

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JANUARY 25, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 260.

## DON'T RUN IN DEBT.

Don't run in debt—never mind, never mind, if thy clothes are faded and torn. Fix 'em up; make 'em do; it is better by far, Than to have the heart weary and worn.

Who'll love you the more for the set of your hair, Or the ruff, or the tie of your shoe, The shape of your vest, or your boots or cravat, If they know you are in debt for the new?

There's no comfort I tell you in walking the street, In fine clothes, if you know you are in debt, And feel that perchance you some tradesman may meet, Who will sneer—"they're not paid for yet."

Good friends, let me beg of you, don't run in debt, If the chains and the sofas are old— They will fit your back better than any new set, Unless they are paid for with gold.

If the house is too small, draw the closer together; Keep it warm with a hearty good will; A big one unpaid for, in all kinds of weather, Will send to your warm heart a chill.

Don't run in debt now, dear girl take a hint, (If the fashions have changed since last season) Old Nature is out in the very same tint, And Old Nature we think has some reason.

But just say to your friend that you cannot afford To spend time to keep up the fashion; That your purse is to light and your honor too bright, To be tarnished with such silly passions.

Gents, don't run in debt—let your friends, if they can, Have fine horses, and feathers and flowers; But unless they are paid for by means of a man That to envy their sumptuous houses.

If you've money to spare, I have nothing to say— Spend your dollars and dimes as you please; But mind you the man who his note has to pay, Is the man who is never at ease.

Kind husband don't run in debt any more; 'Twill fill your wife's cup full of sorrow, To know that your neighbor may call at your door.

With a bill you must settle to-morrow. Oh, take my advice—it is good it is true; (But least you may some of you doubt it) 'I'll whisper a secret now seeing 'tis you— I have tried it, and know all about it!

The chains of the debtor are heavy and cold, Its links all corrosion and rust; Old to 'er as you will, it is never of gold. Then spurn it aside with disgust.

The man who's in debt is too often a slave, Though his heart may be honest and true, Can he hold up his head and look safely and brave, When a note he can't pay becomes due?

## HERBERT'S RECOMPENSE.

BY FRANCES HENSHAW BADEN.

"Good heavens! What is that you have got there, Herbert?" exclaimed Mrs. Ashley, as her only son, a young man of twenty-five, came into his mother's reception room, holding by the hand a little girl of about seven years.

"Why, mother, your own eyes can answer that question. What is the use of looking so wildly at the child? Poor little thing! she needs comforting not questioning," answered Herbert a little petulantly, seating herself and gathering the little wee thing up in his arms, saying, "There, there, don't tremble so, baby; no one will hurt you. You are my child now, and I will take care of you too." This in a firm, decided tone.

Mrs. Ashley was still gazing, if possible, more amazed than ever by her son's words and manner.

Just then the door opened, and in floated a vision of beauty, grace and gossamer drapery. She started back, held up her hands, and cried out:

"Mercy! What is that? An infant witch? Where did you pick her up, Herbert? In the woods, dropped by her mother witch, in her ride on a broomstick through the air?"

"Georgia, for shame!—How can you talk so? You frighten the child."

"Frighten her? I declare, if I was with her alone I should be frightened. Dear! what wild eyes she has! Don't let her come near me, Herbert, please," continued the dainty beauty, with averted concern.

"Georgia, I think your words and manner unkind and unwomanly."

"Thank you, sir."

"Well I do. You see here a poor child who should claim your sympathy and kindly care, and still you talk and look as if she were some wild animal."

"It is a human being—a child, my mother," said Georgia.

Truly, the wee thing had a strange, wild, unchildlike look; a little, thin, pale, dark face, almost covered by the long uncombed black hair which fell over it, and out of which gleamed the wildest, largest dark eyes. Herbert pushed her hair gently back, and laid her head soothingly against his broad breast.

"I'll tell you about her, and perhaps I'll find your hearts, which must have surely escaped your keeping," Herbert said, looking from Georgia to his mother sternly.

"You have heard me speak of the old violinist in Second street. Well, this morning, in passing there, I saw a crowd, and went in to inquire the cause. The old man was dead, and this poor child almost wild with grief and with fright. They were about to carry her to the Almshouse, home of the Destitute, or some such place. She saw me—and really I do believe mine was the only face there that expressed any sympathy or pity for her; at any rate it must have been so to her, for she ran to me and cried out: 'Do not let them take me, please.'

