

WHOLE NO. 251

as possible by the warm sunshine of an honest  
and obliging Temperance Agent to help you  
to get the crooked went away. (Signed) J. B. B.











SKETCHES OF THE CENTENNIAL.

In another section we noticed a peculiar machine that resembled as much as anything we can think of, the straw

**THE RESULT NOT YET DECIDED.**

The Democratic *Angell Gabriel* blew his horn in LaBette county on the 7th, and defeated two Republicans. *Angell* and *Matheson* Democrat, defeated *J. H. Chrichton*, Republican, for State Senator and *G. W. Gabriel*, Democrat, defeated *W. W. Reynolds*, Republican, for the Lower House. The *Parsons* *Club* ceased to exist, also. This was the last kick of Kicking Bird.

000 in bonds. He only sold segments for the war. But Stevens was employed to sell the bonds. He sold them at par, and then put \$40,000 of the money into his pocket, as a fee for his services. He had been arrested and brought before the Legislature that session, charged with the theft, and was paid the fine. He, and a Lawrence, and a Deane, all pleaded his financial ability.

A fire on Tuesday morning in Chicago, destroyed Frazier's axle grease establishment on the north side. Loss estimated at \$15,000; insurance small. A dispatch from Toronto, Canada, of the same date, says: "The extensive foundry and machine works owned by the McKim, Macmillan, were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Total amount at \$300,000; insured for about \$20,000."

Live stock is dull at Kansas City at present. Native shippers sold at from \$4.15 to \$4.25; common cows and calves at from \$3.25 to \$3.25; steers, at \$2.25 to \$3.70; Texas cows, at \$1.75 to \$2.20. These were Tuesday's figures.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

TERMS: 1.00 per year, in advance. Advertisements: first insertion, one inch \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, one-half price. 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 Lawrence, 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 Christian.

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 your 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 set, recently brought from the Centennial, 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 to remove from our midst our worthy sister, Cynthia B. Watt, therefore,  
Resolved, That we recognize in our loss a worthy and beloved member of this grange, and extend to our worthy brother, D. G. Watt, and his family, our hearty sympathy for the great loss they have sustained.

## Kansas 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.

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.

Mr. Sedgwick asked for the best method of protecting trees from the gnawing of rabbits. Will whitewash prove effectual?

Mr. Pierson—Whitewash will kill, wrapping with hay or other substance is the best.

President—Dr. Housley, of Leavenworth, feels confident that a wash made of lime, 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 canker worm—rabbits ruined a great many trees and the use was abandoned.

Mr. Leonard—In this vicinity ruined a great many of the 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 effects.

Mr. Filmore—I visited an orchard ten or twelve years old on Mr. Harris' 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 patches of strawberries. Our Secretary has a fine lot as have seen. My own are in fine condition. The raspberry and blackberry wood is sound and very promising. Strawberries should be mulched at once.

The committee exhibited fine specimens of apples. Some containing the work of the codling moth, and others free from this insect, and comparing the same, said Douglas county at the time of the State Fair in September, 1874, outside of the suburbs of the city of Lawrence, could boast of having collected the finest specimens of apples grown in the State. She did not then have this "moth" to contend with as at this time. A few only could be found in the orchards within two or three miles of the city. Outside of that radius the fruit was found entirely free from this insect. The best specimens of apples grown in the city produced by the worms, until in the orchards contiguous, and the trees within the city produced scarcely a sound specimen. Now why this prevalence of this insect in and around the city? Simply because at this time the city is a depot of imported apples. This year Michigan and New York apples have been sent annually by the car load, until it has become a breeding place for the noxious insect, from which they swarm into the suburbs and adjacent grounds; and increasing year after year they extend farther and farther into the country, in spite of our best efforts to avert its progress. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Such fair and beautiful fruit would to the very core, and embodying the highest excellence of quality as I hold in my hand, within a few years more be difficult to find in our country. This other specimen, 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 ours is surely coming to be the standard. 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 cheerfully perform the duties incumbent upon me, in exposing the dangers you are threatened with. The indisputable facts will be given you from time to time; and then if your indifference causes you to be heedless, you cannot ten years hence, when each and every apple tree in your orchards produces 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 the American 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 interfering with the worm holes. Such apples are selling at \$2.75 per barrel. The barrels 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 closing, I will give you my opinion based upon my experience for fear of being deprived of the honors of a re-election.

