

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 29.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 20, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 233.

WORK AND WAIT.

Work and wait, and you will surely
Win the guerdon you desire,
If your aspirations lead you
To seek something nobler—higher,
There is room for all to labor;
They who use their brawn and brain
For a high and holy purpose
Shall not work and wait in vain.

Work and wait with hope and prayer
For God's guidance in the right,
And you shall not work in darkness,
But in His own radiant light.
Let this sacred truth assure you—
Let it in your hearts abide;
All who learn this law and keep it,
In the end are glorified.

Is your lot among the lowly—
Do the lofty pass you by
With a look of scorn or pity,
Or a blank, averted eye—
Heed them not, but work serenely
For the Master will adjust,
In the end, the balance truly,
If you have but faith and trust.

That fruition in the future
Unto which your soul aspires
N'er is reached if you are guided
But by low and base desires:
Wealth and fame and high endowments
Can not keep your heart elate
If a high and holy purpose
Teach you not to work and wait.

A SILENT WITNESS.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

The little town of Hope, lying some five miles inland from the seaport city of B—, had been in a state of most unusual excitement all day upon a certain twentieth of June, some years ago. The Good Will Bank had been robbed, and the chief clerk had been captured in the office, with the safe and private desk of the president both opened with stolen keys.

The good people of Hope were all the more indignant over the daring robbery, because Bernard Hilton, the clerk, had received much kindness from the hands of Mr. Mervin, the president. Coming to Hope a poor boy, orphaned and friendless, Mr. Mervin had given him employment, and finding him a boy of good intellect had allowed him unusual advantages for education. As he developed mentally he was promoted, till at twenty-five he occupied the position of head clerk and trusted friend as well.

And from that position he was suddenly hurled to find himself a prisoner in one of the strongest of the bank rooms, waiting for the officers to come from B— to take him there for detention and trial.

As he paced the floor up and down, driven to action by the tumult in his own heart, his temporary keeper, the bank porter, looking intently at him, said suddenly:

"Mr. Hilton, it's hard to believe you would do the like of that."
The young man stopped in his quick pacing of his temporary cell, saying abruptly:

"Do you believe it, Jerry? You have known me since I was a boy; do you believe I am a thief, and would rob the best friend I ever had?"

The man pondered, looking into the large, brown eyes fixed upon his in eager questioning. Then he cried, heartily, extending his hand:

"No, by Jaber's, I don't! It's a muddle, but you're no thief!"

"I am no thief," was the reply; "but I must bear the punishment of one."
"You'll be cleared when you are tried, please Heaven."

"No, Jerry. My word against that of Julius Mervin would be of no value. I am a friendless man, he is the son of the leading man in Hope, older by ten years than I am—a man of established position. He has schemed to ruin me, and has succeeded."

"You say he gave you the keys. He swears you were stealing from him, and sent you to the office to overhaul his private books!"

"He did! He told me some of the year's accounts were in the safe, some in his father's desk, and I was to get them all ready last night to investigate some errors in the books."

"Mr. Hilton, I'm an old man, and you've been good to me and mine, many's the time. Swear to me you didn't steal the notes they say are gone, and by my soul, I'll open the door till ye, and let ye go. You can aisy ship from B—."

"I swear it, Jerry! My hand is as honest as your own."
"Suppose thin, jist to save me," said Jerry, rapidly loosening a cord that bound Bernard Hilton's arms to his side, "ye tie me and gag me and take the keys. Ye can do it loose like so I can breathe."

Ten minutes later, in the early gray dawn,

Bernard Hilton, a free man again, was rapidly walking towards B—. Yet with his mind fully roused to the danger of his position if recaptured, he struck from the broad highway into a narrow lane, and stopped before a tiny cottage. Only two people dwelt there, the aged pastor of Hope, Mr. Selwyn, and his grandchild, Rachael.

Bernard Hilton, leaning against the gatepost and looking up at the cottage windows, thought he was bidding a silent, lifelong farewell to the only woman he had ever loved, pretty Ray Selwyn. His whole frame shook with emotion as he bowed his head a moment, hiding his pale face convulsed with grief.

There was a sound of a softly-opened door, and a swift rush of feet upon the gravelled walk, and upon the bowed head fell a little trembling hand.

"Bernard," Ray Selwyn said, and Bernard looked up to see a face as pale, eyes as heavy and sleepless as his own.

"How did you escape?" Ray panted, frightened to see him.

"They will tell you to-day," he said eagerly.

"I am on my way to B—, but I could not pass the lane. I did not hope to see you, Ray, and yet your coming out to me fills me with proud hope. You do not believe me a midnight robber, Ray?"

The girl lifted her head proudly. She was a tiny little creature, fair as a lily, and grief-stricken; but her face flushed, and her voice was clear, as she said:

"I believe it, Bernard? You must know me better than to think I doubt you!"

"Heaven bless you, Ray. I can go bravely now."

"Where?" she asked, pale and trembling again.

"I must ship as a sailor at B—. I have no money, or I would go on the Ariadne. She sails for the Cape of Good Hope this morning."

"Wait."
She was gone, returning in a moment with her hands clasping a small casket.

"Heaven smiles upon us, Bernard," she said.

"Only yesterday Uncle Ralph sent me two hundred dollars for a birthday gift, and you must take this."

She opened the casket as she spoke, and took out an old-fashioned locket set with diamonds.

"It is mine," she said, hurriedly; "a legacy from my mother's mother, and the diamonds are very pure and valuable."

"Add what I know well—that it is your sole fortune, and highly prized," said Bernard. "I cannot take your money or locket, Ray."

"You must! Think, if you are taken, what I shall suffer, Bernard. Pity me, if not yourself."

"I cannot rob you."
"You will rob me far more if you refuse me. See, it is sunrise. The ship will go. Oh, Bernard! If you love me, take these, and go."

A moment longer he hesitated; then catching Ray in his arms, he pressed his lips to hers, seized the locket and roll of notes, and turning from her, strode rapidly back to the highway again. And Ray, white as death, staggered back to her room, and sank trembling upon her knees, to pray for the safety of her lover.

The morning was still young, and the good pastor was lingering over a late breakfast, when Julius Mervin, with furious eyes and rigid, white face, burst into the dining-room. Without other word of greeting, he cried:

"Ray, have you seen that villain, Bernard Hilton, this morning?"

"Gently, gently, Julius," said the old man.

"You seem excited."
"Excited! I should think so. The thief, the ungrateful hound who has robbed my father of six thousand dollars, has escaped! We found his keeper bound and gagged, and the robber gone! He has been here. I am sure of it."

"I mean, that when you promised me six months ago to be revenged upon Bernard Hilton because I loved him and refused to be your wife, you meant what you said. You have schemed to ruin him, to supplant him. You have branded him as a thief—driven him from home! I remain here, loving him, and resolved to try what woman's wit will do towards proving him innocent. We understand each other, I think, Julius!"

As she spoke, Ray Selwyn rose from her seat, and left the room, her grandfather and cousin looking after her in as much amazement as if they had seen a lamb biting a tiger. Surely it would be but little more unnatural than this display of spirited resolution in gentle, shy Ray Selwyn.

Mr. Selwyn rose, too, and his face was stern, his voice colder, than ever Julius had known them, as he said:

"There seems some strange complication here, Julius."
"I see none, sir," was the quick answer; "my cousin is naturally angry that her promised husband has proved himself a scoundrel. And, in her anger, she is unjust. But I must bid you good morning. We may yet capture the runaway at B—."

This was the fear pressing heavily upon Ray's heart as she moved about the little cottage, busy with her duties. She had made a frank confession to her grandfather of her own share in the morning's escape, and while he regretted the deprivations the loss of her uncle's gift entailed upon her, he spoke no word of chiding.

Five long years, speeding by for some, dragging wearily for others, found the village of Hope but little changed, though there were great changes amongst the people. Mr. Selwyn at an advanced age had yielded to the call of nature, and passed peacefully to his long rest, and Ray was with her uncle Ralph, a reluctant dependent upon his bounty.

She sewed for her pocket money and clothing, greatly against her uncle's wish; but there was no opportunity for her to obtain other employment at Hope, and she could not resolve to leave the village.

Here Bernard Hilton had left her—here he would seek her if he ever returned—here his innocence must be proved! This last was the hope that made her patiently endure her life in her uncle's home, and submit passively to Julius Mervin's hated presence and attentions.

Winter was reigning with unusual severity, when one morning, Ray, seated in her own room, sewing, heard a trampling of feet in the lower hall, and a confused mingling of many voices, and at last, above all, the voice of her uncle, calling:

"Rachel! Rachel!"

She hurried down the stairs to see a shutter laid on the floor, and upon that the dead body of her cousin Julius. Her uncle—his voice full of agony, suppressed his grief by an iron will—turned to her as she approached trembling across the hall.

"His horse slipped upon the ice, Ray," he said, in a moaning cry; "can we take him to his room?"

Silently she led the way, while her uncle, leaning heavily upon her, continued:

"We have had him at the bank, with two doctors. There can be nothing done. He is dead. Oh, my son! my son!"

It was a sorrow no human power could comfort, and Ray, moving mechanically to perform necessary duties, could only offer mute sympathy, her own heart cold with horror and despair.

She had not loved her cousin, but all womanly feeling grieved over his sudden, awful call into eternity.

She was darkening the windows, pulling down the heavy curtains, stopping sometimes to caress the white head bent in sorrow by the bedside, when the undertaker came in, and whispered to her to take her uncle to another room.

"And if you could let me take out a chair or two, and table," he said, respectfully—"we would like a little more room."

"You can take the table and whatever else you wish moved to my uncle's room next this," she said, opening the door as she spoke.

"Uncle Ralph, you will come in your room with me, will you not? We will soon come back here."

The old man rose heavily and followed her. Just as they reached the larger room, the man carrying the little table let it slip, and the writing-desk upon it came crashing to the floor, breaking at every joint. The man, hastily apologizing, replaced the pieces upon the table, and hurriedly went to his task in the

chamber of death. But Ralph Mervin approached the table.

"We must take care of the papers," he said. Then he gave a cry of horror and despair that brought Ray quickly to his side. Her own lips blanched as the aged shaking hand pointed to a roll of bank notes sticking partly out of the false bottom to the desk.

"The stolen notes!" the old man cried. "I know them well? My son was the thief? Oh, Heaven, have mercy!" Even in her joy at this revelation, Ray's heart ached for the stricken father, who had sunk upon his knees beside the table, quivering in an agony of grief and horror.

She could comfort him even then as no one else could, knowing that words were vain, but offering such tender, loving sympathy, that even his crushed heart found solace in her presence.

The days of mourning were doubly sad to the bereaved father in the dreadful certainty of his son's foul treachery; but he caused a paragraph to be inserted in the leading papers of many large cities, calling upon Bernard Hilton to return to Hope, as his innocence of the crime of which he had been accused was proven, but saying nothing of the silent witness of another's guilt. And as time wore on, the old man's heart longed for the boy he had loved for so many years, the faithful clerk he had trusted so long.

June had come, when, one morning, Ray, coming to her uncle's side, her sweet face wearing a smile long a stranger there, said, softly:

"It is my birthday, Uncle Ralph, and I have a gift to show you."

She opened her hand to show, lying upon the palm, an old-fashioned locket studded with diamonds. In the months of mourning, Ralph Mervin had been told the history of the locket, so he cried, quickly:

"Bernard has come home again! Where is he?"

Came in answer to the call, Bernard Hilton came to his side, to meet his outstretched hands, and know that his welcome to his home, his old friend, and to Ray, was glad welcome for life.

