VOL. V .--- NO. 30.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 27, 1876.

**WHOLE NO. 234.** 

#### THE FOGY FARMER.

A farmer lived in the Keystone State On a hundred acres of soil,
He labored early and labored late,
And his hands were hard with toil.
He didn't believe in progress much,
And he thought 'twas very strange,
And he said in his mind "it beats the Dutch'
That farmers joined the grange.

"For what's the use," said this fogy man,
"As I often tell my wife,
Hard work is better than any plan To carry you through this life,
And a hundred tons of phosphate,
It you put it on the land,
Won't do the good in this Keystone State
You can do with a single hand."

So he hardly took the time to dream,
And he filled his eyes with dust,
And he wouldn't thresh his grain by steam
"For fear the thing would bust,"
So his neighbor Jones his wheat had sold
In the nearest market town.
And turned his crop into solid gold,
Before he had h.s done.

And this fogy man, when he came to sell
In the quiet part of fall,
Found the price of grain "had fell"
And got no price at all,
While Jones, the granger, who worked with

brain
And not alone with hand,
At the Sheriff's sale, came down the lane
And bought the whole of his land.

But he still thinks ignorance is bliss, And says it's just his fate, And never lays it all to this, That he would not educate. That he would not educate.
"He wasn't born with a silver spoon,"
And he says 'tis thundering strange,
And he hangs around a beer saloon,
But he hasn't joined the grange.

# A NOBLE HEART.

BY EMILY R. STEINSTEL.

When the celebrated singer Henriette Sontag began her musical career she was subjected to the same annoyances and struggles that rising talent generally finds obstructing its pathway as it would race over the burning sands of life to the haven of fame and fortune. Nevertheless her debut in Vienna was most brilliant, spite of the enormous sea of opposition that greeted her, yet the encouraging roar of the lions could not entirely drown the hissing of

One of the most venomous of these was the failing favorite of the public, but still powerful rival, Amelia Steininger; whose vocal octave en considerably broken and reduced by dissipation, but she counted scores of admirers, who were ready to defend her position by every means, fair or foul, in their power, and eventually succeeded in driving the dangerous rival of their "Steininger" from the field.

Chagrined, if not humiliated, Sontag left Vienna, harboring anything but kindly feelings towards Amelia Steininger.

Some years later, while she was in the glory of her triumph, singing with the great tenor, Jager, and the never-to-be-forgotten Buffe, Spitzeder, at the royal theatre. Berlin, where her sweet warbling made her the Cataloni of her day, where tongues and pens all moved in her praise, the gardens were robbed of all their blossoms, and the florists of their buds and exotics to testify to the enthusiastic admiration and adoration of the charming songstress, when old men lifted her into her carriage that her dainty feet might not be soiled by the dust of the earth, and young men dragged the conveyance through the streets to her hotel. Truly she was the Cataloni of her time, only she possessed what the Gypsy warbler did not-beauty and virtue.

One morning during this time, accompanied by a number of gallants, she was riding along one of the main streets of Berlin; she was attracted by hearing an Austrian song, familiar from childhood and home, sung on the street corner by a little girl about six years old, who led by the hand a forlorn looking blind woman. It was a sad and touching air, and the happy Cantatrice immediately ordered her coupe to be halted, called the little girl singer to her, and

"What is your name, my wee Austrian

"Nannie;" the child replied, with a strong Vienna accent.

"And who is the woman with you:" "My poor blind mother, lady."

"And what is her name?"

"Amelia Steininger, lady."

"Amelia Steininger !" exclamed Sontag, in greatest surprise.

"Yes, lady, my mother was a great singer in Vienna long ago, but she lost her voice, and then she wept so much that the light went out of New York, is preserved in the form it bore of her eyes; then our friends turned away from us, and we sold everything we owned, room, with seven doors and one window, which de Bian recognists quive,

and when that was gone we were obliged to the owner used for a parlor, and the Commandbeg our way or die of hunger."

Tears welled from the kind and generous heart of the unfortunate woman as she listened to the pathetic story of the little one, tears of genuine sympathy. She turned to the gallant gentlemen who gathered about her like satellites around their star.

"Gentlemen," said she, the pearling drops of heart dew glistening in her beautiful eyes, permit me here, on this public place, to take up a collection for an unhappy sister, from whom God has seen fit to take his greatest gift, the gift of sight. Here is my purse, do not allow it to go companionless in the hands of this poor child.'

In an instant the gold and silver coin rained upon the overjoyed little girl, who imagined an angel had come to relieve her mother from large projecting beams overhead; a huge firepoverty and care.

"Now, tell me, Nannie, where do you live?" The child gave the address.

"Give your mother my love, and tell her her old friend Henriette Sontag will do herself the pleasure of hunting her up this afternoon, and having a little chat with her."

Crying for joy, the child ran to her mother with her good luck and repeated Sontag's words, but she could not understand the violence of the impetuous burst of tears that fell from the blind eyes, to be followed by the remorseful sobbing of her who once drove this benefactress from her native city with hisses.

Sontag came according to promise; bringing a skillful oculist, who, after an examination, shook his grey head, he had no relief for the black cataract that had, up to that time, obstinately resisted skill.

With delicate consideration the conversation was led from subjects that would recall those days in Vienna. With heartfelt expressions of good will, Sontag left her former enemy and rival. The following week a rousing benefit "for a distressed artist" was gived, Sontag's 'Iphigenie" filling the house, and also the purse of the blind woman. Until her death Henriette Sontag cared for her, and her daughter became her grateful protege and received a liberal education that fitted her for an independent future. The slumbering nightingale eft many mourning hearts but none who loved her better or more gratefully than this girl.

#### For the Spirit of Kansas LITERARY GLEANINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY

The services of the carrier pigeons of Paris are thus spoken of by a citizen of Paris: "Like the storks of northern cities, like the pigeons of Venice, they should henceforth be considered sacred. Paris should remove their dove-cots and establish them beneath the roof of a tem-

ple. The traditional poetry of this mighty seige, unique in history, will cluster around them. Their flutterings in street and garden will ever renfind us that there was a day when every heart in this great city hung on the wings of a carrier pigeon! Let, then, a religious veneration cling to these propitious birds. During her long seige, Venice, a thousand times more famished than Paris, forbade the pigeons of St. Mark to be touched. Corn wa scarce, men wrangled over a scrap of bread, but their food was never behindhand a single day. Venice, dying of hunger, threw to her pigeons the last grains from her empty gran-

A gentleman, learned in the origin of social customs, was asked what was the meaning of the custom of casting an old shoe after a newly married couple as they started on their trip. He said: "To indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slippery."

# Washington's Head-quarters at New burgh.

As the steamboat approaches the wharf at Newburgh, the voyager beholds on the southern verge of the city a low, broad-roofed house, built of stone, with a flag-staff near, and the grounds around garnished with cannon. This is the famous "Head-quarters of Washington" during one of the most interesting periods of the war, and at its close. Then the camp was graced by the presence of Mrs. Washington a greater part of the time, and the cultivated wives of several of the officers; and until a comparatively few years ago the remains of the borders around the beds of a little garden which Mrs. Washington cultivated for amusement might have been seen in front of the mansion.

That building, now the property of the State when Washington left it. There is the famous

er-in-chief for a dining hall. In that apartment, at different times, a large portion of the chief officers of the Continental army, American and foreign, and many distinguished civil-

ians, were entertained at Washington's table. More than fifty years after the war a counterfeit of that room was produced in the French capital. A short time before Lafayette's death he was invited, with the American minister and several of his countrymen, to a banquet given by the old Count de Marbois, who was the secretary to the first French legation in this country during the Revolution. At the hour for the repast, the company was shown into a room which strangely contrasted in appearance with the splendors of the mansion they were in. It was a low boarded room, with place, with a broad-throated chimney; a single small uncurtained window, and numerous small doors, the whole having the appearance of a Dutch or Belgian kitchen. Upon a long rough table was spread a frugal repast, with wine in canters and bottles and glasses and silver goblets, such as indicated the habits of other times. "Do you know where we now are?" Marbois asked the the marquis and the American guests. They paused for a moment, when Lafayette exclaimed: "Ah! the seven doors, and one window, and the silver camp goblets, such as the marshals of France used in my youth. We are at Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, fifty years ago !" So the story was told by Colonel Fish, father of our Secretary of State, who was one of the company. Close by the "Head-quarters" is a modest monument of brown freestone, beneath which rest the remains of Uzal Knapp, the last survivor of Washington's Life-Guard .-BENSON J. LOSSING, in Harper's Magazine.

### A Horrible Execution.

A convict was executed at Mayersville, Miss. June 30, under the following revolting circum

stances: The time having arrived when the prisoner

at the scannot and accented it, the serin, in a very excited manner and tremulous voice, read to him the affirmation of the sentence of the Circuit Court by the Supreme Court.

He bowed his head in assent to what the sheriff had read. The sheriff extended to him permission to speak, if he had anything to say. He was so weak from excitement that he remained seated in the chair in which he pulled

mained seated in the chair in which he pulled off his shoes. In a very weak and tremulous voice he said:

"Gentlemen—I am the third man that you have seen go in this way in this town, and upon this scaffold. Now, young men, for God's sake let me be the last one that will have to die in this way. I deserve this death, and am willing to die, and firmly believe that I am at peace with my God. I have no more to say."

An elder prayed with him on the gallows, and after singing the sheriff had his hands and feet tied, and pulled the black cap down over his face, and adjusted the nose around his neck. The sheriff then walked down from the platform, and all she flooring was thrown off but the piesoner stood. While the singing went on the sheriff walked

While the singing went on the sheriff walked back rope in hand, and jerked the remaining plank away. Every one thought that the prisoner had been launched into eternity. The rope remained perfectly motionless for about three minutes.

minutes.

oner nad been launched into eternity. The rope remained perfectly motionless for about three minutes.

Your correspondent. who walked around near the gallows, could hear Hardiman breathe very distinctly, and was surprised in a few seconds to hear him say: "I am choking to death." This excited attention, and in a few moments nearly every one in the crowd had gathered around him. By this time the wretched man had sufficiently recovered from the shock to say: "Come to my relief; I am willing to die, but do not want to choke to death. Please come and relieve me." Mr. Scott, the sheriff, being a man of a nervous disposition, was too excited to do anything, but his assistants fixed the scaffold, and held Hardiman up until the trap-door was raised. He then stood up as calmly as before, and remarked: "I hope I'll go to heaven." The rope was drawn closer around his neck, and made a few inches longer. The singing again commenced; the sheriff again snatched down the "fatal door" the second time. This time the prisoner's neck was broken, although there was only a difference of about four inches in the rope. He was about six feet in height, and the second time he fell the rope gave a turn on top of the gallows, and his feet went down on the ground. Even his knees were down on the ground. After kneeling thus for eighteen minutes he was pronounced by the physicians to be dead, and was cut down at four minutes past 11 o'clock.

The fault rested in the poorly built gallows and a rope one-third too large.

This was to an observer, a terrible scene, and one that no one who was present will ever care again to witness.

### Genuine Bills.

See that your pocket-book contains the following description of genuine bills, treasury notes, new treue; Sis. Upper left, Columbus discovering America; center, val portrait of Washington; upper right, one on 1; reverse,

large green die. \$2s. Center view of the Capitol buildings at Washington; upper right, 2 on a round die; left end, oval portrait of Thomas Jefferson; reverse, large green die, with 2 in center, II on the left end, and two on right end. \$5s. Lower left end, oval portrait of Jackson, V on die above; center, man leaning on axe, dog on log, woman with child on her lap, log house in back-ground; 5 on dye on upper right corner; reverse, large green die with 5 in center. \$10s. Lower left, portrait of Daniel Webster, ten on X on die above; lower right, Columbus introducing America to Europeans; 10 on ground die above; reverse, large right, Columbus introducing America to Europeans; 10 on ground die above; reverse, large green die with ten across the left end, 10 on right end, and "This note is a legal tender," etc., in a circle in center. \$20s. Left end, oval portrait of Hamilton; right end, female standing, with sword in her left hand and right arm extended with shield; 20 on die in the center of note; reverse, large die with XX on left and 20 on right; oval in center, with "This note," etc. \$50s. Upper left, 50 on a die; female below; right end, oval portrait of Henry Clay; reverse, large green die, 50 in center, and on each corner. \$100s. Upper left, oval portrait of Lincoln, 100 below, lower right female and child, 100 above; reverse, large green die, 100 on each end. Greenbacks.—\$1s. Upper lend, a large oval portrait of Chase, 1 in green below; right end, 1 in a fancy die, signatures of Treasurer of United States and Register of Treasury on a green tint below, a strip of black lathe work between signatures.