I would select good, fertile land, having a northern slope; I would plow to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches and set the plants to the bottom. "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good," which means in this case, to plant the Concord variety. At the close of the first year crop the cane to two buds. The second year treat in the same way. The third year allow the cane to carry more than fifteen bunches of grapes. Am confident many vineyards are ruined by excessive crops while young. Remove all surplus roots which will protect the vines from the injurious effects of extremes of heat and cold. I come to these conclusions after about ten years' experience, with several methods which have been recommended.

President—Mr. Housley, of Leavenworth, 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 to excavate the dirt from an 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 do well but I am satisfied that trenching will form a receptacle for water which will drown the roots.

Mr. Sedgwick—Mr. Druggie's 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 Horticultural Society was made the standard and authority of the society on names. The secretary announced the death of Bro. W. J. Bell, a member of the society, and asked the appointment of a committee to prepare a tribute of respect.

The president appointed E. A. Coleman, Mr. 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:

WHEREAS, One of our most pure and efficient members of this society, who has been usefully removed by death from his sphere of usefulness among us;

WHEREAS, He was personally endeared to us by his civic virtues and genial nature, a member highly esteemed and honored by all;

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow and children, and in recognition of his bereavement, and with them we unite in a heartfelt tribute of respect, gratitude and affection to the memory of our late brother and colleague, a 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 in offering the foregoing resolutions said:

It is unnecessary, Mr. President, for me to remind you for my personal regard for our lamented friend, Wm. J. Bell, and in presenting these resolutions I beg the indulgence of this society for a moment. This bereavement is one which we cannot and should not forget. He has gone from us in the midst of activity and usefulness. His frequent presence among us, his delight at being here and taking an active part in all our discussions in our society makes this an hour of real sadness.

Mr. Coleman—We should be glad to have his hand so recently given, that words however fully spoken, seem inadequate to express the grief that now fills our hearts. We miss him the more at this season of the year when our meetings are more sparsely attended.

We esteemed him for his modesty and manliness, his ability to do his business in support of what he thought to be right.

We honored him because when he first came to Kansas he took hold with us as a man who could do the work of his work of horticulture, as well as for his independence and integrity.

All this, Mr. President, has passed into history, but his memory can never pass from our hearts. When his last breath ceased to beat this society was made poorer. Let us for all personal issues and differences that we may have had in this society in which he was most faithful member.

Our human life has been compared by the poets and writers to whatever is most unsubstantial and fleeting ephemeral things. Chaff and smoke, it is to be of this vain, uneasy, half-waking motion of thought which occurs between two sleeps. Burns likens it to a snow-flake upon a river, a moment here then gone forever.

In accord with his great theme to the swift changes of the seasons: First the flowering Spring, then the ardent Summer; next sober Autumn, fading into age, till pale concluding Winter comes at last and shuts the scene; or, as an old author sums it up:

"Grass, smoke, a flower, a vapor, a shade, a span, serves to illustrate this frail life of man."

The report of the committee was adopted, and the secretary instructed to spread the same upon the records of the society.

On motion the society adjourned to meet at the State University on the third Saturday in December, by invitation of Chancellor Marvin.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

An Unanswerable Argument.

The strongest argument which can be urged against the advisability of administering such corrosive and nerve-destriving poisons as are the quinine for intermittent and remittent fevers, is the fact that such diseases are the result of the action of malarial parasites, which are the very substance of the malarial fever, both in respect of its composition and the results wrought by it. Such malarial parasites, which not only eradicate with wonderful promptitude every trace of fever and ague, and indeed every trace of malarial disease, from the system, but also prevent

ventive of all malarial fevers, and of miasmata-tainted air and water. These results mineral anti-febrile remedies do not effect with certainty, and their continued use entails consequences 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 Githart's, upstairs, W. H. Pemberton, proprietor. Hair cutting, twenty-five cents; shampooing, twenty-five cents; shaving, ten cents.

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

Centennial Barber Shop. Mitchell & Anderson Proprietors. 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 visit 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 Leis'.

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 terms than any other.

The Centur Liniments are the greatest remedies ever discovered for all flesh, bone and muscle ailments—sprains, bruises, swellings, rheumatism, stiff joints, &c. What the White Liniment does for the human family, the Yellow Liniment does for horses and animals. They are cheap, they are convenient, and they are certain in their effects.

