that the grease would be extracted.

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep striight. It is a panacea for pur aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep,—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children! It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair first for your complaints; then you will say to your triend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try It; It has cured me."

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience within use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family who now pronounce it invaluable:

Best Evidence. The

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VECETINE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;

MR. H. R. STEVENS;

Dear Sir.—We have good resson for regarding

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from nercosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so farreduced that nearly all who say him thought his recovery impossible. A council of shie physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. In the we commenced giving him VEGETINE and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

(Prepared by on a ha of other H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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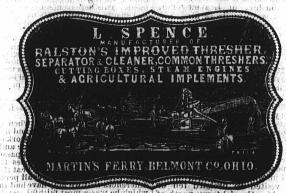
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RAILBOAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.



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



STAR CORN PLANTERS.



AND WALKING PLOWS dams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Rainesd Samows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Poys, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wingers, &c.

Oscil Sustainers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. MANA ACENTA STREET PROMPTING CONT. CARC.

Tarm and Start OO

Colts-Horses-Training: ALATS is training (breaking, it is commonly is training (breaking, it is commonly called) his colts. The colt, when not spoiled, is the most confiding sociable and inquiring animal on the farm, and no other is so foud of the colety of men and boys as the colt is, when kindly the churn, common in former years, and boys as the colt is, when kindly used; he is naturally timid, a little manded by man, and to be talked to and caressed by him, as the horse. The true Arabian horse is the most

in.

MAT.

gentle, teachable and reliable, as well as most spirited and enduring of all horses, and the Arabe, as a people, are the best horse trainers in the world; the whole family—children, women and men—are trainers of, and companions with, their horses and colta from infancy: and they never have any the rule; that constantly atnowing the ions with, their horses and colts from ferings are the exception rather than infancy; and they never have any trouble or accidents or dangers in the the rule; that, constantly studying the wants of the cities on the sea-board, the West has dispossessed itself of the colts and children and tamily are all together, from the youngest to the oldgether, from the youngest to the oldgether. gether, from the youngest to the old-est; the colts and horses learn to unest; the colts and horses learn to understand, and have perfect confidence in the men and children, and are never abused so as to lose that confidence; consequently, there is never any, such thing known among Arabs as balky, which preserve their superiority situations of the consequently, there is never any, such thing known among Arabs as balky, which preserve their superiority situations of the consequently, there is never any such the preserve their superiority situations of the consequently, there is no consequently the consequently of the consequently of

what you want of him; he cannot do that you want of him; he cannot do that you desire until he knows, any more than a boy, but fresh into a shop or school, can go on with lessons or work before he fairly understands what he is required to do. Educating colts, is one of the nicest, and one of the desicet, if purshed with patience and disiestalif pursued with patience and intelligence that can engage a farmer.

We have, in past years, trained and prepared for use up to good horsehood, many colts in our time, and we never made a balky, skittish, kicking or run-away horse of any of them, and never had one to break any harness or seek to throw the rider with the least captiousness; and above all, we never practiced the cauel habit of "bitting" colts, as it

is called, to subdue them.
When they were but a few weeks old the younger the better-we began handling them gently, so they were no more afraid of us than of horses in the field; we had the full confidence of the mare, so that she would not warn or caution the colt to be afraid; but we never allowed them to be plagued nor tricked, to make them cross or spunky, as is often done. We early put small cords on their necks and noses, and gently led them about; then put halters on them, and bridles into their necks and roses, and short-sighted against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this necks and roses, and short-sighted against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this mouths—patiently and tenderly winning them to it, not forcing them—then later we would put part of a harness on them, first letting them smell and touch it, so they became assured that it would not harm them; afterward a collar would be thrown on them, giving them time to examine it, to satisfy themselves there was no danger—and colts are very curious, as curious and colts are very curious, as curious in this circuming them tends and present. Cive this a couple of times a week, till she stops rubbing herself. Or, dissolve the salts in a test quantity of water, and let her drink it. Give this a couple of times a week, If she care the couple of times a week, If she care the couple of times a week. If she care the care of water, and let her drink it. Give this a couple of times a week, If she care the care of water, and let her drink it. Give this a couple of times a and colts are very curious, as curious as old Paul Pry, to examine everything if they are not frightened; their skin is very tender and sensitive, often ticklish; therefore, every strap or harness should be put on gently, without too much pressure, at first, till they get used to it and find it will not harm used to it and had it will not harm them; then, by degrees, press the col-lar a little harder and harder against the shoulders, till they slightly push or brace up against it, and they get the first lesson in drawing; then go behind them and pull at the traces, teaching