#### A Mixed Team.

A man traveling in Texas met a cart on a country road, drawn by four oxen and driven by a genuine Texas Ranger, who in addition to a skillful flourish and crack of the whip vo ciferously urged the horned beasts after this fashion: "Haw, Presbyterian! Gee! Baptist! Way-whoahaw, Episcopalian! Gee off there Methodist!" The traveler was struck and also amused at this nomenclature, and stopping the driver remarked to him that he had never heard such names applied to the dumb creation before, and asked him why he called his oxen such names. "Well," said the Texan, "I call this one Presbyterian because he is true blue and never fails, but pulls through bad places and overcomes all difficulties, and holds out to the end; besides, he knows more than the rest. I call this one Baptist because he is always after water, and seems as though he should be taken to the place of death, he marched out with the sheriff and guards in front of his spiritual guides. When he arrived at the scaffold and a seemed it, the sheriff, in because he has a mighty way of holding his head up, and if the yoke gets a little tight, he tries to kick clear of all the things. I call this one Methodist because he puffs and blows, and you'd think he was a pullin' all creation; but he don't pull an ounce unless I keep pokin him all the time. But if you know all their p'ints, they make a hull, a purty darned good team."

### Why She Stopped her Paper.

She came bouncing through the office door like a cannon ball, and without stopping to say "How do you do?" she brought her umbrella down on the table with a mighty crash, and shouted:

"I want you to stop my paper." "All right, madam."

"Stop it right off, too," she persisted, whacking the table again, 'for 1 waited long enough for you to do the square thing."

She quieted down for a moment as we run our finger down the list of names, and when we reached hers and scratched it out, she said:

"There now; mebby you'll do as you ought after this, and not slight a woman just cause she's poor. If some rich folks happen to have a little red-headed, bandy-legged, squint-eyed. wheezy squaller born to them, you puff it to the skies, and make it out an angel; but when poor people have a baby, you don't say a word about it, even if it is the squarest-toed, blackest-haired, biggest-headed, and noblest little kid that ever kept a woman awake at nights. That's what's the matter, and that's why I've stopped my paper."

### Prayer of an Arkansian.

An Arkansas gentleman who was out hunting, and having fired away all his amunition ing, and having fired away all his amunition is but one charge, espied a large bear coming. Knowing that it would go hard with him if he missed, he took deliberate aim, fired and did not hit the bear. In his extrimety, not knowing what to do, he bethought himself of prayer, and kneeling down commenced: "Oh, Lord, I've never asked anything of you before, and if I once get out of this scrape, I'll never, trouble you again. But do help me this once; I know I've been an awful sinner; I've fit and drank and lied and cussed. But if I've been so wicked that you can't help me, Oh, Lord, don't help the bar. But if on account of my, sins you won't stand by me, all I ask of you, Lord, is to lay low and keep dark, and you'll see one of the darndest fights you ever beheld."

young Folks' Column.

Weeding the Onion Bed. The days were long, and the sun shone hot Upon Farmer Goodson's garden spot, Where corn and cabbages, beets and peas, Melons and cucumbers, those and these, Grew and spread in the sun and light, Wrestling upward and downward with might, While in and among them, flourishing still, As only weeds can, weeds grew with a will.

"Weeds grow apace," the old farmer said, Leisurely viewing each garden bed; "Well—the plow for the corn—for the cabbage

the hoe—
But then, in some places, 's I ought to know.
There's nothing so certain the weeds to destroy
As the fingers and thumbs of a trusty boy.''
So, raising his voice, shouted, "Ned!
Here, sonny, come weed out this onion bed!"

The day was hot, and the beds were dry, As garden beds are, in late July; And Ned was reading his Fairy Book, In the cool, sweet shade by the orchard brook, While wondering whether he'd come with

grace, Or with frown and pout on his bright young face, I looked, and lo! there was plucky Ned Tugging away in the onion bed.

Oft and again as the day wore by,
Till the sun went down in the western sky,
I glanced toward the garden, and always there
I caught the gleam of his gold-brown hair,
As under his hat his curly head
Bent low o'er the weeds in the onion bed.

Ah, years have journeyed and gone since then, Ah, years have journeyed and gone since t
And Ned is a man in the world of men.
With heart and hand and a steadfast will,
He is pulling the weeds of evil still.
A shining record and noble fame
Belong to-day to his honored name.
Yet nowise grander he seems to be,
Than long ago he appeared to me,
When promptly bending his curly head,
Patiently weeding the onion bed. -MARY E. C. WYETH, in Wide Awake.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- You have been kind nough to publish several of my enigmas and charades, and if I can return the favor by writing you a letter I will be glad to do so. Nearly all the farmers are busy harvesting their crops, which I can assure you are very fine, and the help of all the boys is needed, consequently we have not had much time to constitute the Young Falls. tribute to the Young Folks' Column of late, but as the support of that column depends largely upon us, I think we will not be delinquent in doing so.

Yours truly.

JAMES STEPP.

JAMES STEPP.

Douglas county, July 25. I am composed of 38 letters:

13, 32, 32, 15, 18 a relative. 7, 30, 28, is a scene in winter. 2, 12, 21, 2, 6, 25, is a bird. 9, 2, 32, 33, is part of a day. 27, 38, 22, 18, is a kind of fish. 5, 37, 6, 17, is a girls name. 24, 10, 37, 13, 34, 19, 11, is a water fowl.

My 28, 8, 16, is a vermine. My 35, 14, 29, 2, 26, is a large wading bird. My 1, 31, 19, 36, 23, 25, is a vehicle. My 3, is a letter of the alphabet. My whole is a lady's name. MILLIE LIND.

CLINTON, Kansas, July 25, 1876.

I am composed of nine letters. My first is in part but not in whole. My second is in pout, also in frown. My third is in write, but not in scroll. fourth is in cape, but not in gown.
fifth is in spite, but not in spleen.
sixth is in money, but not in tin.
seventh is in blunt, but not in keen. My seventh is in blunt, but not in accas.
My eighth is in quiet, but not in din.
My ninth is in laugh, also in grin.
My whole is a noxious insect.

JAMES STEPP.

Douglas county, July 25.

The answer to enigma No. 1, "Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Illinois;" to No. 2, "Lottie L. Petefish." Millie Lind answers the enigmas correctly.

The following puzzle, although an old one, is yet good for some of our young friends to solve:

A Doublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven separate bedrooms

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

#### Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE, Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. G.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa

County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs,

Morris County.

Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Chase County. Grase County.

Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.

Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washing-

Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severence, Doniphan County.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.

Shawnee County.

2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;
Jacksonville, Neosho County.

3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley

County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Satime County.
5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,
Clay County.

DEPUTIES Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansa State Grange since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank in county, Kansas.
J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
F A Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
J B F Haadd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J B Faadd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J B Faketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Hetton, Benton, Butler county.
W H Sasthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
G A Rutilidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; To-2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

ter; J. N. Fellows, Sec y, mor networks

9 Sunner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.

10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solo-Saline County, A. A. Common city.
Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indian-

18 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bell-

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;

Dover. ouglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Boe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary

Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.
Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie. Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield. Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B. F. McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia. Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer. Osage Gounty, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax. Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda. Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.

James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company.
Capital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporis.

Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.

Linn county—Linn County Agency.

H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour, Kingman and Bene county Association.

Butler county—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Winnield.
Ellsworth county—Hillworth County agency.
J. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Jefferson County—Jefferson County agency.
W. H. Fietcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottaws County—Jefferson County agency.
James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency.
G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

A Centernial Poem. EDITOR SPIRIT.-The following poem, written by a sister Patron, was read at a celebration on Limestone Creek, Jewell county, Kan-A. M. LEWIS.

WHITE MOUND, Jewell county, July 17. 'Twas just one hundred years ago, One hundred years to-day, A band of Patriots as you know, Were bold to think, and say.

"This country shall be free indeed, Free, from the oppressor's rod, To-day we'll dig, and plant the seed, Down deep, beneath the sod,

From which the Tree of Liberty Shall grow, and flourish long, And 'neath its branches slavery Shall never here grow strong.

With Faith and Hope, these Patriots brave, Sent forth the "Declaration," This land from tyranny to save, And make this a free nation.

One hundred years since then have past, And left their trace behind; But the memory of that time still lasts To bless and cheer mankind.

The labors of that trusty few,
Have not all yet been reaped;
There's something left for us to do,
To make the work complete.

True liberty has not yet been found, Though deep search has been made; The world has but an empty sound, The tree scarce gives a shade.

The oppressor's rod is deeply felt By many yet, we know; Although against it has been dealt, Many a sturdy blow.

There are weak and needy ones in our land Who feel the oppressors' lash, Who are bound as with an iron band, Fearing a "money crash.

Monopolies stalk all abroad, And politicians' rings.
Our government is tull of fraud,
Which leaves a deadly sting.

We are bound by custom, law and fashion, Most firmly are we bound; and ignorance, and pride, and passion, Doth everywhere abound.

Such slavery should not be known In this free land of ours,
'Tis time such weakness were outgrown,
Excharged for nobler powers.

The grand Centennial year should prove A year of Jubilee. In one strong phalanx all should move, To set the captives free.

The strong should not oppress the weak, But equal rights should be The goal for which we all should seek; And perfect liberty

Should be vouchsafed to all around, Of high or low degree; And glad the anthems will resound, When all—when all, are free.

This glorious time will surely come, To all who dwell beneath the sun, Of every tribe and every tongue. The plan is already laid;
The work can not be staid,
Shall we all lend our aid—

"For the right that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future, in the distance, And the good that we can do?"

# Letter from Bro. Dumbauld, Chairma

 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; field.
 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Cofin secretary, Council Grove.
 McPherson County, C. P. McAlegander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
 A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph. partisan politics and work for the good of their country from principle, and not for the loaves and fishes, then we will have honored the name of our forefathers who bought our liberty with the price of their blood.

Ville.

Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.

Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.

Peter Cooper may not be elected, but it certainly will not do for the laboring and liberty loving people to drop their colors. We should feel as Patrick Henry did when he introduced his resolution before Congress, causing the Declaration of Indopendence control in the control of the co the interest of corruption and money powers. The past history of these parties and their leaders and the laws they have made, give us evidence that we must not look for anything better than the same kind of slavery and serf-dom we now are in. As long as either are in power the policy that has been put in force, by our law-makers, elected by the corruptionists with their money in the interest of the money powers, has now brought the country to ruin and its people to worse than slavery. They have made a difference between government paper and gold so as to give the money powere he advantage over labor. They have enacted laws giving high interest far above the increase of labor and property owned by laborers. They have made a difference but on the cap sheat by passing the resumption act. How can any one with a patriotic heart vote or entertain a thought to place either party, Democrat or Republican, in power? Look upon our country to-day, where it is governed by these two parties, our cities and towns are not improving being for labor to get bread. How can an addiantorers out of remployment; farms closed out by mortgages and two-thirds of our country begging for labor to get bread. How can an addiant of power. The only chance is an adverse of the money power. The only chance is an adverse of the money power. The only chance is an adverse of the money power will be the provided to be a second to the power of the deciration of currency that was the best the nation give rained to the power of the deciration of currency that was the best the nation give rained to the power of the deciration of currency that was the best the nation of currency that was the best the nation give rained to the power of the deciration of currency that was the power of the deciration of currency that was the best the nation of currency that was the best the nation of currency that was the power of the deciration of currency that was the power of the deciration of currency that was the power of the deciration of the power of the deciration of the power of the deciration of the power of The past history of these parties and their leaders and the laws they have made, give us

colors and fight in politics is to vote for Peter Cooper. And the platform at the head of your paper, keep it in view as Garrett Smith did the abolition of slavery, then the laborers will gain their liberty.