BARGAINS in Lamps, Lanterns, &c., of every description at Leis' Drug Store. Leis, while East, bought a fine and large stock of Lamps, Lanterns, Shades, &c. 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 deleterious ingredient, and is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest easy, and their 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. If they desire, we will measure them, 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 are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging from our front and exposed to all eyes, and name of J. C. BRACKETT & CO., and enter right under the Clock.

TO SECRETARIES.—We have recently mailed to the Secretaries of Granges in many of the States, a new circular, giving explanations of our mode of selling MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, and name of J. C. BRACKETT & CO., for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to any Secretary or Master, or other officer, not having received them, upon application by letter bearing seal. Our suggestion for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and is of great benefit to all.

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

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

TOWER HAT CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 Market St., Philadelphia. Where the large Clock is over the doorway.

The "Iron Trail." A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, to the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Orinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New 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 to 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, J. P. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Travelers. Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect that circumstances of a great nature may intervene between us and the next Centennial. But while making active preparations to visit the Grand Exhibition let us first consider what are the essentials to a comfortable trip. A comfortable traveling outfit, a burglar proof umbrella, with a little money, a thorough knowledge of the route, suggest themselves to our mind as requisites to all who intend seeing the wonder of the age. But the sum of the whole matter is contained in a perfect knowledge of the route. Now by taking the Old Reliable Hamilton & St. Joseph Railroad and connections you escape the heat and dust which is so overpowering on other lines, and enjoy the cool and refreshing breeze along the great lakes, with a magnificent view of Niagara and the beautiful scenery of New York and Pennsylvania through day coaches and Pullman sleepers from Kansas City to Chicago, via C. & E. R., without change, and the same from Atchison and St. Joseph to Toledo and Cleveland, via T. W. & W. P. without change. Address, J. P. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt., 518 Market St., Kansas City, or to T. W. & W. P., Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agents, Hamilton & St. Joseph.

Kansas Pacific Railway. Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. 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 vexatious 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 agents, on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of the west, unimpeded directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at the offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own office.

Any information can be obtained by addressing FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agent, 25-27 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, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and embrace four fully improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is nearly two hundred, which will be open to the public immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE GREAT TRUNK LINE. Fast Mail Route of the United States.

Is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and the great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through 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 stop at or 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 Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion tickets will also stop at the Emancipation of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It contains 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.

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 meet the extraordinary extra demand. The fully equipped resources at the command of the Company 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 presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequalled in America.

THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ "GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION." FRANK THOMPSON, D. M. ROYD, Jr., General Managers, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

AGENTS Investigate the merits of the illustrated weekly before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses any similar combination. Terms and prices on application. Address, W. Warren Street, N. Y.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With Fac-Simile Letters and Illustrations. Outsets all other books. Agents wanted. 800 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Address, JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Phila.

IN PRESS—OUTFITS READY—THE CENTEN'L EXPOSIT'N DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. A graphic picture of the fair, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5000 agents wanted. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. The chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. N. D. Thompson & Co., Pubs. 509 N. 3d St., St. Louis, CAUTION—Assuming to be "official" and telling what will happen in August and September.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS Have been unanimously assigned the "FIRST RANK" in the SEVERAL REQUISITES.

Of such instruments, at the U. S. CENTENNIAL, 1876, and are the only organs assigned this rank. Their superiority is thus declared, not in one or two respects only, but in all the important qualities of an organ. A Medal and Diploma have also been awarded them, but medals of equal value were awarded all articles deemed worthy of recognition, so that many makers can advertise "first medals" or "highest awards."

Comparative rank in excellence, has been determined by the Judges' Reports alone, in which the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are unanimously assigned "THE FIRST RANK" in the several requisites" of such instruments, and are the only ones assigned this rank. See Judges' Reports. This result was not anticipated, for these organs have uniformly taken highest awards in such competitions, there being less than six exceptions in hundreds of comparisons. They were awarded first medals and highest honors at Paris 1867, Vienna 1874, San Francisco 1874, Philadelphia 1876; having thus been awarded highest honors at every World's Exhibition at which they have competed, and being the only American organs which have obtained any award in Europe.

NEW STYLES, with improvements exhibited at the Centennial, and every organ in great variety. Prices very low consistent with best material and workmanship. Organs sold for cash or on installment, or rented until repaid. Every organ warranted to give entire satisfaction for every reasonable purchaser of the money returned. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, 100 N. 3d St., Boston; 25 Union Square, New York; 30 and 31 Adams Street, Chicago.



