

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE: Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE: Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.

Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; J. H. H. Johnson, 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 County, 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—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. Sedwick County—Patrons' District Commercial Agency.

The Anglo-American Company.

The following condensed summary by John T. Jones, Master of the National Grange, will explain what is meant by the Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company, Limited, and its American section.

As first formed by British co-operators under the name of "Mississippi Valley Trading Company, Limited," it operations would naturally have been confined to but one portion of our country.

The name now proposed is the Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company, Limited. The word "limited," as applied to aid their co-operative societies, means that persons taking shares in them will be responsible only for the number of shares taken by themselves.

Until the first general meeting of the company in America, no manager for the European section will be appointed in this section of the board of directors, as was provided for in the original article of agreement.

The stock of the company is to consist of English shares at \$1 each, and American shares at \$5 each, payable in four installments at intervals of three or four months.

The objects of the company are to bring the manufacturing population of Europe and the agricultural population of the United States into direct communication with each other, and to exchange goods, mutually conducted on the basis of freedom from every kind of fraud.

Among the many important objects specified including the business of "bankers or agents," rent, purchase, or construction of wharves, warehouses and other buildings, charter, purchase, or building of ships, the following are named:

To make advances of money to any members of the company in the United States, either individually or in any collective groups on the security of real property, for the purpose of enabling them to raise or prepare for the market, crops, produce, or articles, or to buy in the company, or to develop the agricultural or mineral resources of the country.

Not depending entirely on their own surplus capital, our co-operative friends in England assure us that, when the business proposed shall be well established, they can secure for us other capital for the various purposes indicated at a slight advance on the bank of England rates.

the way of making advances to your people on their produce, the Anglo-American Company will doubtless be able to do so on perhaps better terms. At least, whatever the terms may be, any profits made will eventually come back to those who make it.

How, then, is it expected that the American shares will be subscribed, and the American section formed?

Our six larger companies, as proposed above, or any part of them, when organized, are expected to subscribe a proportional number of the American shares each, at the rate of not less than one share for every five of its members.

The new articles provided, however, that until the American section of the international company has been completed, "any business in America may be conducted through the unions there formed, which shall consign directly to the company in England, and to which consignments shall be directly made and which shall respectively provide for the application of the funds to be associated in America."

While we represent only the National Grange in the proposed enterprise, we would rejoice in the success of the great principles of co-operation of other unions, as well as in our own.

A Higher Manhood.

There is an almost Emersonian indefiniteness in the purpose of the grange "to develop a better and higher manhood in ourselves."

The proverbial deceitfulness of appearances is exemplified almost exclusively in the conduct of men toward their animals and nature as a rule, what they have, never as they are.

Every man has an ideal; another man, real or imaginary, like whom he wishes himself. Usually the ideal is distinguished for the qualities in which the idealist is most lacking.

Every man has an ideal; another man, real or imaginary, like whom he wishes himself. Usually the ideal is distinguished for the qualities in which the idealist is most lacking.

When we thoroughly understand each other, there will be no difficulty in meeting the financial wants of our people. It is the want of knowledge, of intercourse and of organization that keeps the co-operators of the two countries apart. Whatever others can safely do in

always admire their better characteristics. Hence arises the necessity for giving those whom we would elevate what are often termed "larger and higher ideas."

We make the following extract from a circular letter from John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, relating to grange associations:

The division is merely suggestive, and made from a survey of the whole field of our labor. The proposed districts are, of course, subject to such change, and the establishment of such branches, as the convenience of their business may require.

1. The States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Headquarters, New York.

2. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Headquarters, New York.

3. Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Headquarters, Galveston.

4. Texas and Indian Territory. Headquarters, Galveston.

5. California, Nevada, and Arizona. Headquarters, San Francisco.

6. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Headquarters, Portland.

7. The collecting of farm products to be shipped to European co-operators and other consumers through the prepared Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company.

8. The distribution, among American farmers, of the products of co-operative industry in Europe or at home.

9. The formation, in harmony with other American co-operative societies, of the American section of the Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company, as the proposed medium of such direct foreign trade.