Wheat is good and saved well; corn looks well where tended; oats a failure, but little cut; other crops generally good. Our association at Humboldt is prospering and will commence business soon. I am going out on a lecturing tour in Cherokee county the 1st of August to talk up co-operation and will talk up fire and life insurance for the State Grange, and will do for your paper what I can. I wish you could come and help me, I think you could do wonders for your paper; it will cost you nothing if you can live among the grangers. Soon after I get through with Cherokee county 1 am going in Labette and Crawford. Bro. Hanna done a good work when around here. Fraternally, F. H. DUMBAULD.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Brown county Pomona Grange, No. 40, elected R. J. Young master, post-office, Whitney, Jackson county, and A. Carothers secretary, post-office, Carson, Brown county. 'Grange meets first Saturday in each month, 10 a.m., at Hiawatha. Yours,

BEN. A. FRYE, Deputy.

DISCORD, Brown county, July 20, 1876.

# The Result of Industry.

The following correspondence to the Rura World, from the secretary of a prosperous grange in Missouri, shows what continued patience and industry may accomplish, and is a good example for any grange that is losing interest in itself, if there are any such:

interest in itself, if there are any such:

The farmers of our county were slow to take hold, and much influence has been brought to bear against the order, so that, up to the present time, only five granges besides the county grange were organized, but these are at least in good order, and more headway is being made now that we have gained a footing. Our grange, Hermann, No. 2015, was organized sixteen months ago, and our worthy county deputy and master, Wm. Wesselhoft, than whom the order possesses few as zealous workers, had a hard time setting the ball in motion. However, once started, and by taking active hold, we are fast gaining ground. Our meetings are always well attended and enjoyed by all members, and few will stay away, unless actually always well attended and enjoyed by all members, and few will stay away, unless actually hindered. One of the chief causes of this is, that we make our meetings as interesting as possible, every one feels perfectly at home, much useful information is derived, and mutual benefit is the result. The writer, well knowing how many societies, no matter what object they may have in view, have decayed after a short existence, on account of the meetings not being properly attended by the members, and knowing the cause, suggested that at every meeting, after business was transacted, an essay be read or lecture be delivered by the members, one at meeting, in rotation, an essay be read or lecture be delivered by the members, one at meeting, in rotation, on any, chiefly agricultural and kindred topics, or, in lieu thereof, some topic be taken and discussed, the members giving their views and experience thereon. The thing works like a charm, and we have had lately at every meeting an essay read and discussed. The essays treated of the material and social welfare and improvement of the farmer, improving land and breeds of cattle, encouraging good roads and schools, the planting and management of fruit trees, and a humorous essay, contrasting the farmers and their condition now and thirty years ago, in which, fashion, and the modern farmer's sons and daughters who think themselves above working, received not a few hits. Models of gates and useful implements (not patented) are to be exhibited, a library is in progress, and Letter from Bro. Dumbauld, Chairman

Executive Committee, K. S. G.

Editor Spirit:—I have thought sometime of writing to you and offering my congratulations for taking the course you have in politics with your paper. In hoisting the name of Peter Cooper for president it shows to me that you are a reformer at heart, and that you are not working for popularity but for principle and your country. I feel more than ever like supporting your paper as it is reform in principle and not for dollars and cents. When we can have more papers cut themselves loose from partisan politics and work for the good of their

the business surroundings, great success has attended the efforts. Sometimes the farmers tainly will not do for the laboring and liberty loving people to drop their colors. We should feel as Patrick Henry did when he introduced his resolution before Congress, causing the Declaration of Independence, supporting it by saying: "Give me liberty or give me death." What can we look for if we support either the Democrat or Republican ticket? Both are on the hard money platform; both are running in the interest of corruntion and money powers. operation; that the grange stores should be established all over the country. Some of these will fail, and some will well and truly carry the point for which they were meant.

The simple statement that more than fifty

Patrons of Husbandry.

"Are grange organizations of any use to agricultural communities?" That is the question that correspondents of the Maine Furmer are discussing, and as there are already one hundred and seventy granges established in our State with a membership of 7,000, it is a somewhat important one. There is this to be said for the organization, no bad results are yet to be observed to have risen from it. We cannot well see why anybody need become anxious about these local organizations so long as they adhere to their principles. On the other hand, we can see how a very salutary work for farming in Maine may be done. For years the interest of the young men reared on the farms in our State has been declining. They have largely come to think there is nothing in the vocation for them, and they flock to the cities, the manufacturing villages and the west, leaving Maine farms to decay. The few men who have intelligently taken hold of the agriculture in Maine have made money, and have also fairly demonstrated that in no department of industry will brains pay better than when used by farmers. It is fair to assume that one hundred and seventy associations, composed of farming people, cannot meet once a week or month without creating an interest, which will lead hundreds of young men and women in the State to look with greater favor upon man's first occupation. It cannot be otherwise. In view of this, we think that the extension of the organization may be witnessed without a great amount of solicitude. Indeed, from what we can see of the granger outside of his date. unture extension of the organization may be witnessed without a great amount of solicitude. Indeed, from what we can see of the granger outside of his lodge room we think that he may be encouraged to multiply."

The above is from the Maine State Press. The Vermont Farmer reproduces and commends its fairness towards Patrons, and adds:

mends its fairness towards Patrons, and adds:

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

A Dutchman's View of the Grange. Hans-Vell, Yacob, vere you vas toder night?
Jacob—I vas over to Peter Smidt's school

Jacob—I vas over to Peter Smidt's school house to der grange meeting.

H—Der grange meeting? By tam, I shoost vant to know all you can tell me aboud der grangers, and vat dey intend to do. I shoost vant to know it all right ayay.

J—Vell, you know, Hans, dot ve have both worked hard, and dot it is all ve can do to get bloom. The property of the pro

worked hard, and dot it is all ve can do to get along; now, vat is der reason?

H—I have shoost asked myself dot question lots of dimes, and nefer got no answer.

J—Vell, you have der bay fordy ber cendt. more for all kinds of mersheeneries dan vat dey is worth, und den in der next blace you dond get as much vor vat you have to sell by fordy ber cendt. as you ought to get, so dot makes 80 cents loss.

H—Yaw I see, ven ve make \$1, ve only get

H—Yaw, 1 see, ven ve make \$1, ve only get 20 cents, py shing.

J—Vell, I dond know as id ish quite dot pad,

Need of Protection.

The Patrons of Husbandry have considered it necessary to engage in various enterprises of a business character. Wherever the venture was practicable, or called for by the nature of the business surroundings, great success has a natural description.

The Patrons of Husbandry have considered along the success that the surrounding in t goots at a high brice.

H—Yaw, I know dot is so, but how can you

H—Yaw, I know dot is so, but how can you help it?

J—Vell, ve vill all join togedder and ve vill all ship our hogs, ve vill all send and get our mercheenery togedder, ve vill all get some man to py and sell goots for us—in oder vords, ve will haf der say in a trade anyhow. Ve vand to led der vorld know dot ve farmers ish shoost as good as anypody; and dot ve must haf a leetle more for what ve sell, and dings ver ve ny ve vant dem for vat dev are vorth. vot ve py ve vant dem for vat dey are vorth. Fair blay is all ve vant, and fair blay ve vill

have.

H-Yacob, ven you go to der grange next time shoost led me know. I gess I'll sign a

Sensible Talk.

Bro. W. C. Yard, of Union county, Iowa, writes to the Patrons' Helper as follows:

We hear a great deal said about the grange and grangers; even some who once belonged denounce it with bitterness. All this arguesvery little against us. Does not every one know that there exists men who will and do denounce all kinds of societies, both open and secret?

It is a lamentable fact, that the community

It is a lamentable fact, that the community generally, and even persons of intelligence, seem to have no definite idea of the grange movement. Some think it to be the sworn duty of each member to wage war on the merchant and small tradesman. Others, that it is a political institution, from beginning to end. Fortunately, nothing of the kind exists. It

would be as easy to do without merchants as shoemakers, and yet as easy to do without bankers as blacksmiths, and so of all the others. The truth is, we can do without none of them. The farmers are like no other class of them. The farmers are like no other class of laborers, they are isolated one from another. The love of ease and independence, when times were prosperous, kept the farmer aloof from his neighbor, but when the financial crisis came, and taxation ate up the farmer's substance, the day came for something to be done. The farmers' necessities require that they buy their goods and get freight on the best possible terms. We are poor, have to pay heavy taxes and must get our goods where we can buy cheapest. The country is tull of land sharks of every description, loafers, dead beats, office seekers, and all wish to live off of that much abused class of people called farmers. Ho, every farmer! what are you going to do? Will you still tread in the old tracks of your fathers and grandfathers? We want to co-perate in all our business. In itsurance, mills, elevators, banks, stores, and let these land sharks shift tor themselves. The Patrons have made rapid for themselves. The Patrons have made rapid strides in the right direction, and it is my earnest desire that they continue the strife un-til all monopolies topple and fall.

#### Patrons' Encampment.

The Prairie Farmer in responding to an inquiry concerning the Patrons' Centennial Encampment at Philadelphia, says:

campment at Philadelphia, says:

Patrons and their families are certainly welcome. It is for their accommodation especially that the Encampment was projected, but other persons are also accommodated. The rates are \$1 a day for a room, and 50 cents each for meals. It is a pleasant place, situated at Elm Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three miles from the Centennial grounds. Round trip tickets are 15 cents. Board can be obtained, however, at from \$5 to \$8 per week, within fifteen minutes walk of the grounds, with street cars available if preferred.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, who has visited the Encampment, says:

We had heard and read so many false reports We had heard and read so many false reports from purties who oppose anything the Patrons undertake, that we could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses when we saw what had reasly been done. Instead of the sheds we had reason to think we would see, and boorish, untrained servants, we found a solid building, arranged with all the conveniences of a first class hotel—gas and water, neat rooms, double spring beds, all brand new, with new clean bedding, and all necessary conveniences, and the most courteous and obliging corps of officers and attendants that it has ever been my good fortune to meet during thousands of miles of travel in every State of the Union, from Maine to California.

Maine to California.

The dining-room will comfortably seat 1,200 persons. All Patrons are advised to seek the Encampment, both on the score of economy, good fare and convenience to the grounds.

### "Dying Out."

The granger movement has lost considerable ground within a year past, and the indications are, that as an order the Patrons of Husandry will be short-lived.—Lancaster Farmer.

Poor fellow! He must have had it badly when he wrote that! But editors, as well as other men, get the dumps, sometimes; and then look out for dumpy articles from their pen. The editor of the Lancaster Farmer had it badly, when he wrote that; his feelings carried him completely away. Wonder if he is a married man. Pity his family, if he has one; if not, pity him. But the facts: The number of granges in his own county has nearly doubled within a year—or eight to fourteen—with an increase of 200 granges in his own State. More than twice the number of Patrons now that than twice the number of Patrons now that than twice the number of Patrons now that Lancaster county had one year ago and nearly double the number of members in the State, It's bad to get the dumps, Mr. Editor, particularly when they break out in five-line sputers, and hit at an organization that has done more for the class you seek the patronage of than any other movement on this continent.

After recovery from your indisposition, please. After recovery from your indisposition, please make ample reparation, and the Patrons of Lancaster county will meet you more than half way on the plane of forgiveness.—Farmers' Friend.

### Rule or Ruin.

Letters received from various localities set forth some queer ways of maifesting opposition to the grange. One of the latest is from Meshoppen, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, where some of the storekeepers try to intimidate the farmers by threatening to collect debts off all who join the grange. The brother who writes says he hopes they will commence on him first. Further, many merchants say they will buy nothing from farmers belonging to the grange. In other words, "You farmers have always been our servants, and if you say or do anything for yourselves now, we'll rpin'you, if we can." We would like to know how many, farmers there are who will meekly submit to such would-be-tyrannical domineering as that. A farmer of no more independence would be a rare curiosity for the Gentennial exhibition.—Farmers' Friend.

the Centennial exhibition.—Farmers' Friend.

The New York World says: Bro. J. W. A. Wright, P. M. of the California State Grange, who was sent to England and the Continent by the National Grange as aspecial commissioner, to procure co-operation and direct trade, arrived in this city last week, and left on Monday night' for Louisville. He will go from there to Greene Springs, Ala., where he will remain until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, to which he will make his report. Bro. Wright is in excellent health, despite his arduous labors, crowned with a success greater than was anticipated.