## Horticultural Department.

## The Pinco Pear Tree.

As one of the duties of the Centennial year, we recently paid a visit to the Pinco 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 reported to be about one hundred and forty years old. The stem of the tree is two feet or more in diameter, and still bears fruit. 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 Connecticut 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 where the people knew what fine fruit is. O. M. Hovey got hold of it in 1843, 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 named after the elder Deacon Pinco, 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, 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 budded on common seedling quince stocks 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. 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 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, and is altogether of milder flavor, is not a prolific bearer, hence it has not been so favorably cultivated as the others.

## Cider Vinegar.

What is the best way to treat cider, in order to make it into vinegar? The cider is kept through winter till spring, when the process commences. A supply of the best vinegar in barrels or hogheads 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 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 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 Root 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 facility. The sort of plants thus to treat are numerous, and comprise almost all the valuable fruits and flower shrubs that are hardy, living out of doors all winter. Among these are grapes, quinces, gooseberries, currants, wigeles, roses, roses of various sorts, catalpa, spires of hardy sorts, and in fact most of the hardy woody trees and plants. In some soils they root more readily than in others, and some practice and skill is required to insure success, but the cultivator who loves his occupation will soon be able to succeed as fully as he desires.

## Too Many Varieties.

Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out fruit trees for home use or market, indulge in too many varieties. This one fatal error has ruined more fruit-growers than all other causes combined. Nurserymen propagate their hundreds and thousands of sorts, simply 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 a long way, by purchasing a tree or two of each variety, instead of acting the wiser part—selecting from a number of trees a few of the very best.

The man who cultivates fruit for profit had better confine himself to only a few, and those known to be adapted to his soil and climate. Our pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies are perhaps somewhat at fault in this matter, for they invariably offer 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 indiscriminate planting of second-rate sorts.

## Pruning Grapevines.

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 cane 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 one thousand vines, and eight feet apart in the rows, every other vine was removed, and the arms of the others extended to eight feet instead of four. This largely increased the quantity of grapes. He stated that he had Concord vines covering twenty-four, thirty, thirty-five, forty and forty-eight feet of trellis, that carry, every year, more grapes, by actual test in baskets, than 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.—*Ohio Farmer.*

## Orchard Caterpillars.

In an address by Prof. Fernald before the Maine Pomological Society, he states that from his observation and experiments, he is led to conclude that each individual of the common orchard or tent caterpillar, when well grown, consumes on an average about two apple leaves in a day, and as each nest contains about three hundred caterpillars, there would be six hundred leaves destroyed each day by the inhabitants of a single tent—a heavy drain on any tree. He finds these caterpillars to be quite regular in taking their meals in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon, and for this reason they should be destroyed only in the morning and evening, 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 extensive 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 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 their apple crop, 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 portions." Converting cider into vinegar one would suppose would be profitable, as such vinegar is always in demand all over the country. As to feeding apples to stock, more especially milk cows, they will doubtless produce fat and a large quantity of milk, but the quantity of the butter will scarcely be increased, or the quantity maintained. The display of Kansas fruit at the Centennial beat the world.

## The Household.

A SMALL PINT OF PURE LINSEED OIL, mixed with the spirits of turpentine, and put into a tureen or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

To BOIL A HAM.—Let it boil slowly for the whole of an afternoon, and then 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.

A BUNION REMEDY.—Use pulverized saltpeter and sweet oil. Obtain at the druggists five or six cents' worth of saltpeter, put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to nearly dissolve it, shake-up well, and rub the inflamed parts night and morning, and more if painful. This is a well-tried remedy.

A GOOD WASHING-BLUE is made as follows: Make a solution of prussiate 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 may be at once dissolved in distilled water and dried.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—I saw a lady dressed in a beautiful 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 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.

## WHAT IS VEGETINE?

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 at night. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiet 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 cholera. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your own sake; then say with your friend or 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 with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.  
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:  
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who need an invigorating, renovating tonic.  
O. T. WALKER.  
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church.

## The Best Evidence.

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 VEGETINE.

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 necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able 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. Just then 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.