After eight years of co-operative work on our side and thirty on theirs, we are now for the first time ready to combine our efforts, to weld together our strength; let us see that this joint work is perfected, by adding to it this crowning act of international co-operation. The way is now open, the fruit is ripening. Let us now endeavor to do our part. When once begun, let us so conduct it from the first as to make it a complete success.

As we should ever faithfully select and sustain our chosen leaders, so, in our agencies, place the truest and most capable men; put them under heavy bonds, to increase confidence and security; then cordially combine our business interests to them, and stand by them the more and more firmly, no matter how strong and subtle may become the combination of our opponents against them.

Produce Shippers, Beware.

A few weeks ago we called attention to the fact that there were certain parties in this city calling themselves commission merchants, who were misleading the country trade in order to secure consignments of produce at any cost to the shipper, and by the means resorted to were endeavoring to create in his mind the idea that another commission merchant, to whom shipments may have been made, was not realizing the market value.

We propose whenever we can detect such actions as these which have come to our notice to expose them regardless of the consequences. We know that we are right and propose to go ahead. We intend to continue the Price Current in the groove which we have marked out, and as we reach every week nearly every produce shipper of any prominence in Kansas and Western Missouri, we intend to see to it that they shall not be misled by such erroneous figures.

The next meeting of the National Grange will be held at the Palmer House in Chicago on the 15th of November.

Grange Notes.

The preachers of all the German Lutheran churches in Indiana oppose the grange and keep their members from joining it.

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

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture, residing at Tipton, Mo., says: "The Patrons are very flourishing here. The Tipton grange store, under our friend Ramsey's control, is flourishing finely."

The Patrons of Florin county, Cal., have established a box factory, and a Fruit Grover's 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.

The State master in Missouri condemns the plan adopted by that State in appointing lecturers for each county, and says this plan has entirely failed. He believes two or three competent lecturers employed and paid by the State Grange would have accomplished much more good.

The new State master of California issued a circular some weeks since, calling upon the subordinate grange to expel members lukewarm in the faith, irregular in attendance and behind in dues, advising his confidants with week granges, and recommending that less importance be attached to conferring degrees, and more to the thorough discussions vital to the order.

Nearly 55,000 granges are now educating the people in the arts and sciences, and all things pertaining to the use of man. Was there ever such an university before on this earth with so many pupils, and every pupil a teacher? Let the good order prosper until agriculture is carried on according to natural laws scientifically demonstrated—and until honesty and justice rule the nations of the world.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, NEWTON BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA.

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN.

For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county.

Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Potawatomi county.

Secretary of State—WM. M. ALLISON, of Cowley county.

Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county.

State Treasurer—AMOS MCLOUTH, of Jefferson county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—THOMAS HARTLETT, of Allen county.

Associate Judge—WILSON SHANNON, of Douglas county.

Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CHAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people...

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles: 1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue...

THE INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

The Reform State Convention which met in Topeka on Thursday last was unusually enthusiastic and harmonious...

dorsed the Indianapolis platform and the Hon. Peter Cooper, our nominee for President.

The platform which was adopted by the convention, and which will be found in another column of this paper, we commend to the careful study of our readers.

On that platform and declaration of principles we go before the people of our State, and ask the support and cooperation of all men who are in favor of lightening the burdens of the people...

The gentlemen who were nominated for the different offices, are men of high standing, and every one of them are capable, and if elected, will discharge the duties of their respective offices with dignity, honesty, and to the entire satisfaction of all the people.

The name of M. E. Hudson, which leads the ticket, is of itself a tower of strength. He has been Master of the State Grange for the last four years, and the agricultural classes know him to be a man of rare executive ability.

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

The Power and Duty of Congress.

Speech of Hon. John E. Goodin, of Kansas, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, July 13, 1876, on the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin.

Mr. Goodin. Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree, sir, to give my assent to the report of the conference committee upon this bill for the reason, mainly, that the committee have agreed to strike out the following proviso, which by a decisive vote was inserted by this house. It reads:

And provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar of the same weight and fineness as that in use January 1, 1861, and of all debts public or private.