The St. Louis County Grange picnic has been put off until the third Tuesday in August, so as not to interfere with the M. E. camp meeting, which is to be held August 4th. This puts the picnic on a time when everybody will want a little recreation, and it is expected that there will be a grand time and a very large attendance, soley the less site the

The co-operative societies of England have sent a purchasing agent to New York to buy such of our products as are needed by them. This is a temporary arrangement until the international co-operation can be matured between those societies and the Patrons.

#### Kansas State Mews.

THE whooping-cough is affecting the children of Osawkie, Jefferson county. A LAD seven years old, named John Lindley. was drowned on Sunday last, in a pond near

Aubrey, in Johnson county. THE annual meeting of the Jefferson County

Sunday School Association will be held at Perryville, on the 1st and 2d of August.

A GOOD looking and well educated Missour girl lately married a one-eyed negro laborer, and went with him to Salina, Kansas, to live

A SALOON keeper of Perryville is being interviewed by an officer for selling beer on the Fourth and on the Sabbath day. Go for

A LADY living in Pottawatomie named Elste Patnode, was burned to death the other day. Her clothes caught fire from a coal oil lamp which had exploded near her.

THE Larned Republican reports what it calls a kangaroo rat. Its hind legs are four inches in length, while its fore feet do not exceed one; it lives in the sand hills.

MR. C. C. GRUB, a farmer near Netawaka, says he will have over 500 bushels of apples in his orchard this year. He has one thousand three hundred trees, all set out since 1862. A REPORT is in circulation that Col. Sam.

Wood reflected somewhat on a bummer named Morrow during a trial at Dodge City, and after its conclusion he gave Samuel a drubbing. How is this, Colonel?

R. T. BAKER, living in Riley township, Marion county, while breaking, got among the holes of an ancient colony of badgers, and turned out so many rattlesnakes that he and his horses had to fly for their lives.

THE Wichita Beacon said a week ago: "Uncle Jo Widner has sixty acres of corn a mile above the city in the forks of the rivers, that averages over ten feet in height. Any one who doubts it can have the drinks set up."

A LITTLE boy at Howard City drank concentrated lye. His life was saved by giving him all the sweet oil that could be put down him. The Courant says that as soon as the oil came in contact with lye, it formed a soap and boiled

THE Augusta Gazette says: "The wheat is now all harvested. Owing to the great size of the berry, the chaff has rent asunder, and much grain scattered upon the ground by the winds; but our farmers still expect to secure as large an average as they did last year."

MR. D. M. WARD, of Prairie township, lett a sample of wheat at the Wvandotte Herald office that looks very promising. The heads are six inches long and well filled. The seed is some sent to him by Hon. John R. Goodin, and was labelled "imported wheat."

THIS is from the Olathe Mirror: "Experienced hog growers say that it is feeding too much corn in hot weather that kills the hogs, and not the cholera. John Dennis, noted as the most succesful hog raiser in the county, feeds no corn at all now, and loses no hogs."

THE Hays City Star has a glowing account of an Indian scare at that place on Tuesday last. Something or somebody was seen that was supposed to be Indians. A force was sent out to catch them, but no Indians were found, and they became satisfied that none had been about

GRAY HEAD, the Arapahoe Indian who murdered a son of Dr. Holloway, at Cheyenne agency, in May 1874, has been arrested by Indian agent Miles. The murder was cold blooded. Holloway was 24 years of age, and has a mother and sister living in Lawrence. So says the Emporia Ledger.

THE Olathe Progress says: "Mr. James Powelson's son, James, who has been working lately at the rolling mills, overheated himself last Thursday at the furnaces and died from the effects of it yesterday, the 17th. One year ago Mr. Powelson lost his little daughter by the kick of a vicious horse. Two years ago another of his sons was killed in a well by foul air. He has been unfortunate with his family and has the sympathy of the entire community."

THE Wichita Eagle tells the following: "A little girl living near Eureka, while playing in the harvest field, was bitten on the ankle by a prairie rattlesnake. A young Swede, who was working in the field at the time, got some milk from a cow that was near by, and inserted a small straw in each of the holes made by the fangs of the snake, and poured some milk into each of the straws, which counteracted the poison, and within an hour the child was playing around as usual. The occurrence was related to us by an eye witness."

AMONG the specimens received at Mr. Salisbury's office to be sent to Philadelphia is a bundle of rye raised on the sod. We mean sowed on the prairie grass which had never been disturbed by the plow. The seed was sown broadcast, and the ground harrowed once. The product is a long, strong straw, well headed, and with no appearance that it had encountered more than the ordinary ob stacles in its life. The ground is left in a much better condition to break. The experimenter will sow a much larger area this season. So

says the Peabody Gazette. THE Columbus Courier records the following: "About two weeks ago, the wife of Mr. R. W. Bailey, of this city, was taken to the Insane Asylum at Ossawotomie, for treatment, sane Asylum at Ossawotomie, for treatment, having become partially deranged. Saturday evening Mr. Bailey received a dispatch from the superintendent, stating that Mrs. Bailey had accidentally fallen from a window in the fourth story of the building and was instantly killed. Mrs. Bailey's triends live in Douglas county where we understand her remains have been taken for interment. She leaves a busband and two children and many friends in this city to mourn her untimely end,

THIS is the way the St. Marys Times warbles when a thief makes off with property in that vicinity: "Some heathen of a cuss maliciously and without the fear of man or the devil before his eyes, stole our bachelor friend Tom Prior's saddle from his ranche a week or two ago, and now Thomas has to jog along of Sunday evenings to see her, on horse-back."

FORT SCOTT Monitor : "W. W. Dillard has on exhibition at his tobacco factory on Main street, a head of cabbage, raised this year, that measures three feet and five inches in circumference. Mr. D. proposes to send this to the Centennial if the express charges are donated. Several of our citizens have subscribed small amounts, and it is more than likely that it will be forwarded soon."

THE Dodge City Times says that Joe Squires and J. M. Lloyd, two cow boys who came up from Texas with J. L. Driskell's stock, came to death very suddenly last night from a stroke of lightning, while on horseback, herding cattle south of the river. Mr. Squire's hat was burned to ashes, but no marks of lightning could be found on his person. Mr. Lloyd's hat was torn and his head badly mangled. Both were horribly discolored. The horses upon which they were mounted at the time, belonging to Mr. Driskell, were killed, and several other herders and horses in the vicinity, were knocked down by the shock.

THE Hays Sentinel tells the following: "A poor, forlorn-looking wretch, minus his scalp and part of one ear, passed through Hays last Friday. His name is Warren, and he resides in Leavenworth county. He lost his scalp in the fight with the Indians at the half way station between Cheyenne and the Hills, and his description of the fight was very interesting. As he tells it, he, in company with four other men, was herding forty head of mules belonging to a wagon train, when a band of Indians came down on them: They made a stand, and kept the Indians off until one of his comrades was killed and himself badly wounded in the head, when the other three made for the train, leaving him to his fate. He was unconscious for a time, and, when he returned to his senses he found his scalp and all of his clothes gone. However, he succeeded in crawling out to the trail, where he was picked up by some returning wagons and taken to Chevenne."

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

### KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

### ELEVATOR

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND-

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot. KANSAS CITY, MO. ON WELL IMPROVED
FARMS, on five years
time, or less, at a
lower rate of interest
reed in this State.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

### DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

# VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated. swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen: bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

### DR. C. M!LANE'S VERMIFUGE

convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep,

with grinding of the teeth; temper

variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest

injury to the most tender infant. The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

### DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE's LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

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.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,



Office 135 Mass, street, over Mason's shoe store.

things, the market beautiful



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

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

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

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

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

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TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

# MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40

yeers.
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, her often sayed the life of a Human. veers. has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

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SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CAB-BAGE PLANTS

In their season,

Packed and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence, and warranted to be full count.

Address, D. G. WATT & SON,

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BEES! BEES! BEES

I WILL SELL E

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey. S

THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas BEES AND HONEY

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BALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

During the coming season I will sell ITALIAN QUBENS, FULL COLONIES and HONEY, either in box, frames, or in nest, salable glass jars at very low rates. All orders carefully and arguaptly filled. Address for terms,

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WAGONS,

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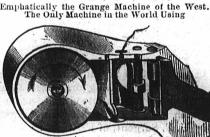
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& REAPER.

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

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The "New American" Sewing Machine



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest!
Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete!
Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples,
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Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods. No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS

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

12-tf GEO. WELLS, Proprietor. SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

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Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

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FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 137 HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

the similar gold standard for the work because him objective on the

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER,

OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, NEWTON BOOTH. OF CALIFORNIA.

#### PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

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

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

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

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business,

# A CONVENTION WHAT WAS A CON-VENTION.

The Independent reformers for the Second Congressional District of this State, met in Lawrence, on Tuesday of this week, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress. After getting organized some resolutions were introduced, among which was the following, introduced by U. F. Sargent, of Ft. Scott:

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the nomination of Hon. Peter Cooper, by the Independent Greenback Party and pledge him our carnest and active

Now, strange as it may seem, this very appropriate resolution was voted so outraged the feelings of the minority, that they withdrew from the convention. After the withdrawal, those favor of Mr. Goodin.

The only reason the majority gave for their conduct was, they were afraid they would prevent some Democrats from voting for our candidate.

Mr. Goodin was not present at this convention. He was in Washington at his post where he has been doing valiant battle for the cause of the oppressed people. And although we are in full accord with the sentiments embodied in the resolution offered by the minority, we are not going back on John R. Goodin, simply because some of his friends considered it injudicious to pass the resolution. But one thing we want distinctly understood, and that is this, the Independent Reform party is not the Democratic party, and if we would commend our cause to the oppressed people of this country, we must stop this everlasting honeyfugling after Democrats or Republi-

### A GOLD LEAGUE.

A short letter was published in the N. Y. Graghic from a person said to be employed in one of the great banking houses of Europe in which it was alleged than within the knowledge of the writer a great many bankers and capitalists had formed a secret league with far-reaching ramifications, having for its object the destruction of silver as a standard of value. It was seen by them, according to this story, that if gold was made the only money, it tion. would become scarce and rise in value, and that such a rise would still further augment the wealth of the rich.

the single gold standard for his vast

was cheaper than silver, and that other nations would soon follow suit.

by which a law was passed, almost un- demand its repeal. observed, setting aside the silver dollar, which had been the unit of value for eighty years, and substituting for made gold the standard of all govern-

millions were added to the burdens of the debtor class in this country.

At first we were disposed to quesour Paris correspondent, but we are policy of contraction. now convinced that there has been a This is the overmastering financial issue of the present hour.

faith, and if the demand is yielded to, whom it belongs." it will result in the distress and affliction for the next ten years of every material interest in the country.

This is not merely a national but a cosmopolitan question. The hard times levy of the consumers on the pro-

the making of the American dollar the necessities. legal tender for all debts, the same as is the silver five-franc piece in thrifty 1793 to 1873.

# THE THREE.

Republicans, Democratic, and Independent Greenback Financial Planks-Compare and Choose.

# REPUBLICANS.

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts as its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

DEMOCRATIC. We denounce the failure of these people, and the non-payment of which are a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of legal tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses without accumulating any reserve for their redemp-

and immorality of that party, which, subordinates, his only god was money. during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no bered up into the thousands, some This account went on to say that no advance toward resumption, no bered up into the thousands, some Bismarck had been induced to adopt preparation for resumption, but in times, it is said, reaching as high as ten stead, has obstructed resumption by thousand. These consisted of superin- what was their best course in the pendrealm, and that it was already in oper- | wasting our resources and exhausting | tendents, agents, clerks, porters, wait- | ing election said: "Have you votes?" | treaty.

specie payment, has annually found fresh hindrances thereto. As such hinin February, 1873, Congressional action, clause of the act of 1875, and we here

INDEPENDENTS.