try, and the result of this competition from Iowa is to many a little surpris-One of the most really pleasurable pumber of our dealers, who look upon operations in an intelligent farmer's the award as a just and natural sebusiness, says the Maryland Farmer; quence of what is mildly attributed to carelessness on the part of many New and hence this season complaints are

used; he is naturally timid, a little fearful of things which he does not independently the same of the fearful of things which he does not independently the same of the same some sections of the State to-day, as bucking or obstinate horses; they are educated kindly, not whipped, or frightened, or scolded. Then, to hegin with, the very first easential in successfully handling and educating the colt, and making a please ant horse of him is, to gain his entire confidence, so that he is not at all arraid to make him fairly understand what, you, want of him; he caunot do the large sections of the West, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the case, and by proportion will have him fairly understand what, you, want of him; he caunot do the large sections of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soot obtain the suppression of the west.

> The agricultural editor of the Connecticut Courant, having been critical of the connection of the conn calves, gives the following reasons for

this recommendation:
Our position in regard to suckling
calves upon young helfers—their first
one or two calves, say—is that this natural action encourages, the mothers in giving milk. The idea may seem novel to some, and then there is a differ-ence in heifers. Some are more foolish and sentimental concerning their offspring than others. In breaking a heifer to milk, I am apt to mix in with her calf a good deal, endeavoring to associate myself in the minds of both as a familiar object, so that my little stripping passes as a matter of course among the new and bewildering circumstances. Barring the opinions that ductiveness of the grown-up cow. Atthe milking habit is formed, calves may be "deacoued" with less feeling on the part of the mother. She is used to the hand of man, and becomes by habit reconciled to her lot.

Keeping Boars.

We read about the care bestowed upon stallions, rams and other breeding animals, but rarely do we ever see a word on the care of boars. They are usually raised with breeding sows, and them and pull at the traces, teaching them to move forward at the same time.

Above all, never get angry or impatient and strike a colt. Constantly use your cool and pleasant ingenuity to make them understand what you want of them, by showing and talking; and once learned they never forget, and will always do, if not abused by the driver.

We shall give more on this subject for young men at another time, and we will only add further, at this time, that while we found considerable difference in the temper and disposition of colts during at least thirty yearse of landling them, we never saw a tricky or bolky one that was not made so by bad. run and worry and become nothing but

in the temper and disposition of colts during at least thirty yearseef handling them, we never saw a tricky or balky one that was not made so by had management; and in the experience of over twelve hundred horses, in a regimentiof calvary we mer many which with stupid or passionless riders, would run sideways, backward, or not at all, but did not find one of them that we took in hand that would not go pleas antly, as we desired, in less than an hour of kind, steady management, and able to handle and direct him; we taught him ence the time of the mire we to handle and direct him; we taught him ence the time of the first prize over all exhibits of butter from other states are in good order and thorough. It went to find the first prize over all exhibits of butter from other states at the Centennial Exposition, naturally attracts the attention of the countries. The product of care own state has always been considered auterior to that of any other section of the countries.

Veterianen Atems. '234

Chronic Catarrh.

We have a fine horse that discharges we have a nne horse that discharges considerably from his nose; at times the discharge will be white; at other times it will be yellow, and have a very offensive smell. He appears well in all other respects; eats well, feels well, and his cost is smeath and glossy. He has his coat is smooth and glossy. He has discharged from the nose since he had the epizootic. Please prescribe a treatment, through your veterinary column that will effect a cure, if a cure be possible.