The effect, sir, of this proviso is the restoration substantially of the established silver dollar of 1792, which was a full legal tender for every kind and character of indebtedness...

The nation had at that time contracted an enormous indebtedness in consequence of the war, and this action of Congress left the indebtedness legally payable in coin to be liquidated by gold alone. Of this legislation the people had a just cause of complaint.

The present advocates of the single standard for general use have only descended that a limited amount of subsidiary silver should be coined, but have steadily objected that it be made a full legal tender. They would withdraw from circulation the paper currency, the legal-tender money, which costs so little and is yet so strongly entrenched in the affections of the people...

The resumption of specie payments—gold specie I should say—means the contracting of additional indebtedness to procure the precious metal, the glittering of which so captivates the devotees of "honest money."

traction of the currency, judicially declared to be lawful money, means misery and financial ruin to the diversified industries of this country. It means that the debtor who upon a paper basis incurred his obligation, must pay in a metallic coin which he does not possess and which by no amount of honest labor can he acquire.

I admit, Mr. Speaker, that the retirement of all paper issues and the declaration by Congress that gold alone shall constitute the "money" of the nation would, to use a familiar and favorite expression of the irrefragable "hard money" men upon this floor, be "a step in the direction of specie payments," but it could hardly be more than that.

For years, Mr. Speaker, we have been taking "steps in the direction," we are told, of "specie payments," and what is our condition to-day? I shall not pause to reflect upon the financial ruin which is seen and felt everywhere.

Money and muscle, judgment and patriotism, were alike essential for the maintenance of the Union in the intestine war which threatened its overthrow. Statesmen looked after the laws, men of wealth contributed largely of the means to carry on the war, while the chivalric people of the loyal States shouldered their muskets and did the fighting upon the open battlefields.

We all know, Mr. Speaker, because it is a familiar part of our history, that a large portion of the money derived from the sales of United States bonds was legal-tender currency, received at a time when it took \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.80 of it to purchase a dollar in gold.

Between the years 1865 and 1868 they succeeded in having converted \$1,273,230,103 of government obligations payable in currency into gold obligations, the interest of which was payable in gold. This was in furtherance of the policy of contraction, and added to the gold draught upon the country, as interest, the sum of \$9,773,503 annually.

On the 31st day of December previous, only fifteen days before the law was enacted, the banks held \$22,436,761 in specie. Nine months later but \$8,050,829 could be found in the banks, showing the contraction of gold to have been \$13,190,615. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, but \$13,000,000 in gold now remain in the treasury.

But, sir, I have said that the advocates of "honest money" find little obstruction in their frantic, headlong rush for specie resumption, in the laws upon our statute books. Whenever a law is discovered which serves as an obstacle to their onward march, they ingeniously prepare themselves for the work of overcoming it.

ministered with promptness and dispatch. The panacea for the ills of the bondholder, in the form of the resolution of Congress passed in 1869, seems to have been both pleasant and effective. That came in the shape of a strengthening-plaster, and was called a measure for "strengthening the public credit."

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes and all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver.

This, Mr. Speaker, to use the language of the law, was "in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government" with respect to the payment of its notes and bonds. If "any doubt" has ever existed in the mind of any reasonable fair man that by this strengthening-plaster the bondholder got his pound of flesh, I have yet to hear it, and will be greatly surprised if I do.

Money and muscle, judgment and patriotism, were alike essential for the maintenance of the Union in the intestine war which threatened its overthrow. Statesmen looked after the laws, men of wealth contributed largely of the means to carry on the war, while the chivalric people of the loyal States shouldered their muskets and did the fighting upon the open battlefields.

But, Mr. Speaker, however unjust the repeated demands of the creditor class, however unfair to the patient tax-payer the multiplied concessions to these demands may have been in the past, their present attitude gives promise for greater alarm than any heretofore assumed.