We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie reit the gold measure. This not only sumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ment indebtedness, but ultimately car- disaster and ruin resulting from its engold of all State, county, municipal, men to organize in every Congressional who will legislate for, and a chief magtion the correctness of the statement of the present suicidal and destructive

We believe the United States notes deliberate conspiracy by the Barings, issued directly by the government and an enormous burden to debtors and to rate of interest, not exceeding one cent enrich the holder of unincumbered a day for each hundred dollars, and incapital. It is time the country was terchangeable with United States notes aroused te its danger. The annihila- at par will afford the best circulating tion of our cheapest standard of value medium ever devised; such United is a direct robbery of producers, and States notes should be a full legal tenit ought to be restored without delay. der for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contract expressly made payable

#### A. T. STEWART, THE GREAT MER-CHANT.

Great wealth can not be concentrated into the hands of a single individual, without creating a corresponding all over the world to-day are due to amount of poverty among many. True this nefarious plot of capitalists to en- a person may stumble upon a bonanza rich themselves by making, under a of wealth that has not cost a single on all who were dependent upon the false, pretense an arbitrary addition to day's labor from any one, and we say it the amount of money due. It is a new is his lucky find, the most innocent acquirement of wealth we can conceive of, and yet this can not be developed, or dollars; the man with a hundred thou-The great question of the day is the realized upon without primarily or sec- sand dollars; the man with one thourestoration of the double standard and ondarily drawing upon labor and its

But when wealth has been acquired by speculation, merchandising, manuand progressive France. The prosper- facturing, commerce, internal improveity of the great European republic as ment, or any of the multifarious induscompared with the rest of the world, tries in which labor forms a component If he had followed a single line of businotwithstanding the enormous indebt- part, there labor has been robbed, di- ness, it would have been different; but edness due to the German war, and the rectly, of its legitimate and proper he followed all lines. Wherever he saw poverty and distress of the conqueror, share of the accumulation, and poverty ness that was at all congruous with dry

vention. After the withdrawal, those guest. The question in America now that remained nominated Hon. John is not the immediate resumption of a demonstration of the above proposition of the above p R. Goodin, (our present member) for Congress, and here let us say that every say that every body was oniged to sell tion, for to our mind it is axiomatic at whatever loss. However proud the same quality or toration of silver as a standard of valued to and proof would be useless labor, but the immediate respectively. member that withdrew was heartily in | ue to the place it occupied under the | we shall endeavor to show its applicamonetary laws of the country from tion to the business life of A. T. Stewart. It is amusing as well as deplorable to see what ideas we get of the term philanthrophy; as though the constant robbing of littles from the thousands, and giving in another form to the hundreds, could be reckoned as philanthropy. Hence we are eager in sounding the praise of a Yale, a Harvard, a Smithson, a Cornell, a Vassar, and an A. T. Stewart, because, forsooth, these men have chosen to give a portion of their great wealth to the upbuilding of humanity. The idea of these munificent and magnificent donations is beautiful, for it shows that utter self may not have been the ruling passion of their lives at the close, and repentance in any form, is always to be admired. But when we consider how many weary, unrequited toilers it took to make up this wealth, how many aching hearts were crushed out during its compilaeleven years to make good the promise tion, and how temples to learning and on the legal tender notes which are a luxury have been reared upon a founstandard of value in the hands of the dation of ignorance, vice and pauperism, our admiration for these men in their prime suffers some diminution.

Of A. T. Stewart we have to say that he was a hard master, without a single generous sentiment towards any one who did not administer in some way to his desire to accumulate wealth.

Honesty with him was a legal ingredient or 'a "best policy," not a moral in the seless expenses with the selection of a best policy, not a mulating any reserve for their redemplon.

We denounce the financial imbecility

Unsocial to his equals, a tyrant over his

ation in England, which adopted it af- all our surplus income, and annually ers, laborers, factory operators, and "Yes," they answered. "Then vote for ter the Napoleonic wars, because gold professing to intend a speedy return to sewing women, and in every depart- what you want-don't vote for a party ment he had spies whose business it that will not carry out your wishes." was to report every short-coming or This wise advice is well worthy the This secret league managed to secure drances we denounce the resumption fault, real or imaginary, of each em- consideration of the American people. ploye in his department. There was a Loyalty to party, when a party has no long list of these offenses possible to workers in such an establishment, all catalogued with a fine set opposite to each offense.

Ostensibly he paid as good wages as tem of fines were quite sure to work a ried with it the ultimate measure in forcement, and we call upon patriotic reduction in spite of every effort to live vigor, because all its acts will be done up to the full requirement of the rules, corporate and personal indebtedness. district of the country, with a view of and it was no unusual thing for a sew-By this single clandestine act untold electing Representatives to Congress ing woman who thought she had earned ten dollars for the week to find herself istrate who will carry out the wishes of charged with five or six dollars of fines, the people in this regard, and thus stop or for a clerk whose salary was twentyfive dollars per week, to find only fifteen to his credit. It was of no use to appeal from the injustice of these assessments by the spies of the establish-Rothschilds, and the great banking convertible on demand into United ment, for Stewart never could be seen houses of Europe and America to add States obligations, bearing an equitable for any such purpose, and the only alternative was to submit to the robbery or leave.

A large part of the profits consisted in these petty thefts from the wages of the employes under the guise of fines. So annoying were these to his clerks that their constant effort was to find other employment. It would be curious to know how many of them, of long It is idle to talk of resumption in in coin. And we hold that it is the standing, profited by his last bequest. gold. Such resumption was not nom- duty of the government to provide such Holidays among Stewart's employes inated in the bond. The debt was con- a circulating medium, and we insist in were unknown, and times of recreation tracted to be paid in coin. To insist the language of Thomas Jefferson,"that for health or pleasure were never on its payment in gold exclusively is an outrageous breach of the public circulation restored to the nation to teenth century. His family began and market in the Western States (Kansas on its payment in gold exclusively is bank paper must be suppressed and the granted. He has no peer in this nineended with himself and the world ought to be glad of it.

Since writing the above we find the following in confirmation of our estimate of the great merchant:

In Scribner tor July, Dr. Holland says that A. T. Stewart's business was one which he did not do, and could not do, without a depressing influence upsame business for a livelihood. great establishment was a shadow that hung over all the others in the town. sand dollars, each, alike, was obliged to compete with this man, who had millions outside of the necessities of his enormous business. The hosier, the hatter, the woman in her thread-and-needle shop, the milliner, the glove-dealer, the carpet-dealer, the upholsterer, all were obliged to compete with Stewart. a profit to be made, in any line of busiwonderful establishment-and there is no doubt that it was pretty universally tion if that establishment had never existed. Of all the money that has gone to swell his useless estate had been divided among small dealers, hundreds of stores, now idle, would be occupied, and multitudes of men now in straitened circumstances, would be compar-

tively prosperous.

But it is said that he employed a great many people. Yes, he did; but did he pay them well? Would they not have been better paid in the employ of others? The necessities of his position, and his ambition, compelled him to pay small prices. The great mass of those who served him worked hard for the who served him worked hard for the bread that fed them, and the clothes that covered them. The public bought cheaply; the outside dealers suffered; the employes laid up no money, and Mr. Stewart got rich. Under the circumstances, and under the necessities of the case, was it desirable that he of the case, was it desirable that he should get rich? We think not; and we think that the final result of this great shop-keeping success is deplorable in every way. It has absorbed the prosperities of a great multitude of men and women. New York would be richer, happier, more comfortable, more healthy in all its business aspects, if the great store at Tenth street had never been built. Five hundred men who in-vest their little capital in the varied lines of business, and pay their modest rent, and devote their time to their affairs, content with profits that give them and their families a fair living and a few savings for a rainy day, are certainly better for a city than a single Stewart, who absorbs their business and leaves them in distress.

Bradiaugh, the Euglish reformer, was called upon by a deputation of working-men, in New York, and being asked

other purpose than to keep the same leaders in office, whose views do not keep pace with the progress of the times, is treason to liberty-treason to the principles of republican governothers did for a like service, but the sys- ment, and a blind submission to tyranny which will exercise the greatest in the name of the people, whose votes are the foundation of its oppression.

#### STATE AGENCY.

ED. SPIRIT:-In the last two weeks this agency has observed more hopeful signs from all portions of our State, among our people; that they mean business, and are determined to market their own produce. Am daily receiving letters asking instructions how to ship. Then again another style of letter is becoming quite common, viz.: "Enclosed you will find ten cents for copy of your new Catalogue and Price List for use of Grange No. -, which we noticed mention of in the SPIRIT. After we sell our wheat we intend sending you orders to fill for us." Such letters as these encourages your agent to hope and persevere in the good work. A brother may not have any money, consequently cannot send an order to be filled through this agency. But there is no brother too poor to ship his own grain, or other produce, for it does not cost one cent to do it, and the poorer the brother is, the greater reason he should ship his own products City) for nearly everything you produce. At any time during the season, should the market change, if the brother when shipping, should say to our consignees in letter of instructions, for them to obtain the most for the grain or produce they can, and to do with it as if their own, that all such will have no cause to complain. For with such instructions the grain or produce would be forwarded to such market paying the highest price, the consignees here making no charge for reshipping or anything. Can our Patrons ask any-thing fairer than this? Besides, it often occurs that we can reship from here at better rates than are furnished at the shipping point, but never more. Then it frequently happens that the brother wants his wheat cleaned and weighed before going to some distant market. This can be done for one o cent per bushel, which is cheaper than most of our brethren can do it, and the tailings, if they will take them away from the fans, will be gladly given to them. The new Catalogue and Price List contains full instructions in relation to shipping. Any one can ship their own products without a county

In the selling of our cattle, the brothregarded with pride—it is easy now to see, in this period of unexampled depression, that our business men at large would be in a much better conditions. Therefore there is no good reason why ers selected at this city are as good responsibility have been questioned. Therefore there is no good reason why our people should not ship their own live stock. Certainly each grange in our State will, among its many mem-bers, have one car load of cattle or hogs to sell. If so, and they wish to know how to ship them—get a little black paint and a brush, put the initial of each owner on his stock, and write the consignees (which my catalogue gives) to sell, and report each mark separately on its own merit, and make the report and send proceeds to whoever you may select. This we look upon as equilibre convertion and believe one sensible co-operation, and helping one another at no expense or capital, and

none are too poor to try it.

Bro. S., I am receiving very complimentary letters in relation to the appearance of my new Catalogue; more especially the prices; and not a few saying the order you filled for us is better in quality and quantity than we

expected.
The Patrons' Muscatine Wagon and The Patrons' Muscatine wagon and Climax Reaper and Mower are giving splendid satisfaction—not one solitary complaint, but all speak in the highest terms. We are now prepared to furnish the Champion Grain Drill on altogether better terms than last year. Those wishing a No. 1 drill better send for circular and price. Have here now one of those splendid one-horse open buggies, piano box, usual retail price \$125. Can sell to our brothers for \$90. How is that for low? The Monroe Rotary Harrow, the king of all the harrow family, we are prepared to furnish granges. These we personally guaranty to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded. They are scarcely inferior to a drill for seeding, and are superior to any stalk cutter.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,

KANSAS CETY, July 24, 1876. Those wishing a No. 1 drill better send

Lord Derby and Minister Pierrepontare now negotiating a new extradition

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. dvertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent

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.

A NEW sidewalk on the north end of Vermont street is the latest important news from

MISS ZELLA NEILL has been visiting in Illinois since the closing of her musical studies in St. Louis. We understand that she is expected to return to Lawrence this week.

THE bridge and dam are rapidly approaching completion, and before many moons we may expect to see them in a better condition than ever. The new pier for the bridge was completed yesterday.

Prof. W. W. CARNES, the Elocutionist, with the assistance of a number of his pupils, will give an entertainment in Frazer's Hall this (Thursday) evening. This entertainment will no doubt be very interesting, and should be well attended. Admission 25 cents.

THE Olathe Progress says: "Mr. S. A. Riggs, of Douglas county, was in this city yesterday. He says Douglas county is for Greenbacks, and will undoubtedly go for Peter Cooper." Mr. Riggs is correct in thus expressing himself. Douglas county is full of Greenback and Peter Cooper men.

A LARGE number of delegates to the Independent Reform Convention from all parts of the district were in our city on Tuesday, and made the SPIRIT office their headquarters. They all took their departure on Wednesday, many of them going to Topeka to attend the State Convention which is in session to-day.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors of Kansas for the week ending July 11, 1876-furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.: J. Emmons, honey extractor, St. George; A. Bourne, ventilating flue, Fort Scott; J. Adams, flat iron heater, Olathe; J. Bryan, wardrobe hook, Humboldt.