Respectfully yours,  
E. S. BEST.  
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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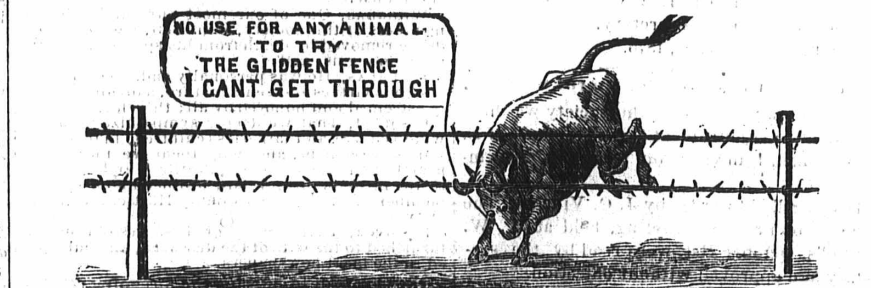
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## Farm and Stock

**Colts—Horses—Training.**

One of the most really pleasurable operations in an intelligent farmer's business, says the *Maryland Farmer*, is training (breaking, it is commonly called) his colts. A colt, when not spoiled, is the most confident, sociable and inquiring animal on the farm, and no other is so fond of the society of men and boys as the colt is, when kindly used; he is naturally timid, a little fearful of things which he does not understand, but very quickly comes to know and trust, if he is kindly and patiently handled. There is no other animal, not even the dog, which so much delights to be guided and commanded by man, and to be talked to and caressed by him, as the horse.

The true Arabian horse is the most gentle, teachable and reliable, as well as most spirited and enduring, of all horses, and the Arabs, 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 colts from infancy; and they never have any trouble or accidents or dangers in the discipline and use of their horses; the colts and children and family are all together, from the youngest to the oldest; 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, bucking or obstinate horses; they are educated kindly, not whipped, or frightened, or spoiled.

Then, to begin with, the very first essential in successfully handling and educating the colt, and making a pleasant horse of him, is to gain his entire confidence, so that he is not at all afraid you will hurt him, and the next essential is to make him fairly understand what you want of him; he cannot do what you desire until he knows, any more than a boy, just 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, as well as most pleasant duties, and one of the easiest, if 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 had one to break any harness or seek to throw the rider with the least capriciousness; and above all, we never practiced the cruel 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 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, satisfying themselves, there was no danger—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 them; then, by degrees, press the collar 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 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 years of handling them, we never saw a tricky or balky one that was not made so by bad management; and in the experience of over twelve hundred horses, in a regiment of cavalry, we met many wild, 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 pleasantly, as we desired, in less than an hour of kind, steady management, as soon as he found us his friend, and able to handle and direct him; we taught him to trust us, and he would do as we said.

**New York vs. Western** Dairymen. One of the most interesting features of the New York vs. Western Dairymen's contest, was the carrying off the first prize creamery exhibit of butter from other States at the Centennial Exposition, naturally attracts the attention of the trade. The product of our own State has always been considered superior to that of any other section of the coun-

try, and the result of this competition from Iowa is to many a little surprising. Yet, after all, we find a large number of our dealers, who look upon the award as a just and natural sequence of what is mildly attributed to carelessness on the part of many New York dairymen. Relying upon an established reputation for carrying them through, they have neglected giving the careful attention to the product of the churn, common in former years, and hence this season complaints are numerous that a large percentage of water has been worked into stock, as if for the purpose of increasing weight, but at the sacrifice of solidity and staying qualities—a fault which has developed itself very decidedly during the present warm weather. There is no doubt but as good butter produced in some sections of the State to-day, as heretofore, and it is claimed that a proper representation of certain makes at the Centennial Dairymen's Association building, would have retained the laurels for New York. But it is also admitted that these really first-class offerings are the exception rather than the rule; that, constantly studying the wants of the cities on the sea-board, the West has dispossessed itself of the idea that almost anything would do to send to New York, Philadelphia or Boston, and, steadily improving on its product, it now begins to produce grades on which it is not uncommon to obtain rates equal to those on the best State, outside of a few special dairies which preserve their superiority simply by practicing the old-time care in preparing butter for market. Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and other large sections of the West, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will soon obtain the supremacy for which they are striving, unless our dairymen at once awake to the necessities of the case, and by proper energy re-establish the rapidly vanishing celebrity of New York State butter. It would not be amiss for certain of our cheese makers to apply the same admonition to themselves—a corresponding evil already beginning to exhibit itself in that product also, though to a smaller extent. —N. Y. Bulletin.