Answer.-From the statement you give in regard to this case before us, and the perceptible indications you desoribe, your horse is suffering from scribe, your horse is suffering from chronic catarrh. This is an ailment where considerable skill is required to where considerable skill is required to the constant Limitment, white wrespectively considerable skill is required to the constant Limitment, white wrespectively considerable skill is required to the constant Limitment, white wrespectively considerable skill is required to the constant Limitment, white wrespectively considerable skill is required to the constant Limitment, white wrespectively considerable skill is required to the constant limitment with the constant lin treat it successfully; it is a disease that will not readily yield to domestic remedies. Your horse should, if it be possible, be placed immediately under the professional care of a skilled and qualified veterinarian for treatment. This latter must inevitably be adapted very accurately to the attack, constitution of the patient afflicted, and to the climate. If you desire to try domestic remedies, the following treatment will be found the most efficacious: Give a laxative drench composed of raw lines and strings, and heal burns or scales without a scar. Lock-jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothsche, Itoh and Cutaneous Eruptions readily vield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ads, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had reumatism for five years coor. She is now completely cured by the use of centaur Limiment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our trienus."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The gend oil, fourteen ounces: mix into the edies. Your horse should, if it be posseed oil, fourteen ounces; mix into the contained of the following: Nitrate of Potassa, two drachms; carbonate of irou; in powder and tartar emetic of each policy of the following of the follow der and tartar emetic, of each one of this biniment is increasing rapidly drachm; powdered digitalis and calodrachm; powdered digitalis and calo-mel, of each, half a drachm; powdered per, is for the tough skin, lesh and muscles of camphor, two drachms; mix thoroughly together, and give, and be sure you get the entire preparation here prescribed down the patient Repeat this dose ed down the patient Repeat this dose every fourth day for four consecutive times. Give him in a bran mash, once a day, one ownice of nitre for one week; them reduces the quantity of nitre two druchms, each day, until you get down to two, which will be on the fourth cay; then give this latter for five days and ston. Their no heavy grain whatever. stop. Feed no heavy grain whatever; scalded bran and oats, carrots, potatoes and beets should be his principal diet. If this disease does not yield to this treatment after two or three weeks, then you had better place your animal under the care of a qualified veterinarian, or else destroy himy. This disease, if not cured, will eventually terminate in glanders .- Turf, Field and Farm

Mare Rubbing Herself.

I have a mare which is constantly rubbing hereif against any object that she can reach. She seems to have some skin disease, though I am satisfied it is not the mange. She also rubs the hair off the root of her tail. Can you tell me what is the matter, and what to do to cure her? She has good care, plenty of corn and good hay, and seems otherwise in perfect health.

Answer.—The probable trouble with your mare is that she has had too

much care, or, rather, too much corn. The corn is heating to the system, and begets skin affections. Stop giving corn entirely, and feed her about six quarts of oats per day, if she is not worked much. Dissolve two or three

Surfeit.

This disease occurs in horses that have been well fed and are in good condition. It appears in the shape of small tumors on the body and legs, which dis-charge and form scabs, matting the hair which is sometimes removed from the spots. The cause is generally a stoppage of the perspiration by means of a chill, and the consequent obstruction of the poresiand glands of the skin. The treatment should be to feed bran, cut hay moistened with cold water and salt, and to give an ounce of saltpeter in the feed twice a week. A few half-ounce doses of sulphite (not sulphate) of soda will be useful.

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SIMPSON'S BANK. CIACL

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

' lo guitaigno Interest paid on time Deposits 22th

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HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

and territ for ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

L. D. DOBBS, Agent,

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS

edies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of thes articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satis-factory results than have ever before been obtained. The Centaur Liniment, White Wrap-

ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT. It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and

HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS. We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeny, Ring-bone, Wind gall, Scrutches or Poll-

Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefft, 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. 10, 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; on Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years; but your limiment heads anything I everused. ever used. J. M CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

For a postage s'amp we will mail a Centaur Al manac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Limiments are now sold by all dealers in the country

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

OTHERS.

Castoria is the result of 20 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, out perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infant, and neither gags nor gripes Dy. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it:

Sins:—I have tried the Castoria and can speak
highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless
and is wonderfully efficacions 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

Secretary and Agent.

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FLOUR

AND SELUS

KINDS ALL

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LAWRENCE! KANSAS

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Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the raveling public.