The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne] who makes the report does not deny it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Townsend] does not do it. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Burchard], who favors the report, does not do it, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield], while he says:

Since I have been in public life I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast swindling, of colossal swindling, as this, does not controvert the position that the government may lawfully liquidate these demands with silver coin. I am gratified, Mr. Speaker, that we have at last reached a monetary question upon which there is no disagreement as to the law.

With reference to the act of 1869 which secured, "strengthened the public credit," lawyers did not entirely agree in either house, but here, and now upon this question we have the most pleasing harmony. Now, sir, at this point let us again recur to the

bondholder's act of 1869, whereby the law by which they could be required to accept the principal upon their bonds in legal-tender paper was distorted and construed otherwise. It reads:

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States, &c.

Payment in what? Payment in coin. What kind of coin? I answer in any kind of coin recognized by the United States as lawful money. Two kinds of coin were used and recognized by the United States, namely, gold and silver. The bondholder has heretofore shouted lustily for his "rights" and for a proper observance of the "solemn contract" between himself and the government, and has been able to secure the most favorable legislative and executive interpretation. Now he is unwilling to be bound by the legislation which was obtained for his benefit because the commodity in coin which he agreed to take in payment of his debt is less valuable than when his debt was contracted.

Mr. Speaker, no one would for a moment entertain the idea that if gold or silver, or both, had advanced in value since the making of the contract, the creditor would be bound to refund the advance to the government; but if he and those who would demonize our own product of silver in his interest would apply a rule which is to work fair and equitably, this would be the result in such a case.

Sir, I am rejoiced that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Landers], by his amendment to the silver bill has called the attention of this House and the country to the enormous demands of the money power. When the legal tender paper currency is below gold and silver, then it insists that the law shall be construed that both principal and interest of our indebtedness shall be paid in coin. When a portion of the coin or the metal out of which it is made becomes plentiful, or for any other reason is less in value than gold, then the demand is that it shall be increased so as to be worth as much as gold or that payment be made in coin of the last named metal.

Very clearly, sir, are we shown the rock upon which the best interests of the honest laborer and tax-payer will be shivered to pieces unless we change our course of sailing right speedily. In these latter days the "treacherous flatters" of the money kings seem to possess captivating powers over the people's servants, and it sometimes looks as if—

Conscience, truth, and honesty are made to rise and fall like other wares of trade.

Mr. Speaker, the act to which I have referred as the credit-strengthening measure was pernicious in its inception and marked a sad era of submission to the dictates of the money power; and to-day, like Gen. Grant at Donelson, the bondholders are demanding of us an "unconditional surrender" and a tax-ridden people are waiting with the most earnest solicitude, to witness our determination. But, Mr. Speaker, every consideration of public duty and of private interest demands that silver be remonetized and take its old place as a money coin in this country.

I tell you, sir, that the people, when they come fully to understand and to feel the effects of the enormous contraction of legal-tenders and of the demonetization of silver, will not submit passively to it. Sir, it is not yet generally known that the bright, shining pieces of subsidiary coin now in circulation are only legal tender to the amount of \$5. If I owe a man \$6, he may lawfully refuse to receive more than five of it in silver. So the "irredeemable rag-money" is worth a premium over silver. The legal-tender quality imparted to it by law appreciates its value; and just in proportion as you can widen the uses of it, to that extent you measurably advance the value of any circulating medium. Then why not remonetize silver in this great nation, giving a coin in silver all the purchasing qualities of gold? If it be desirable to effect a gold-value reduction, the issue of silver coins with full legal-tender qualities will do it, and soon both coins will be of equal value, the one exchangeable for the other. No objection can be urged constitutionally, because silver is one of its recognized commodities from which to coin lawful money.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the necessities of the country demand the

the act of January 18, 1867, providing for the coinage of United States silver dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains...

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

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

City and Vicinity.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Kansas City Exposition...

MR. AND MRS. R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, of Lawrence, Kansas, arrived in this city last Friday...

AN interesting game of base ball between the printers and grocers' lines of this city, was played on Tuesday afternoon...