There was a very quiet wedding, and the declining years of Ralph Mervin are gladdened and comforted by the love of Ray, his niece, and Bernard his adopted son.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

Here is something new in natural history. A writer describes the mocking-bird of Florida. This bird forages about singing in his neighbor's vineyard while he robs him, until the berries of the *Pride-of-China* are ripe, then he proceeds to have a regular frolic, acquires a habit of intoxication, and gets as drunk as a lord. It is curious to see a flock of these birds at this time. They become perfectly tipsy, and fly round in the most comical manner, hiccupping and staggering just like men, mixing up all sorts of songs, and interrupting each other in the most impudent manner, without any regard to the politeness and decorum that usually marks the intercourse of all well-bred society, whether of birds or men. They will fly about promiscuously, intrude on domestic relations, forget the way home, and get into each other's nests and families, just like the lords of creation. After the berries are all gone, and the yearly frolic is over, they look very penitent, make many good resolutions, join the temperance society, and never indulge again till the next season comes round, and the berries are ripe once more.

Dr. Holmes says: "Walking is a perpetual falling, with a perpetual self-recovery. It is a most complex, violent and perilous operation, which we divest of extreme danger only by continual practice from a very early period of life."

A journalist with a statistical turn has found that the London newspapers have contained in the last three years not less than one hundred and seventy-eight obituaries of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer; any of them which, he adds, is good enough for a man really dead.

When the Rocky Mountains were first visited by explorers, it was customary to call them eighteen thousand feet high—recently measurement has placed one fifteen thousand feet. There are many about fourteen thousand feet. It is somewhat remarkable how regularly this height is observed. There are twenty peaks above thirteen thousand feet, and ten about fourteen thousand feet above the sea level.

LANS., Kansas, July 17, 1876.

Young Folks' Column.

Enigmas.

We are composed of 39 letters.
Our 29, 39, 4, 13, 37, 23, 19, 7, 24, is the name of a certain branch of science.
Our 20, 12, 5, 21, 35, 8, is the name of a bird.
Our 13, 22, 18, 25, 2, 37, 16, is a wild animal.
Our 10, 22, 9, 17, is what surrounds the house.
Our 28, 37, 9, 3, is an annual plant.
Our 11, 27, 34, 33, 38, 15, 20, is the name of a boy.
Our 14, 2, 30, is a domestic animal.
Our 1, 31, 6, 36, 39, 26, 32, 3, 8, is a kind of light.
Our whole is the name and address of a firm.
MARION PETEFISH,
Boss BIDGOOD.
BELVOIR, Douglas county, July 17, 1876.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 14, 4, 11, 9, 7, is the name of a postmaster.
My 10, 2, 6, 14, is what we all have.
My 8, 15, 13, 1, 7, is the name of a boy.
My 12, 5, 3, is what my coat went do.
My whole is the name of a blue-eyed girl.
Boss BIDGOOD.
BELVOIR, Douglas county, July 17, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I will send you another puzzle:
My first if you do, you won't hit it.
My next if you do, you won't leave it.
My whole if you do, you won't guess it.
GREEN ELM, Crawford county, July 9, 1876.

Answers.

The answer to Millie Lind's enigma is "William Penn Joseph Addison de Montgomery."

A fond father sent his young hopeful of four into an adjoining room to get a book. The boy came back and said it was not there. "Yes, it is, my son," said the father, "it's on the table." The boy went back and reported again that there was no book there. The father got impatient and sent another child for the book and in the meantime the mother brought the book from a different room with the remark, "Here's your book; it was on the mantel-piece." The gentleman composed himself to read, and about ten minutes afterwards discovered young hopeful still standing by his chair and regarding him intently. As she raised his eyes the boy broke out solemnly, "Father, there's a fib about somewhere; and I didn't tell it."

Anecdotes.

'Tis a long lane that never turns, and a good mill that always does.
When a printer can't find a cap. A, why ought he to use B? Because it is the next thing to it.

An editor somewhere, writes, "If we escape the hog cholera this season, there will be a large surplus of pork next winter."

A boy in one of our public schools has written a composition on the turtle, in which he says: "A turtle is not so frisky as a man, but he can stand a hot coal on his back longer without squealing."

"Papa, did God have time to get around to all the other churches after staying to hear Mr. —'s prayer, or did he leave before it ended?" is what a Massachusetts youngster asked last Sunday after church.

A poet, after looking about over life, has come to the following conclusion:
"Oh, I wouldn't live forever—I wouldn't if I could!
But I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I would."

"And great was the fall thereof." Sister.—"Well, you know, Bobby, your eye is very inflamed; you can't go out with Tommy Brown till that speck of dust's out of it!" Bobby (anxious to be off)—"I'm all right—I know it's out now—(earnestly)—I—I think I heard it fall!"

A little Danbury girl was trying to make her doll sit up straight at the table, but she was meeting with difficulty. Finally she gave it a vigorous slap alongside of its head, and excitedly cried: "You sit up there, young lady, or not a single step shall you go with me to the Centennial!"

When Hans got bit by a big dog the other day, he said: "Don't you know de principle of homeopathy?—dot same things cure dot same ting. Vell I got bite on de outside by a dog, so I will vaccinate myself on de inside mit a sausages. Dot's de only ting pesides plenty of visky, dot vas for it some good."

A boy in a Sunday school proposed a question to be answered the Sunday following: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was 3,580,333. The Superintendent says to James: "Is that right?" "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are then?" "Twenty-six, sir."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session. W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

POMONA GRANGES.

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

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

- Marion County—Warehouse and Shipping Co. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Clr.

From Davis County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you solicit communications from different parts of the country I thought it would be proper to give you a short history of what we are doing in Davis county.

We have a County Grange in good working order, with a membership of about forty good earnest Patrons. There are also eight subordinate granges with a membership of about three hundred. The subordinate granges are in tolerable working order, but need rousing up.

We are all anxiously waiting for Master Hudson and Deputy Stevens to pay us the long looked for visit, and hope they will come prepared to stay in the county long enough to have several meetings and accomplish the much needed work of putting the granges properly on their feet once more.

We had a grand celebration of the Centennial 4th at Junction City which was the outgrowth of work commenced by the County Grange. The different orders, (Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Firemen, and several other organizations) turned out in full regalia and made a fine appearance.

It was also the intention of the Patrons to join in the procession on foot, with regalia, &c., but when they came rolling into town about sixty wagons strong, it was found impracticable, as a large number of teams had no drivers except Patrons.

Some had forgotten their regalia, and all were in a hurry to get out of the hot sun and into the grove which was a mile and a half distant—just the length of the procession, which consisted of about five thousand men, women and children.

Everything went merrily as a marriage bell, but it would take too much space in your indispensable journal to go into details, so I will close and leave your readers to imagine what good times we had.

The winter wheat harvest is about over, and the farmers are engaged in stacking. The red May wheat is very good, but the white dele is better this year. The worms injured the crops some, but it will average over twenty bushels per acre yet. Corn and all other crops look well.

Yours fraternally. G. W. M. JULY 15, 1876.

Franklin County Grange Store.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The regular quarterly meeting of the stockholders was held at Ottawa on July 8, 1876, President W. S. Hanna in the chair. Report of Auditor J. E. Barbour was read and approved. The stockholders have increased in number from 75 to 100, no single stockholder having invested over \$20, hence a large number of persons now have a moneyed interest in the store that will tend to give it success.

The amount of sales of goods was nearly \$3,000. The profits charged averaged about 12 per cent. above cost, which, after paying all the expenses of running the store—which is about \$2.75 per day—leaves a dividend of profit of about \$122 clear gain, which was added to the stock already invested by a unanimous vote of the stockholders.

It is calculated that other competing stores have put down the price of their goods at least 12 per cent. as an average since the store commenced and yet this store has undersold all other stores on a score of articles, while a very few have been sold at a trifle higher price, as some of the competitors sold at, or near cost, in order to draw custom away from the grange store while the grange store will not sell an inferior article in order to sell cheap, and marks all goods at a fair rate of profit, not caring what tricks other tradesmen may practice to bait customers.

Town trade is fast increasing, and the policy of honest, square dealing, full weights and a living rate per cent. of profit is fast convincing all laboring men that the Rochdale plan will prove a grand success, and merits their support. By issuing checks the supporters of the store will become known and next quarter they will share the profits. The Rubicon is passed, and the success of this store is now assured. Let us cheer from others in this State.

STOCKHOLDER.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I notice through your columns you are soliciting communications I thought I would drop you a few lines from this part.

Harvest is most through here, though the crop is light. Wheat and oats are badly rusted though some pieces are good. Corn is variable; the early planting is affording food while the late is not more than two feet high. Stock looks very well, though prices are very low here as elsewhere.

Our grange is still alive and in a flourishing condition. We have been trading some with Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago. We have some dead-heads among us, as others have, but they will, in time, work their way out, or come in to do some good. There is a lack of interest among the young folks. Sometimes the meetings are so dry we don't care much about going. But the last time we were up and off, and had a good time after all. So we think we will go again, as we never grow weary in well doing.

If you publish this I will try again sometime. Yours, etc., BACHELOR. TOLEDO, Kansas, July 16, 1876.

Tribute of Respect.

The following is a true and correct copy of resolutions adopted by Douglas County Pomona Grange, June 14, 1876.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to remove by death our worthy brother, R. W. Fitts, a member of the Pomona Grange, therefore.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a most worthy, upright and useful brother and citizen. Resolved, That we extend to Head Center Grange, of which he was worthy secretary, our sympathy to his afflicted relatives, our deepest sympathy in their loss and affliction.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has seen fit in his All-wise Providence to remove by death from our midst our worthy and beloved sister, M. E. Osborne, on Saturday morning June 17, 1876, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the officers and members of Lincoln Grange, No. 367, of Anderson county, Kansas, that in the death of Sister Osborne our grange has lost one of its most efficient and attentive members, the community one of its best citizens, and the church one of its ablest members.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, and condole with them in their saddest affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That our secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased sister, and also record them upon the Records of Lincoln Grange, and furnish a copy for publication to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and the newspapers of Anderson county.

E. M. MASTY, Sec'y. S. T. ROBINSON, Com. MARION BROWN, Sec'y. DANIEL MCCOLLAM, Sec'y.

The Herd Law.

MR. EDITOR:—The Herd Law is a question that seem to be exciting considerable interest in Kansas, and I must acknowledge that it is a question of importance, notwithstanding the fact that I was opposed to the adoption of such a law for long time. My eyes have been opened and I now appreciate its value to the State, and especially the more unsettled portions.

New comers in search of homes are attracted to the counties where the Herd Law is in force, realizing that it is a protection while the process of improvement is going on, and it is evident that those counties are being rapidly filled with a thrifty and prosperous population.

It would not only be much better for our stock but a great benefit to our farms if we would keep them up. Better wheat crops might be raised if it could be so arranged that the stock be allowed to run over the farmland all winter and during the early part of spring. Better crops would almost be assured if such a measure could be adopted.

Rust seems to be damaging the oats to a considerable extent in Marion township. M. MARION, Kansas, July 7, 1876.

Reply to Letter to State Lecturer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please say to the brother from Marshall county who is so anxious to have the State Lecturer visit that county that he will be busy plowing out corn and harvesting oats and flax during July, in order to earn his daily bread. That there is not sufficient means in the treasury of the State Grange to pay expenses already incurred, and it was only through the liberality of the brethren that the last trip was prolonged. The spirit is willing but greenbacks are contracting. As to where and when I am to go, unless at the expense of the granges visited, please address Master Hudson. Meanwhile feed the brethren on grange food by getting them to subscribe for and read the SPIRIT, deal with the State agent, and compel success by going to work in the grange yourselves. W. S. HANNA.