What is the trouble with the young folks? This column which we have devoted to their correspondence, puzzles, enigmas, &c., for a number of months, is not being half filled up by their contributions. This will not do, young friends. We will certainly be obliged to withdraw our invitation unless you take interest enough in the column to fill it up each week. Now let us see how many wish us to continue the Young Folks' Column.

### Personal.

MRS. S. O. THACHER left for the East on Monday.

Mr. F. O. MARVIN has returned from his trip to the Northern part of the State. GEO. S. HAMPTON, Esq., left yesterday for

Osborne county to straighten out some matters involving legal points. MR. J. W. TOMB, representing the Leavenworth Times, called on us yesterday. Mr.

Tomb is making a trip through Kansas in the interest of the Times. An agent for Harper's Magazine has been in

our city for a few days collecting items and sketches for illustration and publication in the valuable issue which he represents. A convention for the purpose of electing

delegates to the Fourth Judicial District Convention was held at the Court-House in this city on Tuesday, with Dr. C. W. Lawrence in the chair. We understand that on account of the several rulings of the chair the convention parted in twain, leaving the Stephens party at the Court-House, while Nevison's friends repaired to Frazer's Hall, and after re-organizing, elected the following delegates to the convention at Ottawa, to be held to-morrow (Friday):

J. S. Wilson, Geo. W. Smith, Oscar Richards, John Charlton, H. H. Ludington, A. Knittle, Dan. Stone, John Wood, C. W. Reynolds and J. D. Dean. The judiciary committee, consisting of five persons, was as follows: Knittle, Richards, Charlton, Pat. Barker, and Reynolds.

The Stephens end of the team succeeded in selecting the following gentlemen to represent the county in the interest of their candidate:

Joel Grover, P. A. Dolbee, C. W. Lawrence, S. Stonebraker, Geo. J. Barker, John Hutchings, E. A. Fisher, C. Corning, M. Summerfield, W. Campbell.

Dr. Lawrence was chosen judiciary committeeman.

The Douglas County Pomona Grange, at a special meeting held the 22d inst., in this city, an organization subscribes stock to the amount recommended that a joint stock company be formed for the purpose of holding a Fair the ensuing autumn. Also that no premiums be paid unless it be to townships for largest and finest display of fruits, of garden products and of field crops. Also that feed be furnished free to stock on exhibition, and appointed the following a committee to take charge of organizing such a company: Wm. Roe, Geo. Y. Johnson, Wm. Miller, E. Parker, C. M. Sears, E. Crutchfield and M. Roe, and earnestly requested each subordinate grange in this jurisdiction to take hold of the work, and assist the committee in every possible manner.

The committeee on elevator made report, favoring the immediate erection of an elevator. The grange concurred in the report, and referred it back to the committee, with instructions to open books for subscription of stock, incumbrance, and report August 9th what progress made. The gate less for admission to one exhibition

quested to appoint one member in each to ascertain what substantial aid can be extended n their respective granges to the enterprise.

Subordinate granges are urgently requested o take immediate action upon both the foregoing subjects, and report at once. Those intended for the elevator committee can be sent to J. T. Stevens, Lawrence.

Taken from the minutes of the special meet-GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

#### Cantata of Esther.

Next week Thursday night, the beautiful Foote, will be given in Liberty Hall and when we take into consideration the fact that some of our very best musical talent, leading in the voices that will be engaged in the rendition of and Wm. Hughes, Eudora; this excellent Oratorio, a crowded house is almost assured.

We append a condensed history as contained in the Book of Esther:

King Ahasuerus reigned over a hundred and twenty-seven provinces, "from India even to Ethiopia," His power was unlimited, and his riches boundless; his palace was a marvel, even in the ancient East, abounding in vessels of silver and gold, and costly materials of every kind; his feasts were continued "an hundred and four score days," when his court was thronged with a multitude of nobles and princes. During one of these feasts, the King, elated with the contemplation of his grand possessions, sent for his Queen, Vashti, that he night show her beauty to his guests. The Queen refused to come, for which act of disolecience she was put away from the King, and Esther, the Jewess, being brought to him with other virgins, was chosen in her place. Esther, having neither father or mother, had been brought up by Mordecai, who belonged to the Jews who had been carried indo captivity in the realms of Ahasuerus. Esther had not "shewed her people nor her kings structions. Then came the promotion of Haman over all the other princes, and all the King's servants were commanded to bow tohim. Mordecai, who walked every day before the court of the women's house' in the palace to know how Esther did, refused to do reverence to Haman, and the latter grew to hate him until all his triumphs were as nothing to him, because of the Jew. Haman procured of the King's servants were commanded to hard have an all the dominion, and Mordecai, becoming aware of this, implored Esther to intercede for her people. For even the Queen to enter the King's and only the law; but Esther, desiring Mordecai and his people to fast and pray for her, resolved to hazard the attempt. She was favorably received, and asked the King to a banquet she had prepared. In the meantime, Ahasuerus discovered that Mordecai, and Haman was compelled to make the proclamation. Burning with mortification, Haman hastened to his home, mourning. I man dominion, and the King, and the king to the latter to the honer We append a condensed history as contained in the Book of Esther: King Ahasuerus reigned over a hundred and

# eaux, solos and choruses.

annual meeting.

Any Labor Union, Corporation, Farmers' Club, Agricultural Society, or Grange, that as of not less than five shares, shall be entitled to elect one of their number as a director in this Association, and the persons thus chosen, together with the Executive Board, shall be the Board of Directors, and exercise the general supervision of the affairs of the association.

No person shall be elligible to election to an office, directorship or as a member of the executive board, who is not individually a stockholder.

The compensation for services rendered shall be determined by vote of the directors. No fee shall be charged for entering articles

for exhibition. No dividends shall be declared on shares of stock until such times as permanent grounds suitably arranged for the exhibitions of this

Subordinate granges in this jurisdiction re- of this association shall be, 25 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children between the ages of

eight and sixteen years. Amendments can be made to the constitution at annual meetings by a majority vote of

the stockholders. The following persons then became members of the association:

Wm. Roe, Wm. Miller, Manly Bell, W. H H. Whitney, M. H. Johnson, M. Roe, Elisha Parker, Chas. E. Brown, Geo. Y. Johnson and A. Parker.

The following persons were then appointed to take charge of the canvassing of their re-Cantata of Esther, which is being prepared in spective localities for stock, receive payment this city under the direction of Professor E. M. for the same, and to forward to the secretary of this meeting, and report to the next meet-

Wm. Roe, Palmyra; Wm. Miller, Wakaruprominent solo parts, a chorus of about sixty sa; Wm. Ingersol, Kanwaka; Elisha Parker G. G. Saxman, Marion; Cyrus Beard, Willow Springs; J. L. Jones, Lecompton; Chas. Robinson, Grant; W. B. Barnum, southeast corner Jefferson; W. H. H. Whitney, northwest corner Leavenworth; Geo. Y. Johnson, Law-

Meeting then adjourned until 10 a. m., August 9th, if not called together sooner by the chairman and secretary.

WM. ROE, Chairman. GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

#### Kansas Exhibits.

The Philadelphia Press has the following to ay about our State representation at the Cen-

say about our State representation at the Centennial Exposition:

The first State in the Union to select a site on the Centennial Grounds for a separate State building was Kansas, and by an arrangement with the State Board, Colorado secured one wing of the structure, so that now the two States are included under one root, and both together make one of the finest displays on the grounds. The building, situated a little to the north of the Woman's Pavillon, is in the form of a Maltese cross, with four office-rooms at the outside intersections of the arms. The great seal of the State of Kansas is painted in the north wing, the picture being so framed in an open circle in the apex that it is illuminated by the light without, and on first entrance gleams like some gigantic gem. The agricultural products of Kansas are displayed in the north and east wings, the minerals and birds in the south wing, the insects in the centre, and the timber and stone a few steps to the east. Directly under the dome sparkless a handsome bronzelountain, presented by the ladies of Topeka, and above it is pendant a fac simile in Kansas agricultural products of the old Independence Bell. This ornament is overeight teet in height and the same in width at the outer rim, which is formed of wheat, millet, broom corn and sorghum. The tongue is a gourd six feet long, the hammer a bell-shaped gourd, one foot six inches in diameter, and around the top of the bell the inscription, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land," &c., is formed of millet and flax. Above the building wave the flags of all nations participating in the International Exhibition. The entire structure is surrounded by a wide, well-shaded portice, from which visitors may enter'to the neatly-furnished reading room, where fles of Kansas papers are kept, or to the offices of the State Board. The display of agricultural products is fully labelled, the name of the county where the samples were grown and also the name of the exhibition are from five feet to six and, a half feet high, tennial Exposition: The first State in the Union to select a site on semeny destroyed. All these lacts are wrough out in the Oratorio by the aid of-many fine table aux, solos and choruses.

Agricultural Fair.

At a meeting of the citizens of Douglas county, held in this city, July 22, 1876, to consider the subject of holding a Fair the ensuing Autumn, Wm. Roe was chosen chairman and Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, and the following rules were adopted:

The association shall be known as "The Kansas Exposition Association," with head quarters at Lawrence, Douglas county.

The objects are to encourage the general industries by an annual exhibition of their products, and also to encourage breeding improved stock, by affording an opportunity to exhibit the various breeds at the same time and place, so their relative merits may be apparent, or their special qualities become known.

The capital stock of this association shall be dollars, divided into shares of five dollars, divided into shares of five dollars, divided into shares of five dollars and shall be entitled to vote at all its elections, and also to free admission to all exhibitions of the association.

The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall be entitled to vote at all its elections, and also to free admission to all exhibitions, and a

Among other things for sale at Hope's is brand new "Webster's Dictionary, 1876."

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

### Situation Wanted.

first class, experienced teacher, a graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some wide awake locality, where a good school is kept up. For particulars address J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kansas. 23-tf.

### Centennial Barber Shop.

J. M. Mitchell, and Charles Anderson, two well known colored citizens of Lawrence, have opened a first class Barber shop at the first door north of Sutliff's Clothing House. The new firm will be styled, Mitchell & Anderson. Mr. Mitchell as a tonsorial artist needs no recommendation from us. All that have tried him know his ability. Give them a call. James Gross formerly with Jas. Johnson can be found with this new firm.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

Grand Distribution of Cash, Farms, Brick Blocks, Residences, &c., by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, August 25, 1876. Capital Stock \$1,000,000, Legally Authorized.

The Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas—an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens—will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable awards of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, \$75,000. Lowest, \$50. The real estate awards, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only \$5 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chances offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. Distribution positive, Aug. 25, 1876, or money will be retunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a The Kansas Land and Immigrant Associa-

send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, description of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "KANSAS IMMIGRANT," mailed free to any address. Send \$5 for a share. Address, S. M. STRICKLER, See'y. Atchison, Kansas.

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

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

BENNETT & CO.,

times.

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

Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents. First class work done.

12-tf

W. H. PEMBLETON.

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

# Pianos and Organs.

Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 46 Massacl usetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Chickering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandize. Low priced pianoes on easy terms. T. G. LANE, 18-3m

If you want Fine table Cutlery, " " Common " " Queensware Best quality Fine glassware Common " Fine Goblets or Tumblers Fine lamps or common lamps Plated castor or " castor " Knives, forks, or spoons A baby wagon Fruit jars or jellie tumblers If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. I am bound to sell.

J. A. DAILEY.
22-3m
11b. Mass. St.

#### 115, Mass. St. For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland 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 Missouri 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 Indianapons, Charles
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.

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

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

Centennial Excursionists

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Railway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of famous resorts in New York and Pennsylvania. The Canada Southern is the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves 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 treedom 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 Eric Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the cent as fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be pro-cured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the omnany's own offices.

company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressing
FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass: and Ticket Agent.
DETROIT.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when your travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gayagent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most compete 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 Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City. Hansas Pacific Railway.

Go to the Mountains of Colorado By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Raif-By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from Atchison and Kansas City, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Canon City, Cucharas, Del Norte, Trinidad, Santa Fe and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, Special round trip tickets to Denver only \$50, allowing stop-off privileges both ways on the main line, and at Colorado Springs, Mantiou and Pike's Peak. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

Mines.
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between
the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, without change. Close connections made at Pueblo with trains for Denver and Northern Col-

For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1876. Country 9 @ 12½
Eggs Chicago, July 26, 1876.
Flour, 4.25 @ 6.56
Wheat—No. 1, spring 1.02 @ 1.05
No. 2 91 @ 93
No. 3 89 @ 90½
Corn 45 @ 45
Oats 291
Pork 18.55 @ 18.65
Bulk Meats 7 @ 10
Lard KANSAS CITY, July 26, 1876.
Wheat. No. 2, fall 1.05 @ 1.07½
Wheat. No. 2, fall 90@ 93
No. 4, fall, 75@ 80
Corn No. 2 mixed 34@ 35
Oats 20@ 22
Hay 6.00@

Live Stock Markets. ST. Louis, July 26, 1876. 