"And I would not. There, that is about all of the story, except that I sent off the crowd, closed the door, found an undertaker, gave him money to bury the old man somewhere other than in the potter's field, and came home with the child, and intend to try and comfort her as best I can for her grandfather's loss. Now, are you either, or both, going to help me; or have I to go and put her in some boarding school? I've made up my mind to do one good action, if never before or again, and I'll go through with it."

There was rather a contemptuous expression on Georgia's fair face, and Mrs. Ashley said:

"Really, Herbert, you need not be so one to hold your purse for you. In your boy days, you used to be ever doing some such wild trick—bringing home or finding some puppers to care for—spending your money most foolishly. But I had thought years had brought you wisdom, discretion—"

"Say heartlessness, mother; that will better express it, I guess. What I've done to-day in spending money has not amounted to as much as last night at the opera, and the supper still. Shall I take the child away?" he asked.

"Are you determined to keep her?" was the question in reply.

Mrs. Ashley saw the determination glowing in her son's fine eyes, and answered:

"Then, choosing the lesser of evils, I say keep her here."

"You will be kind to her, mother?"

There was entreaty and command both in his words and looks.

"What is your name, child?" Mrs. Ashley asked, coming forward and trying to speak pleasantly.

"Avonia. Grandpa called me Avon always. May I stay? I'll be very good. Please?"

Under the kind care of Mrs. Ashley's housekeeper, who was always glad to do Herbert's bidding, little Avon grew out of her wild looks, and was no longer the "ugly little witch" that Georgia called her.

Herbert Ashley was one of the wealthiest young men in P—. He had a fine mind and talents; still had never accomplished anything in life. Having more money than he knew just what to do with, of course there was no necessity of his earning more.

Georgia Clayton was a distant cousin, and a great favorite with Mrs. Ashley. It was her dearest wish that Georgia and Herbert should be united, and Herbert had acquiesced in her wish. Georgia was beautiful, and as he loved no one else, he had offered his hand to his mother's pet, and been accepted.

But Georgia was too fond of her freedom, and being admired, flattered, and courted by many, to agree to be married very soon. And so they had been engaged six months when little Avon became one of the family.

The child's devotion to Herbert was wonderful in one so young. If a shadow rested on his brow, in a moment it covered hers, and her lips would quiver continually until she found a chance to whisper:

"Are you hurt? Has Avon hurt you?"

"Are you hurt? Has Avon hurt you?"

If Herbert grew sick she would neither eat nor be won away to play with the neighboring children—only linger by his side, or hide somewhere in his room.

Georgia disliked her. In truth, she did not want any one else to share Herbert's love; not that her own was so great, only because she was exacting and jealous. Little Avon was frequently the cause of discord between Herbert and his betrothed; at times the latter declaring that Avon should be sent away. But Herbert remained true to his determination,

his affection for the little friendless orphan bringing forth the noblest impulses of his nature.

Time passed on until five years had gone by, and still the marriage was postponed from time to time, Georgia being better contented to have it so, certain of her lover's constancy, and he leaving the arrangements and the time to his mother. Several times he had rather urged their union, but when Georgia pleaded for longer delay, he comforted himself with his books and little Avon's singing. Wonderfully the child could sing; and the master that Herbert had procured for her, predicted a brilliant future for Avon, if Herbert would resign her to the musical world.

As Avon advanced in intellect, and grew daily more entertaining and lovable, Georgia's dislike grew greater, until it came to an issue—that Herbert should give up one or the other. Avon must be sent away, or Georgia would immediately break her engagement.

Now we can well think that Herbert was not a very ardent and devoted lover, or he would not have waited so patiently all those years for Georgia, when there was no reason for the postponements from time to time, but only her whims. So when Georgia commanded him to send "his child," as he called Avon, away, he declared that under no circumstances would he give her up—that no one in the world loved him as truly as did that child, and he would be true to his self-imposed charge.