Franklin County Grange Notes.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We see you request notes of grange doings on postal cards, etc. Wolf Creek Grange never fails to have a meeting on each Friday night. They are regular old business every time.

Twilight Grange is the banner grange on the county store, and has invested about \$120. Even the women take stock. Most of the granges are now discussing the questions of finance. The great majority are for greenbacks and want more of them.

The regular meeting of the County Grange takes place on Tuesday, August 8th, while the officers hold a drill meeting to prepare for conferring the Fifth degree at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, July 29th, 1876. The other granges can speak for themselves, but by this you see we are neither dead nor sleeping.

Emory Green Grange, last fall, was in despair as to whether they would live or die. They held some open meetings, secured grange speakers, took grange papers, invested money in grange stores, got up feasts, and soon initiated a dozen members, and is now one of the most flourishing granges in the country. Truly, the gods help those who help themselves.

Franklin Grange, No. 22, has started a library, has a subscription list out for an organ, holds an open meeting on Saturday night, July 29th, at which they discuss the question: Resolved, That the co-operative business feature of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is of greater importance than all other features combined. The Grange Ventilator will be read by W. S. Hanna, and music and singing will be sandwiched in between.

Letter from Bro. Everett.

Colorado Patrons are thankful for the timely assistance rendered by the Patrons of Kansas in their hour of need. The following is a copy of a letter from Bro. M. N. Everett, Treasurer of the Colorado State Grange, to J. A. Cramer of this city: DENVER, COL., July 8, 1876.

J. A. CRAMER—Dear Sir and Bro.:—I have received two or three postal cards from you, but have been so busy with my farming, and writing, as Treasurer of the State Grange, and answering letters from Kansas, that I have been unable to find time to write to you.

My crops are looking first rate. We have worked hard for them, and they do look promising. I arrived here on the 15th of May, and distributed grain to the needy farmers, and all were pleased with the success with which I had met, and thanked me kindly, and when I saw so many fields looking green and nice that without the aid of the generous Patrons and others of Kansas, must have been idle, and heart leaped for joy, and I thanked God as I never did before. May God bless the generous donors, one and all, who lent willing aid in this our time of need. I suppose you saw the thanks of our grange in the Colorado Farmer, and I can assure you they were heartfelt and sincere.

JAS. P. FOSTER, Sec'y. W. H. T. WAKEFIELD, Com. WM. MILLS.

We received twelve or thirteen car loads of grain, and I assure you it helped this country wonderfully. One brother from Rocky Mountain Grange, with an overflowing heart, thanked me for sixty acres of wheat. You will recollect seeing my orchard when you were here. Well, I had almost given up in despair of ever raising fruit here. My orchard was doing well until the winter of 1873-4, which was the hardest winter on trees of all kinds ever known in this State. Thousands of fruit trees, many of the choke-cherries and even the cottonwoods and pines dying that winter. Mine, however, went through very well, but for two months they were kept nearly stripped of foliage, and the young shoots killed very badly the next winter. In the summer of 1875 the grasshoppers were bad on them all the season, and they had three different times, and three-fourths of all the fruit trees succumbed. Still my trees seemed to have some life left, but I did not expect to see them leave out again. So imagine my surprise and thankfulness on arriving home to find my orchard in full bloom and looking fine. My loss is only twenty-five trees, and I have left three hundred apple, twenty-five cherry, and half as many pear and plum trees, all in good condition, and it is said to be the finest orchard in the State north of the divide.

Hurray for Colorado, the Switzerland of America! Hurray for the Rocky Mountains—the grand Centennial State! May she continue to prosper for a hundred years to come as she has for the last fifteen years. Yours- fraternally, M. N. EVERETT.

ness of the committee seems to be the auditing of accounts in the secretary's office, it will be matter of surprise that they do not assemble nearer to the work.

The Grange Reviving.

Under the above heading the Sacramento Record-Union writes at length concerning the difficulties which the order has surmounted, and notes the indications of victory in the following words:

Under all these circumstances, and through all these trials and troubles, the honest and thinking members of the order saw the silver lining to the overhanging cloud, and maintained and proclaimed the resurrection of the order, and the final securing to the farmers every reasonable and honest benefit and advantage the order was designed to secure. Such members had never looked upon the Grange as a medium to personal or political advancement, they never entered into secretings or cabals to secure them, but had steadily and quietly stood for the purity and honesty of the order, not only towards its members and itself, but towards all other classes. These members maintained that political advantages, either collectively or to individuals, were not among the objects of the order, and political ambitions must not be gratified through the instrumentality of the grange. That while the social and educational sides of the order were very necessary and important, the key to great success must be looked for in the mutual confidence and mutual co-operation of the members in business matters. But the reasonable anticipations and reasonable expectations only must be encouraged and promised. We are glad to note that these ideas are at length triumphing, and that as a consequence a reviving spirit is abroad in the land, and a returning spirit of confidence and hope is supplanting the lukewarmness that lately prevailed. The granges have been offered with more moderate and more competent men, the ritual principles and purposes of the order are more fully understood and more uniformly and with a better spirit carried out, and the order has a stronger and more permanent hold on the good sense of the members than at any previous period in history. The timber for the building which the farmers of this part of the country have planned, has been seasoned, and all the shaly and snowy pieces rejected, and the permanent building will soon be erected.

Room for Work.

C. W. Westlake, writing to the Journal of Agriculture on the subject of economy, says: We are emphatically a nation under bonds, or a commonwealth so frenzied that every species of property is under heavy mortgage for our National, State, Municipal and county and individual debts. And now I desire to impress upon you a most serious and alarming condition, and our condition is hourly becoming more critical. Take for example a few of our commercial cities, beginning at home with our own St. Louis, the debt of which in 1870 was \$5,500,000 to-day \$16,500,000. Chicago also had her debt quadrupled her debt, Philadelphia, the famous city of brotherly love, has doubled her debt, but we hope that the big show will enable her to pay out. Alleghany City has increased in a ratio of 500 per cent. Without giving minute detail, as I have before me two lists of the amounts of indebtedness of the principal cities of the nation, our debt is approximately about as follows: National debt, \$2,200,000,000; the State indebtedness, \$455,000,000; the county indebtedness is \$225,000,000; the whole municipal debt of the nation is about \$690,000,000; add to this an amount of \$249,000,000, which amounts to a total of a public debt of \$3,819,000,000; then add to this the almost incalculable, individual indebtedness, and the heart sickens, the mind reels, the muscles relax, and a lethargy settles in the countenance of the honest yeoman, for he sees now forced and fastened upon him the manacles of the financial tyranny that are not likely to be broken.

Brother Patrons, the foregoing exhibit is a fearful one, and consequently the exultant cry that we so frequently hear from the besotted politician, that we are a free people and living under the best government in the world, is an enormous and a most direful delusion. We are not people on the earth, and but for our vast natural resources, and the indomitable energy of our people, we would have been ground to powder. The consequence of the financial policy of the country is, that a vast money aristocracy is marshaling in the land, and they call the whole real estate of the country. Visit the cities of the west and you will everywhere find enormous sums of money to loan on real estate security. This surplus capital has been gathered into the vaults of eastern capitalists in the last 12 years. Twenty years ago a millionaire was one of the financial aristocracy as pigeons in Texas. After carefully reading this exhibit of our national and individual responsibilities, I hope that no sensible Patriot will be found so infatuated, that he will close his eyes to the imminence of our danger, "toss his ready cap in air" and hurrah for the party. The party in power are already blinded us that the offices of trust and profit are filled with thieves and Shylocks.

Economy then is the watchword of the Patriot, it must be inaugurated at home. It must be incorporated in our political platform, it must be administered in at least non-partisan doses to all aspirants for official position.

National Grange.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in speaking of the last meeting of the National Grange executive committee, says: The executive committee of the National Grange was in session last week at the secretary's office in this city. The chief business together four times each year, and requires the presence also of the master and treasurer, seems to be to do just what might as well have been done by the grange itself, but in its blindness it has required this expensive gathering to audit the quarterly accounts of its bonded officials. The National Grange has placed itself by listening to the demagoguism of its trimmers, whose purpose certainly must have been personal popularity, the best friends of the order will rejoice if the investigating committee shall find the receipts audited to defray the expenses of the committee. The members of the order are reaping no benefit from the national head commensurate with the expense of it, and if matters are not mended, if the assembled wisdom can do no more for the members than was done in its last meeting, it will greatly surprise us if there is not called for a reorganization of the institution. We have ascertained and still believe that there is in the grange the element that can be of the greatest benefit to the farmer; but, as managed, the good has only been accomplished by the local granges, the National and State Granges being expensive figureheads.

The National Grange left it with its executive committee to arrange the time and fix the place for its next session, and it is announced that they have selected the 15th of November as the time, and Chicago as the place. This will be a great surprise to the members, as it was thought that when an expenditure so much money to select headquarters, the National Grange would be a settled, fixed and permanent institution. But the committee has, by this action, given it the true gipsy character again, and no more can be expected than might come from a roving band of pleasure seekers.

The books and papers, secretary's office and all the fixtures of the National Grange are located in Louisville, and the wisdom of holding its meetings elsewhere falls to appear. As well might the National Congress hold its next session in San Francisco. It will not do to point to the fact that other societies hold their meetings in different places, for these have not undertaken the management of business institutions or co-operative enterprises.

The next meeting of the National Grange executive committee will be held in Philadelphia on the 3d day of October. As the only business of the committee seems to be the auditing of accounts in the secretary's office, it will be matter of surprise that they do not assemble nearer to the work.

The Ohio Business Agency.

We are aware that, owing to failure of crops last year, money is scarce, and that these offers are hard to resist, as many of the implements, etc., are those we have been accustomed to use. But their offers should be rejected, even if they should be willing to give us their goods free this season. They only desire to break the hold the order has gained on the commercial world.

Judging from the partial support the business agency has received, we believe that, with the full support of the entire membership of the order, its system of direct trade for cash on delivery will be a fixed fact, and the day will not be far distant when every Patron will deliver his products directly to the consumer, and go to the manufacturer with his card and purchase at lowest prices any implement or machine wanted. This, however, cannot be accomplished when a portion of our number, to please their own whims, will deal with the outside trade. Nothing short of a re-organization, it rests with you whether we shall be united or divided. We are glad to say that it is less work this year to get Patrons to make purchases through grange channels than before. This has been accomplished by showing the difference between direct purchase and purchase through the grange. In the former nothing has to be paid for humbuggery, as all implements and machinery sold through the grange channels were disposed of on their merits, and when found not to be first class, or not to do good work, were returned, and purchase money refunded promptly, and a discount to purchaser.—W. H. HILL, Business Agent O. S. G.

Another reason for the perpetuation of the grange is the intermingling of its members in social intercourse—the interchange of opinions not only in agricultural matters, but upon all topics of general interest. From a social point of view it would seem to be of the greatest orders of the United States, the most perfectly organized. Mothers, wives and daughters are a part of the organization. I claim this to be the great social perfection of the Order. This feature not only gives tone to the order, but brings into it a fascination, a pleasurable attachment that could not be otherwise supplied. We cannot place too great stress on this feature of our order. Wives, mothers and daughters are all interested in our welfare and progress. Their advice is for our advancement; their good wishes are for our prosperity. The influence of their presence as a part of our organization is not to be overestimated.—Pacific Rural Press.

Favorable reports come from the order in Michigan. Albusd Grange has a new hall, 20x40 feet, two stories, the lower one for a store room. Hillsdale Pomona is very prosperous. The master wants two hundred blank applications. They have a life insurance company organized in connection with the Grange. A committee of the State Grange report that they can get little reduction on railroad fares, but that they find the best accommodations at the Patrons' Encampment, Philadelphia. Brigewater Grange is in good running order, and is trying to work into co-operation.—Prairie Farmer.