MRS. MARY E. WINTERS, wife of Mr. M. S. Winters, of Leocompton township, died on Sunday the 30th ult.

MR. EDITOR:—A lively game of base ball was played here on the 29th ult. between the Sigel Silver Stars and the Clinton Shoo Flys...

KANSAS is literally alive with Peter Cooper men; we have encouraging reports from all parts of the State.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON, writing to us from Atchison county, has this to say concerning the crops and stock of that county...

KIMBALL'S Foundry, the Douglas county Mills, Roberts' Wooden Factory and Wilder's Shirt Factory, are again running by water power.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Vinland, on the 27th ult., for the purpose of organizing a Greenback Club...

GEO. S. HAMPTON, Esq., returned on Monday from the West.

PROF. WM. K. KEDZIE, of the Agricultural College, was married on the 25th ult. to Miss Ella M. Gale...

REV. L. W. SPRING and Rev. A. M. Richardson start for the mountains of Colorado this week.

MR. CROMWELL TUCKER has returned from England, whither he went from this place last August.

THE three Moore Brothers, Ed., Charlie and Smith, have bought out Joel White's establishment, and are now renovating and improving their rooms...

well known and worthy young men, and we hope that they will receive the extensive patronage which their enterprise deserves.

Ed. SPIRIT:—The Greenback Club of Districts met at the Club Rooms, July 28, pursuant to adjournment.

The attendance of visitors from neighboring districts at this meeting, and the daily increase of membership to our Club, assures us of the almost unanimous interest in, and enthusiasm for our cause in this locality.

HOODLUMS. The Atchison Champion is lamenting because of the many wicked boys in the city who employ themselves in concocting and putting into execution nefarious plans...

Our police had fondly hoped some time ago that the organization had broken up, and that the depredations had ceased...

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.

Centennial Excursionists. Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply.

FLY paper, sure death to flies, at Leis' Drug Store.

PLENTY of Paris green at Leis', for potato bugs.

Situation Wanted. A first class, experienced teacher, a graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some wide awake locality...

NO one should fail to try the hard-water soap at the Grange Store.

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for The Housekeeper, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year...

A HEAVY stock of paints, strictly pure white lead, castor oil, lard oil, linseed oil and brushes to be sold close for cash at Leis' Drug Store.

GRANGERS, at Leis' you will find plenty of pure lard oil for your machinery.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS have created a revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c.

Centennial Barber Shop. Mitchell & Anderson Proprietors. Only first class workmen employed.

Barber Shop. Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents.

A Lady Writes. I consider the Charter Oak a blessing to every house-keeper who is fortunate enough to have so excellent a Cook Stove.

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.

WAKEFIELD'S Wine Bitters. This is a Strengthening and Blood Purifying remedy, adapted to persons who are weak or debilitated...

Go to the Mountains of Colorado. By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new popular line from ATCHISON and WARREN to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUCHARAS, DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, with the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, with the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains...

Clear the track! The country is saved and you will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad.

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GRANGERS, at Leis' you will find plenty of pure lard oil for your machinery.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

Grand Distribution of Cash, Farms, Brick Blocks, Residences, &c., by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, August 25, 1876.

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...

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...

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting PHILADELPHIA and wishing to find our stove, will please look for the large CLOCK, keeping correct time, hanging just over our doorway...

For the Centennial. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches for Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland without change, via the Wash Line.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1876. Flour—medium fall extra... \$4.00 @ 5.25. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.15 @ 1.17.

Markets by Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1876. Flour—medium fall extra... \$4.00 @ 5.25. Wheat—No. 2 fall... 1.15 @ 1.17.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1876. Cattle—Native Shippers... \$4.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—Shipping... 6.20 @ 6.35.

Markets by Telegraph. CHICAGO, August 1, 1876. Flour... 1.02 @ 1.05. Wheat—No. 1, spring... 83 @ 92.

Live Stock Markets. CHICAGO, August 1, 1876. Cattle—Good Steers... 4.40 @ 5.12. Hogs—Packers... 6.25 @ 7.05.