**Heifers Suckling their Calves.**

The agricultural editor of the Connecticut *Courant*, having been criticized for recommending that heifers should always be allowed to suckle calves, gives the following reasons for this recommendation:

Our position in regard to suckling calves upon young heifers—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 difference 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 very many entertain among the selfish and short-sighted against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this natural manner—by allowing a heifer to "fuss around with a young calf"—the plan must look quite reasonable. It is certainly a time-honored practice among careful farmers, and a great deal of observation and some experience, will warrant me in asserting that early indulgence in the care of maternity is no detriment to the future productivity of the grown-up cow. After three or four years of age, when the 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 run and worry and become nothing but ruins. They go days without food. They disappoint their owners and everybody else. Now, it is just as important to take care of a breeding hog as it is of a horse, and a good, snug pen or yard should be used to enclose them. They can be well fed here, and made to grow; and if their services are needed, it is easy to have a door or gate to let breeding stock in. If this plan is followed, one will have a far better stock. The slops of the kitchen, sour milk, vegetables, bran and soaked corn can be fed to him, and he will be a credit to all concerned. —Rural World.

Horses on the farm require particular attention, for the sudden transition from warm weather to cold which generally takes place during this month, has sometimes a very unfavorable effect on both old and young horses in pasture. Colts not unfrequently become stunted in their growth, from being left out in the cold too long in the fall. Brood mares should be well cared for during the period of gestation—their movements slow and their food nutritious. Working horses should have an additional allowance of the best kind of provender in order to put them in good condition before winter. See that their stables are in good order and thoroughly ventilated, for whatever detracts from the comforts of horses, impairs their usefulness. —Am. Stock Journal.

Leached ashes are worth 16 cents per bushel in Ohio for fertilizing purposes.

## Veterinary Notes

## Chronic Catarrh.

We have a fine 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 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 describe, your horse is suffering from chronic catarrh. This is an ailment where considerable skill is required to 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 invariably 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 linseed oil, fourteen ounces; mix into the oil the following: Nitrate of potassa, two drachms; carbonate of iron, in powder and tartar emetic, of each one drachm; powdered digitalis and calomel, of each half a drachm; powdered camphor, two drachms; mix thoroughly together, and give, and be sure you get the entire preparation here prescribed down the patient. Repeat this dose every fourth day for four consecutive times. Give him, in a bran mash, once a day, one ounce of nitre for one week; then reduce the quantity of nitre two drachms each day, until you get down to two, which will be on the fourth day; then give this latter for five days and 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 him. 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 herself 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 tablespoonfuls of Glauber salts in a bucket of water, and let her drink it. Give this a couple of times a week, till she stops rubbing herself. Or, dissolve the salts in a less quantity of water, and mix bran with it, and give her a bran mash a couple of times a week. If she persists in rubbing her tail, apply lard in the anus daily, as far as you can reach with the fingers, till she stops it. —Rural World.

## 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 discharge 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 pores and glands of the skin. The treatment should be to feed bran, but 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 sulphate (not sulphate) of soda will be useful.

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## LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

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

**The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper.** Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frost-bitten Feet, Chills, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary flesh, bone or muscle ailment.

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

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

James Hurst, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia." Alfred Rush, of Newark, N.J., writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the toughest skin, fresh skin diseases of

HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, White Swell, Wind gall, Struck by Bolt-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is fully

to spend \$30, for a Farmer, 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 Liniment has done anything I ever saw."

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

## MOTHERS.

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

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

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Furnished by Farmers, Grangers, and the

travelling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka

& Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDNER.

EMPORIA.

## US. GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED

## CONDITION POWDER

FOR

HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country

compared principally of Hacks and roots. The best and

most famous of all Hacks and roots known. The superiority

of this Powder over every other preparation of the

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing

effects.

Every Farmer at a Stock Raiser is convinced that an

impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-

eases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper,

Stomach, Polio, Hives, Swellings, Scabs, Itch, Mange,

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.  
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,  
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kas.  
Samuel Alexander, plaintiff, vs. William H.  
Test and S. A. Test, defendants.