Robert Duckworth, secretary of the Ohio State Council of the Sovereigns of Industry, sends to the Bulletin the following figures of the Rochdale store for 1875: Share capital, \$2,141,871; loan capital, \$60,470; amount of goods sold, \$1,528,886. The net profit, after paying all expenses and appropriating \$4,750 to the educational fund, was \$190,000. The society has now seventeen branch stores and nearly nine thousand members. The population of Rochdale is about 75,000.

Grange Notes.

Shiloh Grange, of Titus county, Texas, has just erected a grange tannery, and will in future make leather for home consumption and for sale.

Some of the hearers of the Iowa State Grange lecturer's address in Cossuth county said they felt "six inches taller." It is a fine thing to have a lecturer that can draw the people out so.

The Patrons of Dickinson county are building a fine large elevator. The Chronicle, in speaking of it, says: "The Patrons' elevator is rapidly approaching completion. It is the best elevator in this part of the State."

The Patrons of Florin county, Cal., have established a box factory and a fruit growers' association, and are to establish this summer a blacksmith shop, an express office, a telegraph office, hay shipping yard, lumber yard, and a general commission house to ship their products.

Kansas State News.

THEY pay \$5 per ton, for bones, at Hays city.

THE Independence Courier says that Montgomery county is literally packed with immigrants.

THE Methodists are making extensive preparations to hold a camp meeting near Salina, commencing on the 25th inst.

CAPT. W. B. GEORGE, of Allen county, an old and prominent citizen, died last week at his home in Salem township.

MISS JENNIE PICKELL, has been appointed to fill the unexpired term in the office of county superintendent in Allen county.

THE prospect for a big corn crop in Pottawatomie county was never so promising since its settlement. So says the Times.

THE Greenback Club of Columbus, Kan., have pledged themselves to support Peter Cooper for President. Of course they have.

L. B. GARLINGHOUSE recently shipped to Cincinnati from Topeka, 270 dozen brooms, made by himself from stock raised on his farm.

GEORGE THAYER, of Paola, has the contract for furnishing the lumber necessary in the building going on at the asylum at Oswatomie.

JOHN TANNER, a young man who was wounded by a sky rocket on the Fourth, in Cherokee county, died last Tuesday from the effects of the injury.

REPORTS from nearly every quarter in Kansas come to us daily with the cheering tidings that we have this year a bountiful crop of almost every thing that the soil can produce.

AN Atchison girl says it is no worse to encircle a lady's waist with your arm in a ball room, than to hug your friend's sister on the back stairs. No worse? why its not as good!

A JUDGMENT of fifty dollars was obtained in Charles township, Greenwood county, lately, against a farmer who opened a fence around the field of a neighbor and let a lot of cattle into the enclosure.

THE Patrons of Anderson county are making arrangements to establish a co-operative store at the city of Garnett. A meeting will be held on the last Saturday of July to perfect a permanent organization.

ATCHISON has had another sensation. The young and handsome wife of Mr. E. P. Ransin becoming too intimate with a number of good looking chaps, is denounced by the husband, and departs with one of her favorites.

SOLOMON township in Saline county contains 5,555 acres of improved land, 779 under fence, 3,275 acres in wheat, 343 1-2 acres in rye, 1,592 1-2 acres in corn, 190 1-2 acres in barley, 141 1-2 acres oats, 11 acres in buckwheat, 63 acres in potatoes, 2 1-3 acres in sorghum and 190 acres in Hungarian.

A SON of Mr. Rose, living four miles north-east of La Cygne, aged about twelve or fourteen years, was thrown from a horse, with plow harness on, and his feet becoming fastened in the harness he was literally kicked to pieces, all the flesh being stamped and torn from his limbs. He was dead before being loosed from the horse.

THE Peabody Gazette notices the arrival there of some valuable imported blooded stock, consigned to the Messrs. Crane. Among the animals we notice two cows of the "Duchess" strain, for which the gentlemen named paid \$21,000 and \$26,000 respectively. Both heavy with calf. The main object of the purchase was to secure a "Duke" bull.

THE Columbus Courier has this about apples: "Mr. I. B. Taylor, living seven miles southeast of this city, has apples growing in his orchard that on the 30th day of June, measured in diameter, 3 1/4 inches, and in circumference, 9 1/2 inches. These apples are not ripe yet and if any one else in this county can report as good showing, let them come forward."

THE Miami Republican tells the following on a certain smart delegate to the Fort Scott convention: "During the recess of the convention for supper, he, with two others, got a carriage and drove through the suburbs of the city. The party passed an old house on one of the principal streets, numbered in tin letters, '712.' 'Lord,' remarked the delegate, 'that is an old house—built in '712!' This in dead earnest."

THE Troy Chief credits a good one to Senator Martindale while at Cincinnati as a delegate. It says that during the skirmishing prior to the assembling of the convention, the Kansas delegation was visited by a party from Kentucky, who were anxious to secure the support of our delegates for Bristow. Said Martindale: "Will you give us some reasons why Bristow would be a stronger candidate than Blaine, or any of the others?" The spokesman proceeded to give his reasons, and among other things said, that if Bristow was nominated, he believed that he would carry Kentucky. "That's enough," interrupted Martindale; "I'll be d—d if I ever vote for any man that can carry Kentucky!" The Bristowites left in disgust.

THE Atchison Champion of Saturday says: "Yesterday morning at about six o'clock James McNew was caught between two freight cars in the St. Joseph yards of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road, the link passing through his body, passing in the right side and coming out at the left. The drawheads coming together took out a large piece of the flesh in the back. The entrails were strewn about on the ground and his body presented a horribly mangled aspect. He was taken to his home on Sixth between Farron and Robideaux streets, where every attention was paid him by his friends and the railroad company. The case was given up by the doctors, and the unfortunate young man died at four o'clock in the afternoon."

THE Abilene Chronicle tells the following: "On Wednesday evening Mr. O. Hall, while driving a cow, met with what might have been a serious accident, but fortunately, no damage was done. In the south part of town is a well that has been abandoned for several years, and the sunflowers have so grown up around it as completely hide it from view. Into this well the cow fell, and Hall and his pony fell on top of the cow. There was lively kicking for a little time, but Mr. H. was not seriously injured and managed to get out and soon assistance was obtained and the pony and the cow taken out, and neither man, pony or cow was much injured."

THE Emporia Ledger says: "Leonard, a little son of George Waite, of Emporia, was quite severely injured by a cow on Wednesday morning. The boy was standing watching his father trying to put a calf in a pen, when the cow rushed at him and pinned him against the stable, one of her horns on each side of him. Then backing away, he fell forward, the cow catching him on her horns and tossing him. One of her horns struck him on the temple, making an ugly gash, from which the blood flowed profusely. After throwing the boy up the second time, the father caught the cow and prevented her from doing his son further injury. The boy was unconscious for some time."

LAST week's issue of the Lyon county papers contained the following, which seems to be a bad thing for one of their Christian churches:

To all whom it may concern:—This is to certify that John Miller, who has been preaching for the Christian brethren in this part of Kansas is guilty of repeated acts of adultery, and is unworthy the respect of the faithful brethren in Christ. We have withdrawn fellowship from him, and deem it our duty to publish him to the world. He is about fifty-four years old, is five and a half feet high, red face, Roman nose, coarse sandy hair and beard.

Done by order of the Church of Christ, worshipping at Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, June 10, 1876.

R. S. TWEEDY,
S. E. G. HOLT,
R. S. FLEMING,
G. A. FLEMING,
A. H. BRITTON,

In acting on the above named matter, the Christian Church of Emporia, decided as follows:—Inasmuch as John Miller had never virtually moved his membership from this church, we concur in the action of the brethren near Hartford, and ordered, that these facts and the above report be published in the Christian Standard, with request for Christian papers to copy, and also that it be published in the Lyon county papers.

Done by order of the Christian Church of Emporia, the 2d day of July, 1876.
LEW WOOD, Clerk.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

Beware of Imitations.

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

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S Liver Pills a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Lawrence, Kansas.



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

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

SEND 25c. to G. E. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

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



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

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

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

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



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

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

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

SEED

SWEET POTATOES!

Yellow and Red

NANSEMOND.

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CABBAGE PLANTS

In their season,

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

Address, D. G. WATT & SON,

5-tf P. O. Box 874, Lawrence, Kans.

BEEES! BEEES! BEEES!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey,

THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

BEEES AND HONEY

The Kansas Apiary,

HALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

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

C. E. Dallas,

Baldwin, Kansas.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 144 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, & C.

THE CLIMAX



MOWER & REAPER,

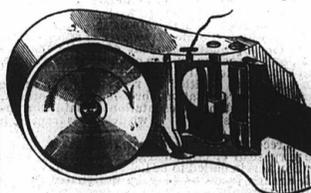
Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO.,

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

The "New American" Sewing Machine

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



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

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOMMODATIONS

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.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDNER, - - - EMPORIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 187

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

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

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...

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the resumption of the currency...

Second—We believe that 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...

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

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hevers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations...

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency...

INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the State of Kansas will be held in Representative Hall in the city of Topeka, on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, at the hour of 11 a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to wit:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and five Electors.

All counties entitled to representation in the House of Representatives for 1876, and no others, will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows, to wit: Two delegates from each representative district.

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention hereinafter called, be held at Lawrence, on Tuesday, July 25, 1876, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be voted for by the electors of the District at that evening's meeting.

It is also recommended that in addition to the delegates herein provided for, one alternate be elected for each delegate. U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n. J. H. MOSS, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT REFORM DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the Second Congressional District of the State of Kansas, will be held at Lawrence, on Tuesday, July 25, 1876, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be voted for by the electors of the District at the evening's meeting.

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, be held in the respective districts, on Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1876.

It is also recommended that one alternate for each delegate be selected at the same time. By order of committee. U. F. SARGENT, } Com. J. T. STEVENS, }

INDEPENDENT REFORM CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Independent Reform Party of Douglas county will be held at the court house, on Saturday, July 22d, at 10 o'clock p. m. of that day, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates from each representative district to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Lawrence, July 25th; also two delegates and two alternates from each representative district to attend the State Convention to be held at Topeka, July 27th.

All friends of the Greenback cause are earnestly requested to be present and participate in the proceedings. By order of the County Central Committee. TURNER SAMPSON, Chairman.

FROM MASTER HUDSON.

ED. SPIRIT:—We reached home the last day of June, from our trip through the northeastern counties of our State. We found a large number of letters awaiting answer. Have just finished that work, and now desire through the SPIRIT to say a word to our good brothers and sisters throughout the State.

During the month of June we visited twelve counties, and notwithstanding the very busy season with farmers, our meetings were generally well attended, and a considerable zeal and earnestness manifested by the good Patrons and citizens who attended those meetings. The order is gaining in substantial strength in every county visited, and the old cry that the "grange is a failure" is now seldom heard. We predict that during the next twelve months there will be more initiations into our order in Kansas than have been altogether, up to this time. Our farmers are beginning to see the need of co-operation. They feel and realize that

something is wrong. That a load has been placed upon their shoulders they are unable to bear, and if continued must soon crush them. They are over-taxed and over-worked. They are overwhelmed with debts, both public and private. They are being cheated out of a large per cent. of the profits on their labor. They have been deceived and robbed by the monied kings and monopolies that have combined against them. They have been submitting meekly to a system of injustice and oppression, in the vain hope that a change for the better would soon come, but patience has ceased to be a virtue; the scales are now falling from their eyes, and they are beginning to see their true condition, and are earnestly enquiring for means of escape from the calamities that are upon them. All seem to agree that the agricultural and laboring classes must be more united; that they must co-operate together—not simply to effect prices of products and supplies, but to protect themselves, their interests and their rights, from the usurpations and oppressions of organized capital now menacing them.