Somehow this stormy interview was either heard or came to Avon's knowledge, and Mrs. Brown the housekeeper went to Herbert with an anxious manner, and told him Avon acted so strangely, that she feared she was either ill or in trouble. Herbert bade the good woman watch their charge closely. That night she came again to Herbert, and drew him hastily to the window, in time to see a little figure stealing quietly down the garden walk. In a second Herbert was after her, and followed unobserved and closely behind. On and on she sped, down to the river, beside which she stopped. The moonbeams shone brightly on the little pale face upraised to heaven, as she knelt a moment, and cried:

"Forgive, forgive, please, Father in heaven! Pity and forgive? What else can I do? Friendless but for him, and his happiness I must secure!"

She sprang forward then to the little rustic bridge, from which Herbert knew she intended to leap. Quickly after her, only just in time to draw her back, fainting in his arms.

For many days she lay tossing wildly with fever, hovering between life and death.

While watching over the little one so dear, there came a terrible blow to Herbert and his mother: All their long enjoyed possessions were swept away—all gone in the fearful crash of '57.

Georgia very soon relieved her friends of any anxiety on her account, by accepting and marrying a young attaché who had been dangling about her for several months.

Avon slowly came back to health, strength, and after a while to cheerfulness, when she saw that Georgia's loss did not grieve Herbert at all. In fact he seemed relieved by her marriage.

In the days that followed, Herbert found it very necessary to put his shoulder to the wheel, to obtain the means to support his mother, Avon and himself in comfort. The grandeur of other times had to be resigned, and poor Mrs. Ashley, ever sighing, had to try and accommodate herself to the change. So, intent in his pursuits, Herbert failed to notice the many mysterious and confidential meetings between Avon and her old music-master.

Two years more passed away, and when she was over fourteen years, little Avon was missing. Days passed into weeks and months, and all inquiries, searches and advertising proved of no avail. Avon was lost.

Bitterly Mrs. Ashley spoke of her ingratitude, saying that when the time came that the girl could have returned some of their kindness, she had deserted them.

A little note she left for Herbert, blotted by her tears, telling him that through her great love and gratitude she had left him. She could no longer burden him with the care of her; that if with him, she knew he would not let her work too, so she had fled; but not to be uneasy; she was safe with those who would help her to work, and protect her from harm.

Thus three more years passed, bringing no more tidings to the anxious heart of Herbert Ashley. Often he felt as if he must start and hunt the world over for his child. And this he would have attempted, most likely, had he possessed his former wealth.

From across the ocean came accounts of a new star of unsurpassed beauty and talent in the musical firmament. All Europe proclaimed her the Queen of Song. A few months more, and the papers announced the glad tidings that our States should have the pleasure of welcoming the wonderful singer. The night came for her first appearance. Herbert Ashley had thought not of going. In fact he spent but little money in such treats, finding ready use for every dollar then.

However, that afternoon, much to his surprise, he met, quite near his place of business, old Master Corrine, whom he had not seen since the time of Avon's disappearance. The master pressed him to go to the opera, tendering him and forcing him to accept tickets for himself and mother—reserved seats, which the old man said had been given him, and which he should not use, as he had been engaged by the managers for some duty during the evening.

So Herbert and his mother found themselves seated in the most desirable part of the opera-house.

Never had P— welcomed such a glorious voice; and never did an audience more fully express their appreciation.

Herbert Ashley's eyes had never once wandered from the lovely prima donna. As one entranced he sat.

When the opera was over, and the audience wildly calling the queen of beauty and song, she came forth, to be almost covered and hidden by flowery tributes. Still remaining, still motionless, only gazing on the form so familiar, yet so strange, Ashley made no move to retire until his mother aroused him by saying:

"Come, Herbert; we are almost the only ones left. Has your mind been entirely carried away by the beautiful singer?"

He turned and asked:

"Mother, who is she?"

"Why, are you crazy? Does not the programme in your hand tell you?"

"No—yes, it does. But then Master Corrine came to them, and said:

"Come with me, I beg you. An old friend waits to see you."

They followed. Another moment and the beautiful girl was in Herbert's bosom, as he cried, in joyous welcome:

"Avon, my little child! found at last!"

The triumphant ending of Master Corrine's labor was more than the old man's feeble strength could long bear. The joy of having the world acknowledge his little pupil's worth was too great. Soon after his return to the city from which he had taken her less than four years before, and ere their engagement there was concluded, Avon's dear old friend and teacher had passed away from earth.