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& Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDINER of the EMPORIA



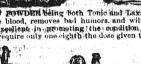
AS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer at d Stock Raiser is convinced impure state of the blood originates the varies causes that afflict at huals, such as Founder, D Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide Bound, Inward Strains, S Mange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetit mation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue in Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Ct proving fatal its es many valuable Horses. The fountain of Hie diself, and if you wish health, you must first, purify the blood; and health, mast keepelt pure. In doing this you it the debilitated, broken-down splines, action, as also prometing digestion, &c. The farmer on marvalous effect of Jelis' (ONN)/ITON 2000 the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the Siriet Philoates' from leading veterinary sing

Correction tes from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies: livery tuch and stock raisers, prover their LEIR POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the lat of Rorse and Satus-fieldings.





we bear of fatal discuss among Cholera, Gapes, Blind iess, Glan-iness, &c. LEIS POV DER will . In severe attacks, mi.: a small .l. moistoned, and feed twice a day. quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed ence or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentames they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throst, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

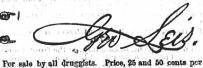


Cover required to keep make them lact make them lat, but to keep make them lat, but to keep make the lact make the milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality wastly increased, and quality wastly increased. For Scretch inputrities of the blood are afforce removed. For Scretch eat, apply Leis' Chemiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.

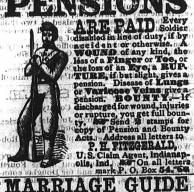


Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
he farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and effient remedy for the various diseases to which these The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these senimals are subject, is found in Lets' Conditions Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mangleg, Golera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT— ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being-imposed upon by worthless initiations, observe the signa-ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which



WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, McMEYER, BRO. & COMS, Lotte Wisso, LoCOLLINSTROS Again. G. blue, star Wisso.



A. EULLER, M.D.

PHYSICIAN, AND SURGEON

A Justice OFFICE AT (a) A. R. WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Istate of Kansas, Douglas County, 8s:
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan.
Samuel Alexander, plaintiff, ve. William H. Test and S. A. Test, defendants.

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

State of Kamsas, in the showe entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of December, A.D. 1875.

At (2) o'clock D. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kensas, offer for sale at public auction, to the hughest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William H. Test and S.A. Test, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range twenty (20), commencing twenty-eight (28) rods west-of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of southwest produced east from North Lawrence, north thirteen and one-half (181-2) reds; east eighteen (18) rods, south five and one-half (6 1-2) rods, east eighteen (18) rods, south eight (8) rods to centre of said Elm-street produced, west twenty-eight (28) rods to beginning, in that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas: Said premises to be sold to satisfy said orter? of sale.

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

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas: Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att's for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

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

John Patterson, plaintiff, vs. Henrietta Willford et al., defendants.

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

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

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

At one (1) o'clock p m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henrietta Willford and Samuel Zimmerman, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10], eleven [11], twelve [12]. thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], sixteen [16], seventeen [17], eight [8], nine teen [17], eight [8], nine teen [17], eight [8], nine teen [19] and twenty [20], in block number one hundred and seventy-nine [178], in the city of Eudora, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

46-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Hampton & Borghol'haus, 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, Kas.

Margaret Walker, plaintiff, vs. James A. Cole and Charles Pilla, defendants.

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

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

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

At 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, country 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 whetsoever of the said James A. Cole and Charles Pilla, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirteen (13), of range twenty-one (21); also the undivided one-third (1-3) of the southwest quarter of section thirteen (13), in township thirteen (13), of range twenty-teen (13), in township thirteen (13), of range twenty (20), all in Douglas county, Kansas, Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

46-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas, Hampton & Borgholthaus, 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. Lawrence Building and Savings Association, plaintin, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 27th day of November, A.D. 1876.

Monday, the 27th and of November, A.D.
1876,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said defendants, Bernard Leonard, Sophia Leonard, John F. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H. Tennent, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Boswell, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fity-three (33), Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and state of Kansas; appraised at two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 26th day of October, 1876.

43-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'y's for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judical District. sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. George L. Livingston, et al., plaintiff, vs. Robert Wood, defendant.

PY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 27th day of November, A.D.

At one (I) 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 Kanssa, offer for sale at public auction; to the highest and best bidder for eash in hand, all the right, title and interest 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 (18), range twenty-one (21), Douglas county, Kansas, containing eighty (80) acres. Said premises to be sold to satisfy aid order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 26th day of October, 1876.

43-6t Sherif Douglas county, Kansas.

J. S. Wilson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

To whom it may concerns. Notice is hereby given that John D. Jennings will, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1878, apply to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Kunsas, for a pardon for the offense of grand lareency, of which he was convicted at the April term of the District Court of Douglas county Kansas.

END 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphic of 100 pages containing lists of 300 pawspapers and estimates showing cost of adverg.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON

Chronic Council. We have a fine horse that discharges

LINIMENTS.