They are seemingly just beginning to comprehend the great object and mission of the grange movement. Early prejudices are giving way. Labor, thought and investigation of our principles and purposes are revealing the fact that the work of the grange is not all ceremonial. Nor does it stop with the attainment of the social and benevolent advantages. These are valuable in their places and must not be neglected, but Patrons will see a broader field for their labors, and will not weary in their work therein, until the rights of labor are respected and protected by the law-making power, and equal justice secured to all, the last shackle removed, and the great agricultural industry of the country permitted to rise out of her degradation, free and untrammelled.

Our Patrons are just beginning to realize the magnitude of the undertaking and are earnestly engaging in the work. They now see that they have been impatiently clamoring for results, and yet had neglected to put necessary causes into operation. They who would receive benefits must work for them. Heaven's law is that honest bread can only be secured by honest toil. Direct financial benefits, so earnestly desired, may be obtained—in fact are within easy reach of every Patron, but to secure them a personal effort must be made. This our Patrons and farmers are now beginning to learn, and are turning their attention to systematic co-operation, hence in every locality we have been, we found co-operation the absorbing theme among farmers, and here and there all over the States are springing up co-operative stores, warehouses, grain elevators, cheese factories, &c., and as these enterprises have been generally successful, (although many have started with but little capital), and will be almost universally so if properly managed, and patronized by the Patrons themselves. The results will be so satisfactory to parties interested that the system must recommend itself to the favorable consideration of all farmers and laboring people, and we predict that within ten years the farmers of America will have and control the most gigantic co-operative association on the face of the earth, through which they will save to themselves hundreds of millions of dollars each year. This saving will soon change balances in our favor, remove the load of debt we are now carrying, make us more independent and plucky, give us more influence and favor as a class, and as a natural result, every other legitimate interest will be benefited, our country prosperous, and all classes contented and happy.

We found in northern Kansas a nice country, rich soil, well improved farms, and an intelligent, social, and hospitable people; and if the farmers there are not independent and prosperous, the fault is not in the climate or soil, for these are all that could be desired, nor can it be charged to providence, for an abundant harvest is just ready to be gathered. Indeed, she seems to have been partial to this section of our State, making it a very garden of Eden in beauty and fertility. No! the cause must be looked for in some other direction. But can it be that these farmers are in debt? We answer yes, and hundreds of their homes are mortgaged, and owners

struggling against high interest, high taxes, and a most corrupt system of commerce and exchange, with this against them the contest is unequal, and must result in the financial ruin of a large majority of those thus involved.

We admit this to be an unpleasant picture, yet it is true, and one that is being held to the astonished gaze of the farmers throughout this broad land, and it will continue to grow more horrid and hideous, until the farmers and laboring men of America, by one bold, united and determined effort, free themselves from the unjust burthens that have been placed upon them.

We traveled west on this trip as far as Clay county. Here harvest coming on, the farmers were too busy to come out, so we countermanded our appointments in Clay and Davis counties, intending to return to those counties about the last of August. We returned home by way of Kansas City, stopping a short time with Bro. A. T. Stewart, our State agent. We found him perfectly absorbed in his business, but what he is doing and how he does it, and what are your relations and duties to that agency, I will tell in another letter. M. E. HUDSON.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Class Legislation—Unjust Distribution—Under Consumption—Over Production—Texts for Working Men.

[Correspondence Indianapolis Sun.]

John Stuart Mill in his works on Political Economy, (pages 98 and 99, Vol. 1, and 106 and 110, vol. 2), says: "When these writers speak of the supply of these commodities as out-running the demand, it is not clear which of the two elements of demand they have in view—the desire to possess or the means of purchase, whether their meaning is that there are, in such cases, more consumable products in existence than the public desire to consume, or merely more than it is able to pay for. * * * It is evident enough that produce seeks a market for produce, and that there is wealth in the country with which to purchase all the wealth in the country, but those who have the means may not have the wants, and those who have the wants may not have the means. A portion, therefore, of the commodities produced may be unable to find a market from the absence of means and they who have the desire to consume, and the want of desire in those who have the means."

As long as there was a single want unsatisfied (which material objects could supply) of any individual, the labor of the community could be turned to the production of something capable of supplying that want. "Are we to suppose that the laboring classes have their wants perfectly satisfied, and go on laboring from mere habit? Until this is the case, until the working classes have also reached the point of satiety, there will be no want of demand for the produce of capital, however rapidly it may be accumulated; since, if there is nothing else for it to do, it can always find employment in producing the necessities or luxuries of the laboring class.

"Increased accumulation and increased production might, rigorously speaking, continue until every laborer had every indulgence of wealth consistent with continuing work." And when they, too, have no further desire for necessities and luxuries, they would take the benefit of any further advance of wages by diminishing their work; so that over-production, which then for the first time would be a possible idea, could not even then take place in fact, for want of laborers. Thus in whatever manner the question is looked at even though we go to the extreme verge of possibility, to invent a supposition favorable to it, the theory of over-production implies an absurdity.

Thus the limit to wealth is never deficiency of consumers, but the producers and of productive powers. "The new capital were it duly shared would raise up a demand for its own produce. * * * What is most economically needed is a better distribution. * * * The actual producers have been slaves, compelled to produce as much as force could extort from them, and to consume as little as the self-interest of the actual very slender humanity of the taskmasters would permit. (102) * * * One may be permitted to doubt whether, except among the poor themselves, that there has ever been in any class of society, a sincere

and earnest desire that wages should be high. Nearly all who are not laborers themselves, are employers of labor, and are not sorry to get the commodity cheap. (461) * * * All privileged and powerful classes, as such, have used their power in the interest of their own selfishness, and have indulged their self-importance in despising those who were, in their estimation, degraded by being under the necessity of working for their benefit. I do not affirm that what always has been must always be, or that human improvements have no tendency to correct the intensely selfish feelings engendered by power; but though the evil may be lessened, it cannot be eradicated until the power itself is withdrawn." (343).

Adam Smith, in the "Wealth of Nations," page 86, says: "No society can be flourishing and happy of which the far greater part are poor and miserable. It is but equity, besides, that they who feed, clothe and lodge the whole body of the people should have such a share of the produce of their own labor as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed and lodged."

John Ruskin, in "Unto this Last," eloquently discourses on the cause of over-production as follows: "The prosperity of any nation is in exact proportion to the quantity which it spends in obtaining and employing the means of life. Observe, I say, obtaining and employing; that is to say, not merely producing but wisely distributing and consuming. * * * For as consumption is the end and aim of production, so life is the end and aim of consumption. There is no wealth but life.

The art of making yourself rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbors poor.

"Since the essence of wealth consists in power over men, will it not follow that the nobler and more in number the persons are over whom it has power the greater the wealth? Perhaps it may even appear, after some consideration, that the persons themselves are the wealth.

"Any given accumulation of wealth may be indicative, on the one hand, of faithful industries, progressive energies, and productive ingenuities, or, on the other hand, it may be indicative of mortal luxuries, merciless tyranny and ruinous chicanery. Some treasures are heavy with human tears as an ill-stored harvest with untimely rain; and some gold is brighter in sunshine than it is in substance. One mass of money is the outcome of action which has annihilated ten times as much in the gathering of it. Such and such strong hands have been paralyzed, as if they had been numbered by nightshade. So many strong men's courage broken; so many productive operations hindered. That which seems to be wealth may in verity be only the gilded index of far-reaching ruin. And the mistake of the best men through generation after generation has been that great one of thinking to help the poor by almsgiving and by preaching of patience or of hope, and by every other means emollient and consolatory, except the one thing God orders for them—justice. But this justice, with its accompanying holiness or helpfulness, being, even by the best men, denied in its trial time, is by the mass of men hated wherever it appears."

In a country of almost boundless extent, with every variety of soil and production, that only require the labor and skill of willing hands, to feed and clothe the world, why is it that miserable, homeless men, careworn mothers and hungry, half-clad children are begging in vain for the privilege to produce and live? Why is it that the laborer—the producer of all wealth—is, hungry and ragged, prostrate at the feet of the capital which he created, begging an equality with beasts of burden—the privilege to earn a bare subsistence? Why is it, in fine, that the millions are being pauperized, and made slaves to the pampered drones, who are gathering in the spoils, and reveling in every luxury and dissipation that ingenuity can devise or vice suggest, besides accumulating a mountain of wealth to prey upon the labor of generations to come?

The non-producing drones of the money power have for centuries made or dictated all laws relating to finance, taxation, and by a system of monopolies, subsidies, exclusive privileges, and class legislation in general they (by

deed, and by private, public and corporate debts due them) are the real legal owners of the accumulated debt of the world—the surplus products of centuries of toil and suffrage of the happy millions whom they hold in bondage. We have built palatial mansions for these autocratic drones while we ourselves are homeless. We have clothed him in the finest of cloth, and his wife and daughters in silks, laces, and satin, while we ourselves are in rags. We have filled his larder with all the luxuries that labor can produce, while we ourselves are begging for bread. We have encircled the globe with the iron bands of railroads, and equipped them with palace coaches while we are but tramps. We have constructed canals, built magnificent steamers, and spanned the ocean with electric cables, but we own them not. We have dug into the bowels of the earth, solved the mysteries of the mighty deep, explored the jungles of the earth, and braved the miasmi of tropic heat, and fierce blasts of arctic cold, in search of jewels, furs and precious stones, but we own them not.

The primary cause of concentration of wealth is class legislation. Mill, Gladstone, Peel, Jefferson, Calhoun and other eminent statesmen say that bank paper money is, in the words of Jackson, a "gratuity and exclusive privilege to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful," and to maintain in the language of Mill, "that this gain should be obtained for the nation at large is both practicable and desirable." But the political economist of the Jay Gould school—those honest men of the money power who mail steal, public land steal, Pacific railroad second mortgage steal, gold bill of 1869 steal—call them lunatics and repudiators, and demand the extension and perpetuation of that subsidized syndicate of the money power, the national bank system—a powerful political machine, representing hundreds of thousands of stock holders, and hundreds of millions of dollars of capital.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Missouri train robbers have not been heard from. Sam. Lappin is still roaming about seeking for a safe refuge from the bloodhounds of justice.

Ion. Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, who represented Ohio in the U. S. Senate just previous to the war, died at his residence on the 19th inst.

General B. F. Butler contradicts in the Herald of this morning, the report that he has withdrawn from the congressional canvass, in Massachusetts.

A report has been generally circulated stating that Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief who attacked Gen. Custer, on the Little Big Horn, was killed in that battle.

Anna Johnson, a woman living in the northern part of Leavenworth, was murdered on Monday night, on the Government Reservation. Her body was found this morning with the head beaten into a jelly. Louis Eartewin has been arrested, but it is not known whether or not he is guilty.

General George F. Crook, commanding the United States troops now in the Indian country so recently the scene of a fearful slaughter, and the death of General Custer, has at last been heard from, and it seems that he is busy planning an attack against Sitting Bull's warriors. General Crook in the following dispatch states that he has no doubt but that he can whip the Indians. We give his views on the subject: Camp on Goose Creek, Wyo., July 12, via Fortman the 15th. My last information from Red Cloud agency was that the Cheyennes had left there to reinforce the enemy in my front. As this takes away all disturbing elements from that section, I have availed myself of the Lieutenant General's permission and ordered eight companies of the Fifth cavalry, under Col. Merritt, to join me at this point. The best information I can get from my front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one. Although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force the victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it better to defer the attack until the Fifth cavalry gets here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. The hostile Indians are, according to my advice, encamped on the Little Horn, near the mountains, and will probably remain there until my reinforcements come up. I received a dispatch from Gen. Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability. (Signed) GEO. F. CROOK, Brigadier General.