Markets by Telegraph. KANSAS CITY, August 1, 1876. Flour... 1.10 @ 1.15. Wheat, No. 2, fall... 80 @ 85.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, August 1, 1876. Cattle—Native Shippers... \$4.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—Shipping... 6.20 @ 6.35.

Markets by Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1876. Flour... 1.02 @ 1.05. Wheat—No. 1, spring... 83 @ 92.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, August 1, 1876. Cattle—Native Shippers... \$4.50 @ 5.00. Hogs—Shipping... 6.20 @ 6.35.

Markets by Telegraph. CHICAGO, August 1, 1876. Flour... 1.02 @ 1.05. Wheat—No. 1, spring... 83 @ 92.

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875. EVERY STOVE IS UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED WHEREVER USED OR SOLD As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49 ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF CONVENIENCE, NEATNESS, AND ECONOMY.

And all the essential points that go to make up the MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

M'CURDY BROS. CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1835.

McCurdy Bros. 120 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be deceived by a back seat by hard times...

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Now, therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company...

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE CO., BOSTON, MASS. Cash assets... \$547,542.54. Liabilities... 526,179.20.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Now, therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company...

NEWS DEALER & STATIONER. Blank Books; Fancy Boxes; Stationery, Playing Cards, Games and Notions of all kinds.

ED. MOORE, NEWS DEALER & STATIONER. 21-ly

ED. MOORE, NEWS DEALER & STATIONER. 21-ly

ED. MOORE, NEWS DEALER & STATIONER. 21-ly

Horticultural Department

Wine on Fruit Culture. Fruit culture for profit has had to contend with over abundant crops the past year or two, and the trees in such cases are weakened.

Besides thinning the fruit, we should thin the young branches. Handsome forms are as desirable in fruit as in ornamental trees. No winter pruning will do this exclusively.

Fruit growing primarily for pleasure, to follow with plenty of good fruit, has been much encouraged by the greater success of the grape of late years.

As to the best system of pruning grapes, there are several "schools," all contending that their views are decidedly best.

In an elaborate article in a late paper, the writer, who resides in Michigan, endeavors to show that timber screens are hurtful to orchards, and he states the fact that on the bleak bluffs of Lake Michigan peach trees stood through the winter unharmed, while in the same winter the same kind of trees on level land, protected by forest trees, all died.

Montreal Pomology. We have received a copy of the "First Report of the Fruit Committee of the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Society," a pamphlet of thirty-eight pages for which we presume we are indebted to the kindness of Charles Gibbs, secretary of the fruit committee.

The present report contains descriptions of the more approved and better tested varieties of apples, pears, grapes, cherries and plums.

The profitable apples, according to this report in the Province of Quebec, are:

- 1. Fameuse.
2. 3. Red Astrachan and Alexander.
4. Duchess of Oldenburg.
5. St. Lawrence.
6. 7. Peach (of Montreal) and Golden Russet of New York.

Of pears, Mr. Springle says, the Flemish Beauty is "unquestionably the finest pear known for this climate" and speaks well of White Doyenne and some others.

In grapes, no one variety appears to have special prominence. Of cherries, Late Kentish is the most successful, and plums seem quite uncertain.

The Fameuse seems to be the fruit of Montreal, and one instance is recorded of 22 barrels, (55 bushels) being gathered from one tree. It seems to sport so as to give the belief to some that there are two varieties.

The Plum Knot.

The exact and positive proof that the plum knot is not the work of an insect, but is the work of a minute fungus, has now been made manifest by Prof. W. G. Farlow, of Boston, who, in the proceedings of the Bussey Institute, has described and figured the whole process of germination of the fungus, and its influences on the wood of the tree from the beginning to the end.

How to Destroy the Pear Stag.

In your May number, in reply to the inquiries of a correspondent on this subject, you recommend the use of powdered quick lime (not slacked lime) sifted over the tree by means of a suitable sieve fastened to a long pole.