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

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

At 9 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 William H. Test and S. A.  
Test, and each of them in and to the following de-  
scribed premises, to wit: Part of the northwest  
quarter of the southeast 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 southeast quarter of section  
twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range twenty  
(20), in centre of Elm street produced east  
from North Lawrence, north thence and one-half  
(15-1-2) rods, east eighteen (18) rods, south five and  
one-half (5-1-2) rods, east ten (10) rods, south eight  
(8) rods to centre of said Elm street produced,  
west thence and one-half (1-2) rods to beginning. In that  
part of the city of Lawrence known as North Law-  
rence, 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 18th day of November, 1876.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.  
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.  
John Patterson, plaintiff, vs. Henrietta Will-  
ford et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 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 Law-  
rence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer  
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best  
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and  
interest whatsoever of the said Henrietta Willford  
and Samuel Zimmerman, and each of them in and  
to the following described premises, to wit: Lot  
(11), 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), eighteen (18),  
nineteen (19) and twenty (20), in block number one  
hundred and seventy-nine (179), in the city of Eu-  
dora, 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 18th day of November, 1876.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.  
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, Kas.  
Margaret Walker, plaintiff, vs. James A. Cole  
and Charles Pilla, defendants.

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

Monday, the 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, 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 James A. Cole and Charles Pilla, and  
each of them in and to the following described  
premises, to wit: The southeast quarter of the  
southwest quarter of section thirty (30), in town-  
ship thirteen (13), of range twenty-one (21); also  
the undivided one-third (1-3) of the southwest  
quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-  
three (33), in the city of Lawrence, Kansas. Said pre-  
mises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of  
Lawrence, this 18th day of November, 1876.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
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,  
plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants.

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

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

At 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 Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants.  
H. H. Tennent, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate  
of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Bos-  
well, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of  
them in and to the following described premises,  
to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont  
street, in the city of Lawrence, County of Dou-  
glas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two thou-  
sand five hundred (\$2500) dollars. Said premises  
to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of  
Lawrence, this, the 26th day of October, 1876.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.  
Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

At one (1) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the  
front door of the Court House in the city of Law-  
rence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer  
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best  
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and in-  
terest whatsoever of the said Robert Wood, in and  
to the following described premises, to wit: The east  
half of the southeast quarter of section  
eighteen (18), township fourteen (14), range twenty-  
one (21), Douglas County, Kansas, containing  
eighty (80) acres. Said premises to be sold to sat-  
isfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of  
Lawrence, this, the 26th day of October, 1876.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.  
J. S. Wilson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

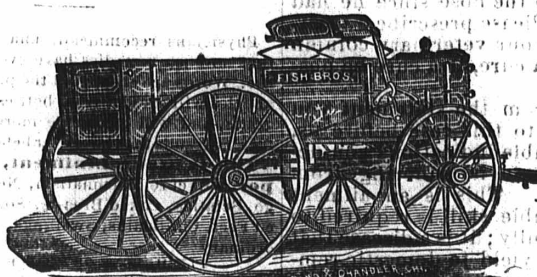
To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given  
that John D. Jennings will, on Monday, the  
fourth day of December, A.D. 1876, apply to his  
Excellency, the Governor of the State of Kansas,  
for a pardon for the offense of grand larceny, of  
which he was convicted at the April term of the  
District Court of Douglas County, Kansas.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York,  
for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 2000  
newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'tg.

## FISH BROTHERS' WAGON

-18-

## THE "BEST" WAGON MADE!



## K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Skinner Improved Plows, John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers,  
McHerry Grain Drills, Adams & French Harvester,  
Ohio Sulky Rake, 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, Law-  
rence, 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 pur-  
chased goods in larger lots, 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 children's  
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 commensurate 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 find 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.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches  
from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleve-  
land without change, via the Wabash Line.  
Connecting at Ft. Wayne with through sleepers  
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.

The Wabash Line is also the most comfort-  
able 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,  
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Gen'l Western Agt.,  
Toledo, St. Louis.

## THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH



E. N. FRESHMAN &amp; BROS.

Advertising Agents,

190. W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,

Are authorized to contract for ad-  
vertising in this paper.

Estimates furnished free. Send for a  
Circular.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE FARMERS' REFORM

Only \$1.50 Per Year.

GRANGE PAPER,

The Secretary of each Grange is authorized  
to solicit subscribers for the Spirit.



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

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

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

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

FANEUIL HALL  
INSURANCE CO.

-OF-

## BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets \$547,542.54  
Liabilities, including capital,  
reinsurance reserve, loss-  
es, unpaid, and all other li-  
abilities 526,179.20  
Net surplus \$21,363.34  
Cash capital 400,000.00  
Surplus as regards policy holders \$21,363.34

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:  
Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Com-  
pany, with its principal office located at Boston,  
in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly au-  
thorized by 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  
business for said company in this State, having  
keeping an office or principal place of business at  
Lawrence, in the County of Douglas, as provided  
in said appointment, now on file in this depart-  
ment.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superin-  
tendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do  
hereby license the said appointment, 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 signed the seal of my said  
office, at the place and the day and year  
first above written.  
ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.  
PARK & SELIG, Agents,  
Lawrence, Kan.