The following dispatch was received at Chicago yesterday, from Fort Laramie: A courier arrived from Red Cloud's agency, reports that on the 16th inst. Merritt intercepted the 800 Cheyennes and scouts, who had left the agency to join the hostile bands against Crook and drove them back to the agency. Signed, TOWNS END.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent " " .50

City and Vicinity.

Two weeks from to-day (Thursday) is the time set for giving the Cantata of Esther in Liberty Hall.

We are in receipt of the Kansas City Exposition premium list for 1876. The premiums aggregate \$20,000. The Exposition will be open to the public from September 18th to 23d, both inclusive.

We have been presented with a copy of the last issue of the Kansas Pacific Homestead, and find it to be a valuable publication, containing many items of interest to those contemplating the purchase of lands in Kansas.

It is with pleasure that we again present to our readers on the 8th page of the SPIRIT, a fac simile of Hammerslough, the great clothier of Kansas City. Mr. Hammerslough has informed us that he can sell anything in his line (he keeps a large stock constantly on hand) as cheap as any of the Eastern houses.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement on the 8th page, of Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City. Being personally acquainted with this firm, we do not hesitate to say to our friends: "When you want a new wagon, buggy, plow, cultivator, threshing machine, in fact, anything that pertains to the farm, try Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen of Kansas City."

Messrs. G. W. E. Griffith & Co. have established a land agency in this city with their office on the southwest corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, and invite the farmers of this vicinity to bring specimens of agricultural productions for display in their spacious rooms to visitors from abroad who may call.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, was held on Saturday last, at Griesa's Grove, about four miles northwest of Lawrence. Owing to the great pressure of work in the harvest fields, the meeting was not as well attended as usual.

INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of Eva and Frank Purcell, who left the vicinity of Osage Mission, Kansas, last summer, with the intention of making their way to Iowa. Eva is 18 years of age, and fair, with blue-grey eyes, rather tall, weighed about 135 pounds, has a pleasant face and an abundance of black curly hair.

Personal. Rev. Mr. Marsh left on Tuesday for the West. His family have gone East for the summer. Mrs. William Tucker, accompanied by her daughter Sadie, have taken their departure for the Atlantic coast.

Mr. C. J. Lewis, a former resident of this city, but more recently of Sherman, Texas, was in our city this week and made us a brief call. Our old friend, Mr. W. L. Cooper, formerly with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, in this city, dropped in to see us this week. Glad to see him.

Mr. M. Newmark has returned from his visit to the Centennial Exhibition, and he says it is as hot as—never mind how hot it is, but nevertheless he says it's hot there.

Greenback Club, District 54, Douglas County. Club met pursuant to adjournment July 14. A full attendance of members were present, besides many others who came to enlist as active members and participate in its work.

The club received several additions to its membership. The evening was spent in speech making and reading publications of interest, bearing upon the present campaign. On motion, it was resolved that a speaker be procured to address this club on the evening of the 25th inst.

C. H. Taylor presented the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Through a fair and impartial discussion of all questions of a public nature public sentiment is wisely directed, therefore,

Resolved, That the specie-resumption advocates be and are hereby invited to meet with us and discuss any and all questions of finance or of general political interest, at each of our regular meetings of this club. On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

Club adjourned at a late hour to meet on the evening of the 28th. SECRETARY.

Tax Payers' Convention.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the tax payers of Douglas County was held at the court house in this city on Saturday, the 15th inst., to consider the question of presenting a proposition concerning the L. & G. Railroad bonds to the county commissioners, to be placed before the voters of Douglas county.

Below we give the proceedings of the convention:

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, pro tem., at twenty minutes after one o'clock. The chairman announced that he wished a permanent chairman elected. On motion Capt. Kennedy was elected permanent chairman, and L. H. Tuttle permanent secretary. A committee, previously appointed, consisting of Gov. Robinson, J. T. Stevens and Capt. Kennedy, to furnish business for the meeting, reported through Gov. Robinson, their chairman. The report was received. On motion, Gov. Robinson's report was ordered to be read by sections and was adopted accordingly. The first and second propositions were read and adopted. The third proposition was read, amended and adopted. An explanatory note, added to the above propositions, was read and adopted. The following are the propositions as adopted:

To Honorable Board of County Commissioners: GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, citizens and tax payers of the county of Douglas, respectfully petition your board to submit to the voters of the county the proposition below, authorizing you to settle with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company and the holders of the bonds of the county issued to said company:

SAM'L A. RIGGS. THOS. E. EVANS, C. GAUMER, JOHN McFARLAND, J. T. STEVENS, L. J. SPERRY.

Prop. 1. To authorize the county commissioners to issue new bonds for the purpose of refunding the bonds issued to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, in amount and at a rate not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the original bonds.

Prop. 2. To authorize the commissioners to sell the judgment of \$489,000 against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston company for obtaining said bonds without consideration, at a price not less than fifty per cent. of its face and interest.

Prop. 3. To authorize the commissioners to exchange the judgment against said company of \$489,000 and interest for the county bonds issued to the company for \$300,000, interest and attorneys' fees.

We understand that the railroad company has appealed the case and all circumstances, to the Supreme Court on the legal quibble of the statute of limitations. If such is the fact, and the judgment shall be set aside on such quibble independent of the rights of the case, we ask you to refuse any levy of taxes for principal or interest on any bonds issued to that company under any and all circumstances, until an equitable adjustment shall be made satisfactory to the parties.

In a government professedly of the people, by the people and for the people, the Centennial year is a good time to call a halt on this wholesale swindling of entire communities by means of legal quibbles and fallacious courts.

From the fact that the proposition from the bondholders to the county included the cancelling of the judgment against the railroad company, we have a right to infer that the members of the railroad company are the owners of the bonds, either as a corporation or individuals; and the fact that this company has gone into insolvency, as is believed for the sole purpose of evading its liability to the county, is proof conclusive that you are dealing with men who were the parties to the original fraud upon the county, and not with innocent widows and orphans, and with men who recognize no moral obligations to pay an honest debt.

Such being the situation we ask you to defend and protect the honor and rights of the county to the end, as you would the county treasury against thieves and burglars, and as in duty bound we will ever pray and labor.

The following resolution against the United States Courts collecting taxes against municipalities, and demanding our members to stand firm, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The New York Herald and other influential journals and prominent individuals are demanding the enactment of a law by the several States, authorizing United States officers to levy and collect taxes to satisfy judgments against municipalities, therefore,

Resolved, That it is of the first importance to the people of Douglas county that all county officers including members of the legislature, should be true to our interests, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support no man for any office, and especially for either branch of our State legislature, who will not pledge himself uncompromisingly to stand firmly by the interests of the people, and against all laws that would permit any but our local authorities to levy and collect taxes from the people.

W. B. KENNEDY, Chairman. L. H. TUTTLE, Secretary.

Massacre of Christians in Bulgaria. At Perouchitza, a village of two thousand inhabitants, at the foot of Rhodope ridge, the population had given no sign of disaffection, and had, on the contrary, sent word to the authorities at Philippopol to solicit protection against some Mussulman neighbors who evinced unfriendly intentions. No notice was taken of their application. Some of the Mussulman mountaineers of the neighborhood soon assembled round the village and called upon the Christians to deliver up their arms. Upon their refusal a struggle began, which ended in the complete destruction of their village.

Of the inhabitants only about nine hundred women and children were spared, who are now sheltered at Philippopol in a state of utter wretchedness and destitution. Five hundred of the women and children of the village of Avatalau, which has met with the same fate, have sought the same refuge. Those of Balak and other localities are equally burnt out of their homes, bereft of their fathers and husbands, and starving in the streets of Tartar Bazardjik and Outlookkin.

Bands of armed Mussulman marauders—chiefly Circassians—have been organized, who carry on havoc and desolation from village to village, and who do not even spare the lives of inoffensive wayfarers. Murders are so frequent that some of the bodies are left to rot unburied in the fields. Twelve of the fugitives from Perouchitza, women and children, have been massacred at the very gates of Philippopol. Complete anarchy reigns in one of the richest provinces of the Empire, and only at two day's distance from the capital. In the town itself of Philippopol the alarm is naturally very great. Rumors circulate of hostile intentions harbored by the Mussulmans against the Archbishop and the Bulgarian notables of the place, who are pointed out as the instigators of the insurrection, etc.

How a Child Died.

There resides in a small, miserable shanty in West Kansas City, a poor, wretched woman, named Jane Boone. Her poverty has made her reckless and her life miserable. Her humble abode is near the Fort Scott shops, and is separated from the balance of the town by side tracks, upon which switch engines glide backwards and forwards all day long. Early yesterday morning—say seven o'clock—a little daughter of Mrs. Boone was sent out on an errand for her mother. Daily life among the moving cars and locomotives had made the little one careless. She was tripping along lightly, and was about to cross the track of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, when she came in contact with a colored man. It is said the little girl was thrown down by this unexpected collision, and before she could save herself was run over by a locomotive. At all events the little girl was knocked down, and as her head struck the rail rolling, creaking, iron wheels of a locomotive and tender rolled over her head, crushing out her brains and drowning out the last wailing gasp of agony of the little one as it yielded up its innocent life. There was a cry of horror from the few spectators. The engineer, unaware of what had happened, threw forward his lever, and reversed the motion of the engine. Then the wheels passed again over the gory locks of the lifeless child, and the ponderous machine moved away, leaving the child lifeless with its little purse clasped to its breast in a death embrace. Poor little girl—perhaps her fate, sudden and horrible as it was, is better than many seek in riper years. Her poor mother is poor, and surrounded by influences not conducive to innocence. It is a hard blow, however, to the poor mother, who is entitled to both sympathy and assistance.—Kansas City Times.

Polymy Suppressed in one Family. The Salt Lake Tribune tells the following: Returning from the President's where he had taken counsel, the old man remarked: "Samantha Hanner to-morrow I shall be re-baptized and join the Order and the President says he will give me a young wife to console me in my old age, who will be a great assistance to you, Sp' ntha, in doing the housework and—"

"You'll take a young wife will you, you old Mountain Meadows murdering mullet head, after me a-slavin' for you these thirty years? You'll give old Brigham all your property that I've worked as hard as you have for; you'll get baptized and anointed, will you; I'll anoint you."

And straightway she "laid on hands" and anointed his shining pate with the business end of a potato smasher, till in his agony he shouted: "Let up, Samantha, dear; oh! do let up! I'll never take another wife (Helen-Blazes) I'll never join the Order (ouch)."

Dressing on a Wager. Last Saturday two girls, pupils of an Illinois seminary, were about leaving their room for church, when a dispute arose as to which had occupied the most time in dressing. The discussion waxed warm, a bet was made, to be decided on the spot, and three other girls were called in as judges. The contestants removed all their clothing, and at the call of "time" sprang to the contest. For a few moments the air seemed filled with flying bits of feminine drapery—shoes, stockings, garters, etc.—and the winner was all "hooked up" and had her bonnet on in seven minutes and thirteen seconds, the other girl coming out less than half a minute behind.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO SECRETARIES.—We have within a few days mailed to the Secretary of every Grange in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, with our new samples of Spring Goods, a new circular giving suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to the Secretary of any Grange in other States desiring them upon application by letter bearing seal.