 Cattle—Native Shippers
 \$ 4.65@ 5.00

 Hogs—Shipping
 6.00@ 6.25

 CHICAGO, July 26, 1876.

 Cattle—Good Steers
 4.40@ 5.12

 Hogs—Packers
 6.25@ 6.70

 Bacon
 6.26@ 6.30

 [Corrected every day for the SPIRIT OF KAN-sas by Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, commis-sion merchants, Kansas City.]

#### Horticultural Department.

The Codling Moth.

Dr. Sylvester read the following paper at a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club:

The importance of the subject of the destructive work of this moth will be conceded if it is reflected that one-half of the apples now on the trees in the Empire State, Michigan, and New Jersey, will have been stung by the codling moth before the frosts of autumn, and the fruit either destroyed entirely or very much diminished in value. The or very much diminished in value. The codling moth was imported from Europe, and has gradually developed in this country. To properly describe this moth one may consider it as it appears at this season of the year in this latitude—fully ornamented and ready for evil. The head and throat of the for evil. The head and throat of the moth are brownish gray, and the rear wings and abdomen a light yellowish brown, with satin lustre. The abdomen has minute lines around it, and the anterior wings have upon them near their extremeties, a bright gold colored spot, oval, horse-shoe shape, or their extremeties, a bright gold colored spot, oval, horse-shoe shape, or round, by which the codling moth can be distinguished from other species. There are vast numbers of moths or millers killed annually by farmers, who suppose they are killing their apple ensured that often there is not a simple. codling moth in the whole brood that they have destroyed. The codling moth goes forth at the time when the apples are small, in the early evening or night, and deposits a single egg in the blossom end of each apple, each moth de-positing about fifty eggs in fifty differpositing about fifty eggs in fifty different and useful property of the tomato ent apples. It has a refined taste, and leaves, which I discovered by the merent including the event arieties of est accident. fruit, including the sweet, only depositing eggs in the poorer kinds, when there are no fine varieties left in quantity. In a few days the egg is hatched by the heat of summer, and the little grub (the product of the egg in its first stage), surrounded as it is by luscious fruit, commences eating and crawling toward the seeds of the apple, where it eats and sleeps, and grows fat, until it is from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, the time occupied in the transformation being from two to four

ty, cats out of the apple and either lets himself gently to the ground by spin-ning a thread, or crawls on the limb ning a thread, or crawls on the limb toward the trunk of the tree. If the worm has spun to the ground, it then seeks the trunk of the tree, for some nook or corner where it may hide—a hollow place—eats out of the wood or hollow place—eats out of the wood or hollow place—eats out of the wood or the finest fruits ever ripened by the bark, and spinning a winding sheet, tucks itself up, goes to sleep, is transformed by the laws of nature to the chrysalis state, and in about two weeks emerges in the form of a beautiful codling moth, ready to lay its eggs in the apples which are now larger than before. The one moth which stung the fifty apples has fifty offspring, capable of stinging fifty apples each, making 2,500 moths produced in a single season by one parent alone. Knowing the habits of this enemy it becomes necessary to consider how they may be conquered. It was long ago recommended to place rags in the crotches of the trees, and several years since Dr. Trimble proposed encircling the trunks of the apple trees with bands of twisted He not only proposed it but by a series of successful experiments he a series of successful experiments he proved that the plan was a success. It wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundary is traces; and it will meanwhile have expensive, and the time required to twist and apply the hay so long, the plan usually pursued has been to fold ably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a lord and the time required to a live to a live and the time and the time required to a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a lors perm, zymotic or animalcular, deadstraw paper, and with twine or tacks to surround the trunk of the tree to such a height that the papers might be somed full, and not another blossom aports.

Straw paper, and with twine or tacks string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom aports.

M'CURDY BRO easily examined once in ten days or peared on the tree, and, as Tom Bunker two weeks, and the worms, which will said, 'It set me to thinking,' and I came be found of a pinkish color, with head to the conclusion that the string was so been a very common belief that the worms cause the apple to fall with them, and that if hogs enough be put in the orchard to consume all the fallen fruit the worms will be destroyed. somewhat darker, destroyed. It has tight that it prevented the sap from rebeen a very common belief that the turning to the roots; consequently it en fruit the worms will be destroyed. It is admitted that hogs are most excellent tenants of orchards, and are very valuable worm eaters—this food much improving the pork—yet they do not have access to a large portion of the wormy apples, and hence cannot destroy them. It is also admitted that some apples with worms in them fall to the ground, but a vast majority of the worms leave the apples while they are hanging on the branches. This is are hanging on the branches. This is hotly disputed by some, but it is nevertheless a fact. About ten years ago I had some ten bushels of fallen apples gathered from the ground under the trees in September. These were put into boxes and barrels in a room with a tight floor, and I did not find a single worm crawling from the ten bushels of apples though they were examples of apples though they were examples. els of apples, though they were examined daily for a period of several weeks.

Last fall I mounted my pony, and riding through the apple orchards, I cut ing through the apple orchards, I cut open, one by one, a large number of apples which had been stung by the codling moth, but in nine cases out of ten, the worm had already left the apple and gone to its hiding place. This moth sometimes attacks pears and quinces. I think it has become painfully evident to every pomologist that unless some energetic parasite of the codling moth shall come to our relief there must be united action on the part of the content of the co unless some energetic parasite of the codling moth shall come to our relief there must be united action on the part of all growers of apples for its detruc-

The man who neglects his orchard and expects excellent fruit will be disappointed, anotingous test spile east all all migland

andous appeals 1, and College (Sec.

#### Tomato Leaves Useful.

The following account of a valuable discovery was copied in the Prairie Farmer and is a translation from El Mercurio, a paper published at Valpo-

raiso, S. A.: I planted a peach orchard, writes M. Siroy, of the Society of Horticulture, and the trees grew well and strongly. They had but just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (pulgon), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea oc-curred to me that, by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach trees, I might preserve them from the rays of the sun, which were very powerful. My surprise was great, upon the following day, to find the trees entirely free from , but often there is not a single also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used the same means with my melon patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular

#### American Apples in England.

The June number of the Gardener's Monthly gracefully acknowledges a timely correction of a statement previously made in that able journal. Mr. Robinson writes from London as follows:

There is a mistake in the Monthly as regards what I said of the fine collecregards what I said of the fine confec-tion of American apples sent us by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. I did not say that Talman's Sweet had the finest flavor of all. I described it as very sweet, but a great many sweet things are sickly too, and I should much pre-fer a French crab to any of those sweet

I fancy America is destined to supply the world with good apples. If you now send them in quantity to us, who are supposed to grow good apples, and from whom you originally obtained your parent kind, you ought in the future to send them in greater numbers future to send them in greater numbers to countries where the apple does not grow well, or is badly cultivated. Only tell them not to put all the little and bad Newtons in the middle of the barrel. There was a good deal of grumbling about this during the late apple season in Convent Garden. The practice most hurts the packer and his fellows in the end.

#### To Obtain Fruit From Barren Trees. A correspondent of the American Ag-

riculturist says:

coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs. and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blos-somed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. I think it a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around the tree, or single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be pleased with the result. The next winter or spring the cord may be taken off."

# Alkali for Fruit trees.

Our farmers and fruit growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant, and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been

Seedlings, especially of forest trees, will suffer from the hot sun, and must be shaded. A lattice-work of laths or other alats is best; a good substitute is to stick leafy branches all over the bed.

#### The Household.

PIES.—For two pies warm two cups of sweet milk with two tablespoonfuls of lard, add a pinch of salt, a dessert-spoonful baking powder, and flour enough for a smooth batter, pour in two buttered pie plates, and bake quickly. If you intend fresh berries or peacher for the pies much them with sufficient for the pies, mash them with sufficient sugar, split open the pastry, which ought not to be more than an inch thick, pread the berries on the bottom crust replace the top crust smoothly and firmly. They are good cold or warm, Apples, pieplant and currants should be steamed or stewed before using in this way.

To CAN SWEET CORN.—The corn should be picked when just milk ripe. After husking, the kernels are cut from the cob with a gauged knife and the cob scraped to get all the juices. Next it is placed in tin cans without admixture (though sometimes a little sugar is added to poor corn) and sealed up air tight. Then comes the "processing" or boiling, viz.: subjecting the can and contents to the heat of boiling water from one to two hours, according to the size of the can. This can only be determined by experiment. Next they are taken from the boiling water and a small hole punched in the top of the can to allow the escape of the gasses and instantly resealed, after which the can is replaced in the hot bath and allowed to remain as long or longer than at first.

How to GET RID OF FLIES.—The Rev. George Meares Drought, writing from Ireland, says: "For three years have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window, the window being always open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always as source of pleasure and is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz.: window gardening.

How to DISINFECT A HOUSE.-Mix common salt and black manganese, about equal weights, and take about a pound of the mixed powder for each cubic yard in the house. Place it in a pan where you can arrange to upset a vessel of acid into it by pulling a string outside the house. This will be oil of vitriol, or boiled sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1-8), a weight double that of the manganese. Make all openings, ex-cept chimneys, air-tight, and have no water or wet things within, or polished metals, unless you want them dimmed. Then pull the string that pours the acid on the powder. The object is to fill the house with chlorine gas, which being heavy even while warm, will accumu late from the ground upward, expelling the air by the chimneys. However tight the lower openings, you will probably smell a little of it as warm sea-breeze. By next morning the law of gaseous diffusion will, even through

### 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.

Eyery one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will ind 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 manufacture'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.

J. A. GUY, Manufacturer of and dealer in

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New goods direct from the manufacturers, a prices that defy competition. I would call especial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Good now arriving, which, for quality of goods, stylof finish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock be

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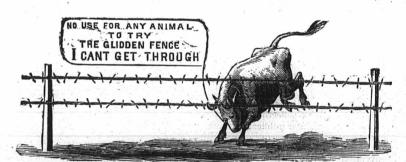
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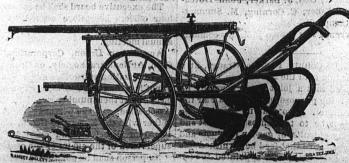
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Lawrence, Kansas.

#### Farm and Stock.

The Cause of Natural Swarming.

The Encyclopedia Britanica gives the cause of natural swarming as fol-lows: We are now to give our attention to the migration of bees, by which new colonies, similar to that which originally peopled the parent hive are founded. The final causes of this phenomenon are sufficiently obvious, but does not so clealy appear to what cir-cumstances it is immediately owing. The increasing population probably occasions inconvenience from the want of room, the increase of heat and the vitiation of the air; inconveniences which become still more serious as the summer advances.

Kidder gives the following: The cause or causes which determine the issue of a swarm seem to be enveloped in obscurity; probably there are none which can be said to determine the point absolutely. The crowded state in hot weather appears to have taught them that as their hive becomes full, a portion of them must emigrate and find a new home. Bees generally swarm for want of room.

Mr. Quinby writes: I have found the requisites for all regular swarms to be something like this: The combs are crowded with bees; they must contain a numerous brood advancing from the egg to maturity, and the bees must be obtaining honey either from flowers or artifical sources.

#### A Cow's Intelligence.

The Carson Appeal is responsible for the following "true story:"

There is a young man residing hereabout who became interested, recently, in a discussion about animal instincts. He said he had been witness of several wonderful evidences of these instincts, one of which he had refrained from re-lating for fear he would not be believed. Back in one of the Eastern States, where he was born, he said, among his father's stock was one remarkable cow. She was a great pet, and would leave the rest of the herd for the society of all or any one of the family, to whom she would listen as if she understood exactly what was said. His father sold his farm and bought another about three miles distant, and this cow would listen to the story about it and their proposed removal to their new home at a certain time. This cow was expected a certain time. This cow was expected to become a mother shortly, or about the time of their removal; but when the time came to remove, the cow could nowhere be found. So the family took their departure from their old home, regretting the loss of their pet cow but on arriving at their new home they were equally surprised and delighted to find that their old pet had a preceded them these days where the preceded them three days, where she had taken up her home and given birth to a fine calf.