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Skinner Improved Plows. McSherry Grain Drills. Ohio Sulky Rake,

John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers, Adams & French Harvester Springfield Pitt's Thresher.

We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From !

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is, complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited.

For the Centennial.

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coachr timbal rance Steeping Cars and Day Cogen-es from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleve-land without change, via the Wabash Line. Connecting at Ft. Wayne with through sleep-ers to Philadelphia, and at Cleveland with through sleepers to New York and Boston; making but one change of cars from the Mis-souri River to the "Centennial," or New York and Boston.

and Boston.
The Wabash Line is also the most comfortable route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other

ble route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Eastern cities.

Passengers taking this line have choice of routes either via Quincy or St. Louis, and can visit all principal cities, watering places and prominent resorts throughout the country without extra charge.

W. L. Malcolm. J. S. Lazarus,

W. L. MALCOLM, J. S. LAZARUS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Gen'l Western Agt., Toledo. St. Louis.



E.N. FRESHMAN & BROS.

· Las d's Advertising Agents,

190 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

Mad Prices made accordingly.

Estimates furnished free. Send for a Circular. CHROMATAR

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

SALLILLERY THE FARMERS' REFORM INE HARVESS SPECIALTY

LAWRENDENTANAL HERMAN HOUSE. GRANGE PAPER

raveling public. Endorse de Yiro vincil.

top at the Sherman, near the Atobison, Topeki . & Santa Se Depot. The Secretary of each Grange is authorized

When a man and wo-man 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?

A. R. WOOSTER, THE PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST, 75 Massachusetts Street, - Lawrence.

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE CO.

OF-

BOSTON, MASS.

reinsurance reserve, loss-es unpaid, and all other lia-bilities.

STATE OF KANSAS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

To whom it may concern:

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

ment.

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

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and smixed the seal of my said (SEAL.) office, at the place and the day and year first above written.

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents.

PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lewrence, Kon.

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS are those published by

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., consisting of

Monroe's Readers and Spellers, Greene's Grammars, Hagais' Arithmetics and Algebras, Warren's Geographies, Berards' History of the United States,

and other

STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.

They have been more generally adopted in Kan-sas, where they have been represented, than all others dogsther. Both mechanically and in their methods of presenting the different branches, they are unequalled by any other books published in America.

America.

Very liberal terms are given for the introduction of these books. A discount of one-third is given for introduction, and where the old books, used in the schools, are exchanged these books are furtished at one-half the retail price.

Descriptive catalogues, price lists, and terms for introduction furnished free to all applicants. Sample copies by mail to teachers for ore shalf the retail price. Send all orders to

L. D. DOBBS, Agent, MARKAN LAWFORCE, Mansas. Chippen MRS well H. W. COULTER, The little surpri-

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS. renations in an intelligent terminal the award as a just and hatch se-usiness, save the Margistoni Eq. magazete of what is mildly attributed to

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to

of the cities on the sea-

INWCC EDIESU, TOOK DIE NWOO EDIESU TOOK DIE not even the dear which so ing qualities -a fault which he devel

to be guided and even speed like very decidedly during to NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES, Anabischman is the most some sections of the State to-day, as the condition to day, as

LOWER THANEVER.

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.

In 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 hever 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 mouths. He wore a pair of my Custom Boots nine mouths, is satisfied they are the Cheapest Boots he has had in Kansas—never had better at any price.

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 hoots before—and all for four dollars.

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

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

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:

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

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

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

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 heen mended.

John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a half right straight along without any repairs. Best he ever had; thought they would

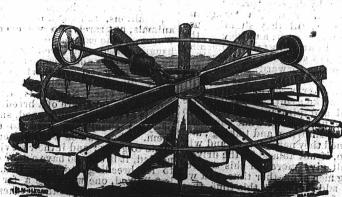
AUGUST 30, 1876.

Wiley Ross, of Jefferson county, says he bought a pair of Saddle Seams in \$ 21,383.34

October, 1875, has worn them all the time; never did liave a pair of boots before that would last him six mouths. They are the best I ever had; as long as Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.34 you will sell me such boots I will buy of you.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



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

almoitres evinge in a It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

woise mry THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED For Pulverising, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sed, among cornstalks or on stubble. BELLER 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 fineness 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. R. HICKS & CO. Manufacturers

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