Our suggestion as to making up orders is a new one and especially suited to distant States and Territories. TO MEMBERS: Please apply to your Secretary for the information above mentioned. It is not necessary for applications for samples or orders for clothing to come to us through Secretaries or Business agents; any one writing to us by Postal Card will receive them by next mail, with all directions for taking measures and making choice of style of garments, so plainly given that no mistake can be made. Apply to your Secretary for information about sending us an order by mail.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & CO., and enter right under the clock. Even if told "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it without noticing the clock right over your head, the name and number on it. We are thus particular from it having come to our knowledge that Patrons, as well as others, have been sold inferior and trashy garments at high prices by unscrupulous persons doing business in our neighborhood, who constantly deceive and swindle the unwary in this way, representing their stores to be ours.

Those who visit Philadelphia we shall be glad to have call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. We shall at all times be happy to show our goods and explain our mode of doing business. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 Market Street, Philadelphia. Entrance right under the large street clock.

Simple Perfection. We have no hesitation in saying that the Charter Oak is best arranged for burning any kind of fuel of any stove we have ever seen, and our customers, without a single exception, proclaim them perfect in all their arrangements, and especially adapted to the soft coal of the West.

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 refunded in full.

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, "KANSAS IMMIGRANT," mailed free to any address. Send \$5 for a share. Address, S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y., Atchison, Kansas.

Among other things for sale at Hope's is a 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, biliousness, deficiency of appetite, or impurity of the blood. It should be in every house. For sale by all druggists.

Situation Wanted. A 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. 23-1f.

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

Pianos and Organs. Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 46 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, Chickering & Sons' pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandise. Low priced pianos on easy terms. T. G. LANE, 18-3m Traveling Agent.

If you want Fine table Cutlery, " " " Common " " " " Queensware Best quality " " " Common " " " " Fine glassware " " " Common " " " " Fine Goblets or Tumblers " " " Common " " " " Fine lamps or common lamps " " " Plated castor or " castor " " " Knives, forks, or spoons " " " A baby wagon " " " Fruit jars or jellie tumblers If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. I am bound to sell. J. A. DAILEY, 22-5m 11b, Mass. St.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, July 19, 1876. Flour—medium fall extra... \$ 4.00 @ 5.25 Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.22 @ 1.40 No. 3... 1.10 @ 1.10 Corn—No. 2 mixed... 42 @ 45 Oats—No. 2 mixed... 28 @ 32 Barley—No. 2... 56 @ 58 Rye—No. 2... 20 @ 25 Pork... 20.25 @ 20.50 Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders... 10 @ 11 Bacon... 10 @ 11 Lard... 10 @ 11 Butter—Dairy, packed... 20 @ 22 Country... 9 @ 12 Eggs... 10 @ 11

CHICAGO, July 19, 1876. Flour... 4.25 @ 6.50 Wheat—No. 1, spring... 1.02 @ 1.05 No. 2... 90 @ 90 1/2 No. 3... 89 @ 90 1/2 Corn... 44 @ 45 1/2 Oats... 27 1/2 @ 29 1/2 Pork... 19.45 @ 19.60 Bulk Meats... 7 @ 10 Lard... 11.05 @ 11.17 1/2 KANSAS CITY, July 19, 1876. Wheat, No. 3, red, fall... 95 @ 1.00 No. 4, fall... 80 @ 85 Corn No. 2 mixed... 2.00 @ 3.00 Oats... 29 @ 22 Hay... 6.00 @

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, July 19, 1876. Cattle—Native Shippers... \$ 4.50 @ 5.00 Hogs—Shipping... 6.00 @ 6.20 CHICAGO, July 19, 1876. Cattle—Good Steers... 4.40 @ 5.00 Hogs—Packers... 6.25 @ 6.37 Bacon... 6.25 @ 6.30 [Corrected every day for the SPIRIT OF KANSAS by Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, commission merchants, Kansas City.]

KANSAS CITY, July 14, 1876. Cattle—Prime to extra steers, 1,200... 4.30 @ 4.50 Fair steers, 1,000 up... 3.90 @ 4.20 Native stockers, 1,000 up... 3.25 @ 3.50 Medium stockers, 850 to 950... 3.00 @ 3.25 Fat Texan... 3.00 @ 3.75 Native cows, fat... 2.00 @ 3.10 Extra fat cows... 3.25 Hogs—Packers, av. 250 up... 5.50 @ 5.80 KANSAS CITY, July 18, 1876. Cattle—Prime and extra steers, 1,200... 4.30 @ 4.50 Fair steers, 1,000 to 1,200... 3.90 @ 4.20 Native stockers, 1,000 up... 3.25 @ 3.50 Medium do 850 to 950... 3.00 @ 3.25 Fat Texan... 3.00 @ 3.75 Native cows, fat... 2.00 @ 3.10 " extra fat... 3.25 Hogs—Packers, av. 250 up... 5.50 @ 5.80

During the past week prices of grain have not varied materially in St. Louis, wheat has risen slightly, for best grades. There is no change in quotations of live stock in St. Louis, and little doing. In Kansas City, last reports, live stock dull. The demand good for the best grades of wheat for milling purposes. Choice No. 2, fall wheat, \$1.20 @ 1.25.

21,880 (Or if placed in a line, over)

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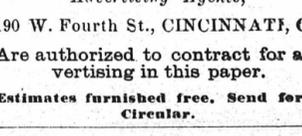
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Only 20 Hours.

Clear the track! The country is saved and you will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In view of the fact that the "great political campaign" of 1876 is right upon us, and the prospect of big crops all through the entire West—thus insuring a splendid business—were never so flattering as now, the managers of the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads have resolved to accept the situation, and have agreed to afford the public the quickest and best means of transit between Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joe and Chicago. Therefore, from and after June 25th, the train leaving Kansas City at 4:35 p. m., will arrive at 3:50 p. m. and St. Joe at 5:10 p. m., will arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over two hours ahead of all other lines.

By this route passengers have in Chicago a half-day for business or pleasure before taking the afternoon trains for the East or North. Day coaches Pullman sleeping cars run through from Kansas City to Chicago via C. B. & Q. R. R., and from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, via Toledo, Washab & Western R'y., without changes. For further information address G. N. Clayton, Pass. Agt., 531 Main street, Kansas City, or T. Penfield, Gen. Pass. Agt., Hannibal, Mo.

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

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland without change, via the Washab 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.

The Washab Line is also the most comfortable route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Eastern cities. Passengers taking this line have choice of routes either via Quincy or St. Louis, and can visit all principal cities, watering places and prominent resorts throughout the country, without extra charge.

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

Go to the Mountains of Colorado.

By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ARCHERSON and KANSAS CITY, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUCARAS, 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 "Pass. Agt. and at Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pike's Peak. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan 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 Colorado.

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

Horticultural Department.

Apples at the Centennial.

Among the special features of the Centennial Exposition were the collection of apples from Iowa, Michigan and Australia. The interest centered especially in the latter, as compared with American fruit, and some valuable lessons were derived from them by those who examined them critically. The influence which climate, soil or other conditions have on altering the appearance and quality of the fruit, never had a better illustration. In taking the run of the Michigan and Iowa apples for instance, collected as those in each State were from many different growers, there were often several plates of the same kind. Sometimes the kinds would average smaller, or have some peculiarity from one State that were not noted in the other, and then, again, in other varieties, the same peculiarities noted in the others would favor the other State.

A striking feature of these Western apples was their brilliant coloring. Most of the varieties were of the very highest character in this respect, much no doubt, owing to the varieties selected or rather saved to this late period of the apple season, but yet not wholly for even such a tame looking variety as we generally see it, the Rhode Island Greening, had a rosy tint on it.

When we came to the Australian apples the absence of this color was remarkable. Out of nearly one hundred kinds exhibited there was not one with a blush on its cheek equal to that on the simple Rhode Island Greening from Michigan. Some few had a slight glimmer. Northern Spy, for instance, was a good deal bronzed, and a curious old English kind known as Norfolk Beafin, might have been as dark as the Black Detroit, if grown in a country like ours. The prevailing tint was of a deep orange, this running more or less through all the kinds. As showing the growing close relationship between America and Australia, it was pleasant to note that the greatest number of these apples were American kinds. The balance were of kinds often named in the list of Europeans, very few seeming to be varieties of their own, as far as we may judge from the names, most of them being familiar to those who study pomological literature. The fruits were two months on the road, wrapped in cotton on the way, and although some had fallen by the wayside the whole came in excellent condition, considering all things.

The more the Centennial Exhibition progresses, the more the advantages become apparent. Even in such small matter as this fruit exhibition, thousands of people saw what they never knew before, the capacity of two young States, Iowa and Michigan, for raising beautiful fruit, while Australia, almost an unknown country, told us at once by her deeds that besides the good sheep raising country she is beginning to be known to be, in fruit culture, so far at least as the king of fruits, the apple, is concerned, she can offer as good advantages to all who may be disposed to look on the fact as an inducement to settle within her borders.—*German-town Telegraph.*

The advantages of mulching are too well understood to need explanation. It keeps the soil moist and cool. Even water applied by us, as best it can, is not equal to the mulch. It prevents the baking of the surface. It protects it from the hot rays of the sun. It protects it from the dry scathing winds. It keeps down all vegetation around the tree, especially weeds. What does the young tree want? It wants a porous, open soil, a moist surface, and a cool air. These are precisely the effects produced by mulching—by proper mulching.

The material to be used in mulching is of some importance. Fresh manures should be avoided while coarse barn yard litter is much more reliable. Tan bark is highly recommended for many plants, especially garden strawberries. At St. Joseph, we saw stacks of coarse marsh grass, and, upon inquiry, learned that it was cut, cured and sold for mulching, and used extensively for that purpose. Leaves from the woods are excellent. One of the best and cheapest materials for mulch is straw, cut straw, and it will be found to be clean and healthy for nearly all plants. Of course no one would think of mulching with long, heavy, thick, green grass.

As now is the season for attending to mulching, let it be well and thoroughly done and your centennial trees and plants may live to bless and reward your skill and attention. It is safe to extend the mulch a little farther than the roots.

Be very careful to keep your trees clean and free from worms, borers and rough bark, if you ever expect to make anything from your orchard, and no branch of farming is of more profit or benefit than the fruit portion, if well managed. Wash every spring or fall with strong soapuds, scraping off the rough bark with an old scythe or other instrument.

There is nothing that adds more to the comfort and attraction of home than plenty of fruit trees and shrubbery. A good orchard and fruit garden and a well arranged door yard, tastefully planted in ornamental trees and shrubbery, will add more to the value of a farm than the same amount invested in any other way.

Planting Fruit Trees in the Fall.

The question whether spring or fall is the better season for planting, has been much discussed, and the conclusion reached has generally been, that, in western New York and similar climates, one is about as good as the other. My experience with hardy fruit and deciduous trees, is in favor of the fall. It is true that we have an occasional severe winter, when fall-planted trees suffer, but these are of rare occurrence.

Last fall, quite late, after the hurry of the season was all over, I planted several hundred dwarf pear trees. After planting, the earth was drawn up around the base, say six or more inches above the level of the ground, to give protection to the roots, and stiffen the tree against the force of the wind. On May 22d I had the earth around the trees removed to the ground level, and found vigorous new roots, three to five inches in length, spreading in all directions from the quince stock. The tops were also pushing rapidly, and in the whole planting of 300 trees there is not a failure.

It is easy to see what an advantage these trees have over those planted this spring, even under the most favorable circumstances for the latter. In spring-planting it often happens that a long period, of cold weather and drying winds follows the planting, and the trees get seriously dried before the growing season opens, or a dry warm period comes before the roots have acquired vigor enough to sustain the tree under such adverse influence; they either die or linger along feebly all summer.

We must take some risk in planting at any season, but on the whole I think the chances are in favor of the fall for hardy deciduous trees.

Fertilizing the Orchard.