# Another Farm Gate.

I would like to give your readers a plan of a gate which I have used for the last twenty years. I think it is the best farm or barn-yard gate in use. The gate runs on wheels, on a board laid on the ground extending back as far as it runs. It moves back between a double temporary fence. To make the gate, temporary fence. To make the gate, first lay down two boards, one at the top and one at the bottom. The top and bottom boards are double, or one on either side of braces. Now lay on your end and brace strips, then lay on gate-boards and nail all solid together. I use six-inch boards for bottom and four-inch for the rest. I would like to give some of the advantages of this gate: First, it costs scarcely nothing to make; ten cents worth of malleable nails is all the iron used for a gate, and any farmer can make them by burning common nails. It is always in the right place, not blown around by the wind when left unfastened. If you have a wild team of colts, you can open and shut this gate and not let go the lines. No extra posts are used, any common fence-post is sufficient. never sags.—Cor.'Indiana Farmer.

Kansas Checse.

Kansas is destined to be one of the largest butter and cheese producing States in the country. The production of butter has increased very materially within the past year, and the improved quality is very marked. The number of cheese factories in Kansas number of cheese factories in Kansas has also increased within the past year, and the question with the manufacturers should be as to where a good market can be found. First and foremost the quality of the cheese must be such as to command good figures, or the manufacturer will find his investment a losing one. Kansas City has always had good receipts of Kansas cheese, and losing one. Kansas City has always had good receipts of Kansas cheese, and we are pleased to observe that now steps are being taken to place the trade upon a more substantial basis. Efforts have been made, which were successful, to find market East, independent of the consumptive demand from Kansas Colorado and New Mexico. The have been made, which were successful, to find market East, independent of the consumptive demand from Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. The Kansas cheese manufacturers and our commission merchants should work in commission merchants should work in unison in this matter, and thus create a trade which will be beneficial to both. -Price Current.

The hay will be improved, and the tendency to fermentation diminished, by the application of two or three quarts of salt to each ton, mingled through the hay as it is placed in layers on the stack or in the mow. As a rule, no more salt should be used on the hay than will be likely to be wanted by the animals that eat it.—Colman's Rural World

Chemistry of the Fattening Process.

A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two-thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight. A fat animal is in a dry condition, a poor animal is like some of our bog mead-ows, very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear, and fat or suet takes its place, and the increase in bulk during the process is largely of adipoise matter. It is a curious circumstance that during fattening, the proteids, or nitrogenous compounds, increase only about seven per cent., and the bone material or inorganic substance only one and a half

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement, that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly. If it costs three cents a pound for bulk for the first month after a poor animal is put in the fattening stall, it will cost five cents the last month. If then a farmer consults his money interests, he will not carry the increase in fat beyond a certain point.-Journal of Chemistry.

A New Enemy of the Corn crop.

A new enemy to the growing crop of corn has been discovered this spring, which is committing considerable destruction in some sections of the coun try. It is a peculiar black worm, which can scarcely be crushed on the loose earth, as it is encased in a suit of armor difficult to break. They operate in the corn-hills by eating off the young plants. As many as ten or twelve worms are sometimes found in one hill. The cutworm has hitherto been a great annoy-ance, but this new pest is said to be even more destructive. In some town-ships farmers are busy replanting corn fields that have been thus devastated. Paris green has been found to be as efficacious in exterminating these worms as it is in destroying the potato-bug. Powdered white hellebore is also said to be very efficacious.—Reading (Pa.)

#### Alsike Clover.

A practical agriculturist writes to the Maine Farmer that he has given this species of clover a trial. He began ten years ago. He sowed five pounds of seed on half an acre of land in the spring. He had a good stand of grass in the fall. The next year he produced two loads of hay and one hundred pounds of seed. The third year the acre than he can get of red clover. It is no harder to cure, and is worth one-third more to the tou to feed. There are some other points in which it is claimed to have the advantage of red clover. to get more pounds of Alsike from an clover.

### Keeping Insects from Bacon.

A year ago, some one inquired in an agricultural paper for a receipt to prevent the entrance of insects into bacon. I herewith send the following very

house, or any place you wish to keep it. In order that the above may be effectual, it must be applied immediately after smoking, for if the germ or nit, mosphere, which keeps the feet moist. or egg from which the worm is hatched, is lodged on the meat before the application is made, it will not be effectual.
With this applied, meat keeps nice and
sweet.—H. SMITHTON, in Country Gentleman.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Advocate says that several years ago an agricultural writer observed his bull agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of his cattle, and he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing dirt over himself must have the effect of keeping lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of his cattle, with the most satisfactory result. Ever since reading that statement he has used no remedy or preventive against lice but dry earth, and has found it perfectly efficacious.

A simple mode of roughing horses, practiced in Russia, consists in punching a square hole in each heel of the shoe, which in ordinary weather may be kept closed by a piece of cork. When

A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette says that the increase in the consumption there of American cheese is due quite as much to the bad quality of the home manufacture as to improved quality of American cheese, and calls upon the Lancashire cheese makers to study the reports of the National Dairymen's Association, and to the income of the control of the cont try in every way to improve the quali-ty of their manufactures as the only means of recovering lost business.

Industry, economy and temperance, constantly practiced, assures success.

#### Veterinary Items.

Cure for the Heaves in Horses.

D. E. H., Amsterdam, N. Y., writes: believe I read the following recipe last winter from Prof. Johnson for a cure of a disease similar to the heaves in horses: Bicarbonate of potash, one ounce; powdered digitalis, five drachms; powdered licorice, one ounce; arsenious acid, three drachms. Dose, one powder every day, the whole to be made into thirty powders.

Parties here claim that three drachms

rarties here claim that three drachins arsenious acid would be too much, and would be injurious to the horses. Can you throw any light on the subject?

Reply.—The common dose of arsenic for a horse is five grains. The quantity above mentioned, viz.: three drachins for the interdess.

for thirty doses, is equal to six grains for one dose, which is rather excessive and dangerous, as arsenic is cumula-tive in its effect, and liable to operate after a time injuriously. But the digitalis is a much worse drug, often affecting the action of the heart after a time, so as to stop it entirely and cause sudden death. We have cured bad cases of the heaves without these dangerous drugs, by simply feeding the animal upon cut and moistened feed, of very good quality and in small quantities, three times a day. For instance, four pounds of timothy hay and three quarts of feed made of equal quantities of oats, corn and wheat bran ground together. With this was mixed a small quantity of salt, and twice a week one drachm of sulphate of iron, and half an ounce of ground gentian root were given in the feed. A liberal bran mash every evening will also be very useful. A horse that cannot be cured by this treatment is of no value, and may be considered past cure.-New York

I have a mare that was kept in the barn for four or five weeks, in consequence of the bad roads (mud and frost). she was taken out one day a short time ago and drove six or seven miles, with two heavy persons in the wagon. She sweat considerable, being soft and not having been driven for some time previous. In a couple of days she showed symptoms of stiffness and soreness in the muscles, but by application of hot vinegar and salt the soreness had all disappeared from the legs, but at present there remains in the shoulder (left side) a lameness. What shall I do to remove it? She is young—7 years old.

MICHAEL FARRELL.

Answer.-Give a dose of tinct. sul yield of hay was the same, and one hundred and fifty-five pounds of seed. Its superiority over red clover was such that he did all his seeding with it up to the present time. He claims to to get more pounds of Alsike from an Celsemenin O in five-dron doses. To Celsemenin O in five-dron doses. Gelsemenim O. in five-drop doses. For

Brine for Bathing the Feet of Horses. A correspondent writing to the Practical Farmer, in relation to the use of salt and lime for bathing the feet of

horses, says:

I herewith send the following very simple but positive preventive:

Take cane molasses and apply to the fleshy parts carefully, as much as will adhere, and then sprinkle on as much ground pepper (the kind commonly found in stores, called black by some) as will adhere, and hang up in smoke-as will adhere, and hang up in smoke-as will adhere, and hang up in smoke-bases on any place you wish to keep in I saw the wonderful effects in a Salt operates nearly like melted grease upon the foot. The hoof becomes pliable yet tough. Like a chunk of wood saturated with salt or brine, it is tough yet moist. Thus it is with a horse's foot. Here let me add, that the practice of rasping a cracked hoof to toughen it is all folly. Apply brine, and you en it is all folly. Apply brine, and you will effect a cure. A horse that is driven upon a hard road is liable to get stiffened. I have seen valuable horses, driven upon our own plank roads a few days, get quite lame. I reasoned to myself as to the cause, and adopted the use of brine as a remedy, which proved effectual.

I have a valuable mare, 4 years old,

I have a valuable mare, 4 years old, that has a bunch—which has been coming three weeks—on the inside of fore leg, just below the knee-joint. It is about the size of a hen's egg, and soft; is sore, and seems somewhat inflamed, and swells down to the aukle when driven hard, but does not lame her much. Please answer through veterinary column and tell how to treat, and oblige.

Answer.—Bathe the affected part with arnica lotion every three hours until the inflammation has subsided; afterward apply the Rhus letton the same as directed for arica, and give 5-drop, doses Rhus, internally three times a day. The lotion is prepared by adding one ounce Rhus toxicodendron to ten ounces water. The affection is generally termed speedy cut, and arises from injury caused by the horse striking the part with the foot of the other leg.—I bid.

I can fill orders for a few Moons Pids of Superior Styles and Quality. Those who have done without choice Berkshires, on account of attravagant prices and high express charges, can, by ordering now, get something extra nice at living prices. Special terms to Patrons ordering more than one pair sent together.

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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 85 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in 85 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 1 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 new 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100, 000 in the same time.

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Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict as imulas, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to se many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure lealth, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the looscing of the skip and smoothness of the hair.

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In all new countries we hear of fatul discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind usss, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LIS POV. DER will cradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mi. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be inecessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills,



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by indicious use of Leis' Condition Powder th flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly increased, and call the second of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemfecal 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 Hoga.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these
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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.

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#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan. Washington Long, Plaintiff, vs. A. C. Thompson et al., Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO deal District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

# Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876,

Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876,
At (2) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. C. Thompson, Jennett Thompson and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-eight and one-half (758½) feet east of the west boundary line, and three hundred and thirty (330) feet south of the north boundary line, of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range nineteen (19), thence running east two hundred and fifteen (215) feet, thence north parallel with the west line of said quarter section, being the west one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet, thence south sixty (60 deg.) degrees, west ninety-eight (98) feet, thence so that two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet to place of beginning containing one and forty-seven one-hundredths (147-100) acres of land, situate in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred (\$100) dollars. Said premises to be sold the satisfy said order of sale.

"Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 18th day of July, 1876.

"H. S. Clarke,
"29-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
J. S. Emery, Attorney for Plaintiff.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

The Douglas County Loan and Saving association, Plaintiff, vs. Georga Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, 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 nansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The north one-half of lot number thirty-four (34), on Connectiout street, in the city of Lawrence, 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 27th day of July, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
30-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. To the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. Horace A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Eber Burrows and Josephene Burrows, defendants.

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

I will, on

Monday, the 31st day of July, A. D.

At 26'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, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Eber Burrows and Josephene Burrows, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to with Lot number fifteen (18), in block number seven (7), in Lame's first addition to the city of Klawrence, in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, and appurtanances; appraised at seven hundred (8700) 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 29th day of June, 1876.

21-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas, Gco. J. Barker and M. Summerfield, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### FANEUIL HALL

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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 affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written.

ORRINT! WEICH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Kan.

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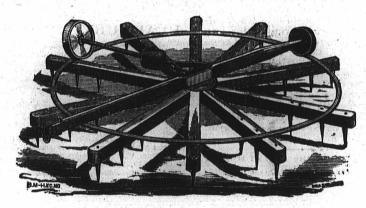
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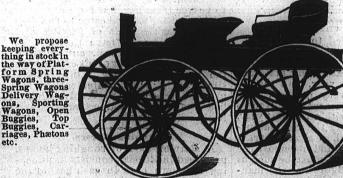
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