Having had to contend with frequent swarms of these insects on my pear orchards, I have found nothing so good or so easily applied as powdered hellebore, one pound of the powder mixed with a barrel of water has been found strong enough.

The barrel of hellebore and water is placed on a one-horse cart, and on the cart is erected a suitable platform for the operator, who is supplied with an ordinary watering can. From his elevated position on the platform he showers the death-dealing liquid on the foliage, driving from tree to tree as the sprinkling is effected, a light shower is all that is needed, and effectually cleans the trees.

Screens for Orchards.

In an elaborate article in a late paper, the writer, who resides in Michigan, endeavors to show that timber screens are hurtful to orchards, and he states the fact that on the bleak bluffs of Lake Michigan peach trees stood through the winter unharmed, while in the same winter the same kind of trees on level land, protected by forest trees, all died.

Raspberries.

The fact that raspberries lose their flavor so readily, and carry with so great difficulty, will always prevent their being very cheap or plentiful in the market. This will make it desirable that those in the vicinity of large cities, and much more those in the country, should raise their own.

The Currant Worm.

Dr. W. L. Thompson, of Augusta, Maine, has called attention to the value of copperas as a remedy for the currant worm—although the remedy is not a new one with him, nor does he know to whom the credit of the discovery belongs.

The Household.

TO REMOVE RED MITES FROM CANARIES.—Hang a piece of new white flannel in the cage at night next the perch so that it shades the bird from the light. In the morning you will find the mites on the flannel; wash or put a new piece the following night, and continue doing so until they are all removed.

WOUNDS FROM RUSTY NAILS.—Every little while we read of some one who has stuck a rusty nail into his foot or some portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without fatal consequence following them.

MINT SAUCE.—Many of our country friends do not know what a luxury they deprive themselves of when they eat lamb either boiled or baked, without mint sauce. Set a few rods of spear-mint in one corner of the garden, and they will soon furnish an abundant supply.

SCREWS IN PLASTER.—It very often becomes desirable to insert screws into plaster without attaching them to any wood-work; but when we turn them the plaster gives way, and our effort is in vain.

ROOT BEER.—Take dandelion roots, sassaparilla roots, yellow-dock root, burdock root, sassafras root, and wild cherry bark, prickly ash bark, and birch bark; put one large handful of each kind into a large pot, and pour in one gallon and a half of water; boil the roots and bark long enough to get the strength all out; then strain it and sweeten with molasses.

HOW TO GROW FAT.—1. Take soup and beer every day, also hot milk-coffee or chocolate well sweetened. 2. Let your food be chiefly farinaceous and vegetable; bread with butter or milk; milk-mush, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c., prepared with butter, sweet puddings. 3. Eat meat only once a day; the fatter kinds are the most suitable.

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LAWRENCE KANSAS 127

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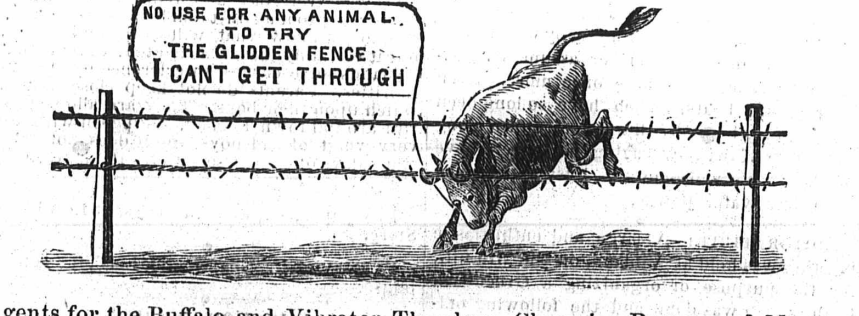
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 9 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said 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, thence north and east to 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 same 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 north 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.

30-5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

The Douglas County Loan and Saving Association, Plaintiff, vs. George F. Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, 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 28th day of August, A. D. 1876,

At 9 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The north one-half of lot number thirty-four (34), on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 27th day of July, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

30-5t

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