In reply to queries upon this subject, the *Scientific Farmer* advises, as the flesh of most fruits contains much potash as well as lime in combination with the fruity acids, and the seeds phosphoric acid, the application each year per acre of from 200 to 250 pounds of bone dust, 300 to 400 pounds of sulphate of potash—the latter guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent. of sulphate of potash. This would give us 70 to 80 pounds of potash, 50 to 60 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 60 to 70 pounds of lime (from the bones), 10 to 20 pounds of nitrogen, and some magnesia in the potash and fertilizer. Such treatment has been found successful by fruit-growers in both this country and Europe. We should apply broadcast in the fall to the surface, and leave it to the rains to incorporate with the soil, or at most only harrow the fertilizer in. A ton of dry, unleached wood ashes per acre would furnish nearly the same ingredients. The same amount of mineral phosphates as mentioned of bones would furnish more phosphoric acid, but in a more insoluble condition.

Cut Worms.

By accident I have discovered a means by which, and the time, to destroy that great garden pest, the cut or collar worm. In picking up a piece of board that lay in my walk-way a few days ago, I discovered several worms; curiosity led me to turn other boards that lay near. To my great astonishment when I had turned nearly a dozen in different parts of the garden, I found I had killed seventy-six worms and had destroyed scores of eggs, which look like little bits of lint cotton rolled up. The next day I searched the same boards which I had carefully replaced, and killed seventy-eight worms. The third search I found a small collar head that had been cut for the cows and left there by being overlooked; on examining it, there were under and on it, twenty-six. My suggestion is to lay boards (pine is the best) about in the garden in January for traps, and watch them closely, and the saving in your vegetables will be immense.—*So. Plantation.*

Paris Green for Vines.

It is not generally known that Paris green mixed in the proportion of one part by measure to twenty-five parts of flour, will kill the striped bug from off cucumbers, squashes, muskmelons and other vines, except watermelons, the leaves of which latter are sometimes spotted if the mixture be used strongly. It may be dusted on from a slazy bag or dredging box. Usually too much of the powder is cast on; the slightest possible quantity evenly distributed is sufficient, and it should be applied in the morning while the dew lies on the plants.

Accidental Pruning.

A New Englander once remarked to us when we advised him to pinch back his blackberry bushes, to keep them within bounds and make them bear better: "That's so! I can remember when I lived down at Dartmouth, that we always found the most blackberries on the bushes that the cow had browsed down."

On the first appearance of a web of the Tent caterpillar, destroy it and its contents; do this early in the morning, when the colony is at home. Watch for other insects, and recollect that every day's delay in killing them greatly increases the difficulty of the task.

Thinning the fruit is especially necessary on young trees disposed to overbear. Removing half or more of the crop of fruit to be marketed, is found to pay in the increased price of better fruit.

The Household.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix up a pail full of lime and water; take half a pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well, and apply as usual.

LEMON PIE.—One cup boiling water, one tablespoon corn starch, one cup sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, butter size of an egg; take this from the stove and add one egg well beaten. To be made with an upper crust.

SUMMER MINCE PIE.—One cup raisins, chopped fine, one nutmeg, two cups water, one teaspoonful cinnamon, two cups sugar, butter the size of an egg, one-half cup vinegar, eight crackers rolled fine; cook well together before baking.

TO MAKE SODA WATER.—The following, clipped from an exchange, may be branded as a white lie: Dissolve a quarter of a pound of common soda in a gallon of water; afterward bottle for use. This is cheaper than that sold at shops, and different in flavor.

TO WASH COLORED TABLE LINEN, &c.—One teaspoonful of sugar of lead dissolved in one gallon of water. Soak the article to be washed thoroughly in the solution, then dry. The color will be set so that the articles may be washed in the ordinary manner.

LEAD PIPES.—When drinking water is conveyed into a house through lead pipes, it should always be allowed to run a few moments before using, as this will insure safety from lead poisoning. Old lead pipes are safer as they become incrustated with a scale that is innocuous.

GOOD GRAHAM CAKES.—Two cups of sweet milk, one cup sweet cream, the white of an egg beaten to froth, half a spoonful of salt, dessert spoonful baking powder, stir in sifted graham flour until quite thick, bake in muffin-rings or gem-tins until well browned on top.

NICE FORM OF COLD MEATS.—Remains of boiled ham, mutton, roast beef, etc., are good chopped finely with hard boiled eggs, two heads of lettuce, a bit of onion, and seasoned with mustard, oil, vinegar, and, if needed, more salt. Fix it smoothly in a salad dish, and adorn the edges with sprigs of parsley or leaves of curled lettuce. Keep by the ice or in a cool place until wanted.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Two quarts of sifted flour, a lump of lard about the size of an egg—one a little larger of butter; stir into the flour the same as in making pastry. When well stirred, add blood-warm water, or preferably milk and water; add a little salt, half teacupful of home-made yeast or three tablespoonfuls of baker's yeast. Mix in the evening as for bread, and let rise; ten or fifteen minutes will suffice if the oven is sufficiently heated. Good bread is made in the same way with a proportionately small quantity of lard and butter.

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J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kan.
Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.
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N. B.

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GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

HAVE REMOVED TO

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

They now have their incomparable Summer Catalogue, No. 16, ready. Their Fall list will be issued about August 15th.

These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use. They are free to all. Prices are low now. Send us your address.

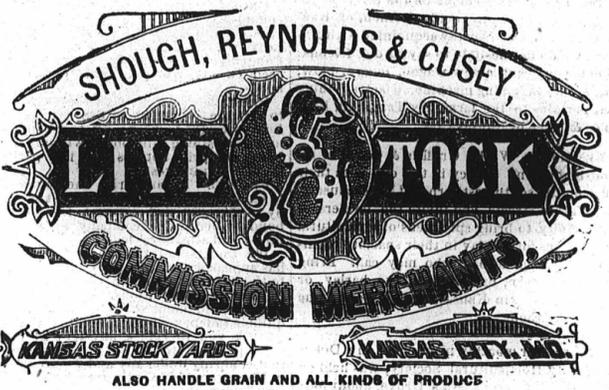
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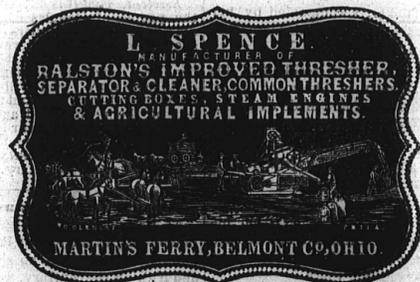
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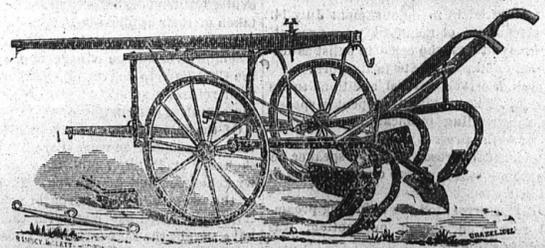
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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

A Good Gate.

There are many ways to make a good gate. I send you a description of one I made, which has been in use ten years or more, and is yet sound and strong.

When shut, the end post of the frame at the bottom rests on what I call a "shoe" or piece of thick plank spiked on the foot of the post near the ground and on which the gate rests when it is closed.

The Son of the Loil says the profession of agriculture is coeval with the human race. Adam and Eve were placed in Eden to till it.

A good farmer is not known by the quantity of land he cultivates. Whole townships, held in fee simple, will not entitle a man to this distinction.

A good farmer may own but a single acre and live in a log house. His stock may be counted by pairs, and his tools may be the most primitive.

Every good farmer makes it his constant care to improve the quality of his stock, while increasing its quantity.

The American Poultry Review is of the opinion that "bumble-foot" can be stamped out of the bottom of the foot of a duck.

Whenever you hear of an auction sale attend by all means, and bid on everything that is offered, whether you need it or not.

The Feeding of Horses.

The Michigan Farmer says: Almost of more importance than the form in which food is given, is the frequency and regularity of meals.

Hens that Don't Sit.

The non-sitting varieties of fowls comprise the different kinds of Hamburgs, Spanish, Leghorns, and Polands, and also some of the French fowls, yet, we often meet with individuals of the foregoing breeds which are medium sitters.

Improved Swine.

My neighbor bought a trio of fine pigs, paying therefor the reasonable sum of \$120. The male was valued at \$60, and the females at \$30 each.

How to Make Farming Pay.

The following directions, how to make farming pay, do not, in these hard times, need careful observance: Be careful about working too hard.

Judge Davenport, of Bandera, Texas, gives these figures to show the profits of sheep-raising there: "May 25, 1874, bought 1,449 sheep for \$2,898; herding cost \$216; salting, \$47.50; total expenses, \$3,161.

Veterinary Items.

Mange in Horses—Its Cause and Treatment.

Mange is a troublesome disease similar to itch in the human family, and is nothing more nor less than an insect or parasite burrowing in the skin.

An animal affected with mange commences to lose the cuticle and the hair; they fall off, and the places are covered with scurf, and there is always an obstinate surfeit, and a kind of matter or watery effusion oozes out from the skin beneath.

The treatments for mange are numerous, and in my opinion should be treated nearly upon the same principle as itch in the human family.

Capped Hocks.

I have a very valuable stallion colt, two years old; the joints of his hocks are capped, sometimes more in one than in the other.

ANSWER.—It is a very difficult thing for me to give the accurate cause producing this eyecore; the trouble may have been produced by his lying down and getting up in a narrow stall.

I have a valuable four-year-old mare that is throwing a curb. Please answer through your veterinary column the best cure for her.

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To whom it may concern: Know ye, that the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly authorized by this department to transact business in this State until the last day of February, 1877.

Now, therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said company as such agents for said insurance company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877.

M'CURDY BROS. CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

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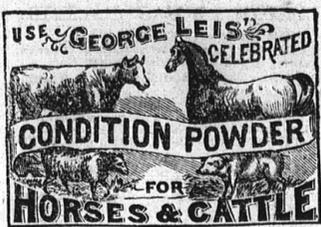
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Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, etc.

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In all new countries we hear of fatal distemper among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind eye, Glanders, Megrim or Giddiness, etc.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Washington Long, Plaintiff, vs. A. C. Thompson et al., Defendants.

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

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 (758 1/2) 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 line of Main street, produced from Lane place addition, three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet, thence south sixty (60) degrees, west ninety-eight (98) feet, thence south two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet to place of beginning containing one and forty-seven one-hundredths (1 47/100) acres of land, situate in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred (\$100) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 18th day of July, 1876. H. S. CLARKE, 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, Kansas.

Stilman A. Danforth, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Carnes et al., defendants.

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

Wednesday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1876.

At three (3) 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 Andrew Carnes and Hallie Carnes, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number twenty (20) on Rhode Island street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 22d day of June, 1876. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. SAMPTON & BORGOLTHAUS, Att'ys for Pl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Horace A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Eber Burrows and Josephine 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

Monday, the 31st day of July, 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, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Eber Burrows and Josephine Burrows, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifteen (15), in block number seven (7), in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, and appurtenances; appraised at seven hundred (\$700) 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. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Geo. J. Barker and M. Summerfield, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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 Railway, the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades which is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices. Any information can be obtained by addressing FRANK E. SNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. 25-11

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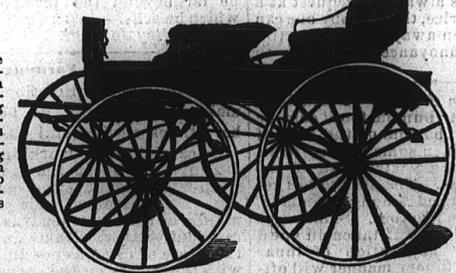
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