THE  
BEST SCHOOL BOOKS

are those published by

## COWPERTHWAIT &amp; CO.,

consisting of

Monroe's Readers and Spellers, Greene's  
Grammars, Haggs' Arithmetics and  
Algebras, Warren's Geogra-  
phies, Berard's 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 together. Both mechanically and in their  
methods of presenting the different branches, they  
are unequalled by any other books published in  
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 fur-  
nished at one-half retail price.

Descriptive catalogues, price lists, and terms for  
introduction furnished free to all applicants. Sam-  
ple copies by mail to teachers or on stubble.  
Sent all orders to  
L. D. DOBBS, Agent,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LAOES, STRAW GOODS,

AND

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

LOWER THAN EVER.

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

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

Fresh arrivals of Shimmons' Custom made, Saddle Seam, Chicago Kip

Boots that have given such excellent satisfaction the past two years, of which

J. M. Gordon, of De Soto, says:

I wore a pair of your S. Boots for more than one year, every day, Sundays included;

they are the best and Cheapest Boots I have ever worn.

Mr. Ellis, son of Dr. Ellis, says:

I have worn your Custom Saddle Seam Boots more than a year. I don't see how they could

be better.

Osgood Coleman, of Kanwaka, says he bought a pair in October, 1874, wore

them constantly till February, 1876; he was then tired of them; he thought

they never would wear out, and gave them to a colored man, and for anything

he knows the colored man is wearing them yet.

James Hook, of Kanwaka, says he has always had trouble to find a boot that

would last him four months. He wore a pair of my Custom Boots nine months,

is satisfied they are the Cheapest Boots he has had in Kansas—never had better

at any price.

David Woods, of Willow Springs, says they are the best boots that he has

ever had. He has been wearing high-price boots but none have ever worn like

the \$4.00 Saddle Seam Boots bought from Shimmons, at Big Boot, upside down.

Luke Brass, of Lawrence, says his boots are the best he has ever had. It

seems as if they never will wear out.

Fletcher Simmons, of Centropolis, holds his foot out and says:

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

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

Hon. Geo. W. Zinn, Lecompton, says they are good; they have done good

service; he is well satisfied.

Robert Gilbert, Jefferson County, says he has been in Kansas twenty years;

has been paying from seven to ten dollars a pair for boots, but has never had

boots to give the satisfaction and service as Shimmons' Custom Kip Boots.

Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will

pay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle

Seam Boots he bought from Shimmons at \$4.00 a pair, which last him one year.

Oscar Burroughs says they are good enough for him; if he can always get

as good he will not find fault.

JUNE 19, 1876.

George W. Peterfish, Clinton, says:

I bought two pairs of your Saddle Seam Boots last fall—one pair for myself and one pair for

my hired man. I am wearing mine now; have never paid a cent for repairing them and have

worn them every day since I bought them. They are the best boots I ever had at any price.

Henry Howles, of Lawrence, says they are the best he ever had and wants

more just like them.

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1875, for \$4.00; have worn them

ever since. They are the best boots I ever had in Kansas or out of it.

J. E. Hickey, 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 to

wear like these.

JUNE 24, 1876.

Frank Smelser says:

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

They have not broke or been mended.

John McKinney, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a half right

straight along without any repairs. Best he ever had; thought they would

never wear out.

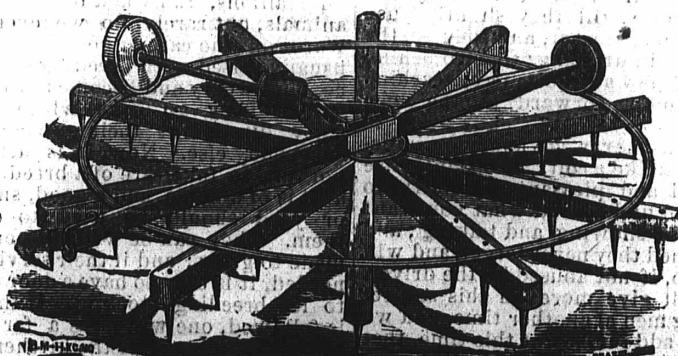
AUGUST 30, 1876.

Wiley Ross, of Jefferson County, says he bought a pair of Saddle Seams in

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

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