She would not travel again without a friend. "A master" she must have, she said, and plead with Herbert to be her guardian again.

He could not resist her—he never could in other days. But he knew not what heart trials he would have to bear. When the proudest sons of his own and other lands knelt at her feet and wooed her, he would turn in agony away, lest the time had come when he must resign her to another's love.

Dearest daily she grew to him. What was the love of years gone, to the love of the present? He had thought his little child was dearer than any other could ever be. But oh! what was such affection to the feeling which filled his heart then? Yet the time must come sooner or later, when Avon would be won from him.

One young man to whom his darling had seemed kinder than to all others, came and begged for his influence to gain a favorable reception from the lovely Avon.

"Why not?" thought Herbert. "This man is worthy of her in every way. As well him, or better perhaps, than any other."

And so he promised to help the suitor. And so to do, he sought Avon.

"Yes, I know it," she said. "But I do not love him."

"Can he not win your love, my child?"

She shook her pretty little head.

"He worships you, Avon. You will never find one more worthy."

For the first time in her life she seemed angry and rebellious to her guardian, and with eyes filled with tears she cried out:

"Why do you try to make me love any one? You are tired of me. You—don't love me any more, know?"

"Avon, my child, do not talk to me thus. You know not what you are doing—how fearfully you are trying me," Herbert said, his voice broken and full of emotion.

"Then why will you try to send me from you? Once you would have kept me at any cost. Why not now? Let me stay with you. Guardy, send him and all others away!"

"Avon, my child, I do love you as dearly—oh, if I dared tell you. But, my little one, a day must come when you will learn another love than that you bear for your old friend. And then I shall have to give you up. Oh, my child, go, run away again; leave me before I forget your youth and my age—forget all but me!"

"No, no, Guardy. Herbert, I will not go. Tell me how much you love your little Avon. Do you think it is half as much as her love for you?"

"Kiss, child! Tempt me not."

She was at his feet, her beautiful eyes eagerly searching his.

"Tell me it more than mother, father, all on earth, Guardy—do you love me thus?" she whispered.

"My Avon, my little child! next to God who loves you to me."

"Then keep me, Herbert. Forget all and everything but Avon's love, which is as your own. I have never loved but you."

Little Avon brought him more than the wealth of other days; better far than the love she gave him her heart, true and only love.

## Young Folks' Column.

### A NUT TO CRACK.

There was an old woman who lived in a hut About the size of a hickory nut; The walls were thick, and the ceiling low, And seldom out doors did the old woman go.

She took no paper, and in no book Of any sort was she seen to look. Yet she imagined she knew much more Than man or woman had known before.

They talked in her hearing of wondrous things, Of the dazzling splendor of Eastern kings, Of mountains covered with ice and snow When all the valley lay green below.

They spoke of adventures by sea and land, Of oceans and seas by a cable spanned, Of buried treasures;—but, though she heard, She said she didn't believe one word!

And still she lives in her little hut About the size of a hickory nut, At peace with herself, and quite content With the way in which her days are spent.

Little it troubles her, I suppose, Because so very little she knows, For keeping her doors and her windows shut, She has shrivelled up in her hickory nut.

And you, my dears, will no larger grow, If you rest contented with what you know— But a pitiful object you will dwell, Shut up inside of your hickory shell.

—JOSEPHINE POLLARD, in *Wide Awake*.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have been thinking for some time I would write you a letter, but I suppose I have acted a good deal like some of the bigger folks, in not doing at once what I knew I really ought to do. I don't know as you would have got this only I noticed the children were not keeping their column in the SPIRIT, full. I am thirteen years old, go to school, and help do the chores nights and mornings. I study hard and try to learn for sometimes I think I would like to be an editor, but pa says farming is the most independent way to get a living, so I guess I will take pa's advice and be a farmer. I hope the children will write more for the SPIRIT, I like to read what they have to say. I will try and do my share. We take five papers but pa says he likes the SPIRIT best of all. No more for this time. JOHNNY.

NEOSHO COUNTY, Jan. 20, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—We receive your paper. I saw there was no letter in the "Young Folks' Column" this week; I thought I would write for the first time. I am going to school; studying mental and written arithmetic, reading, history, spelling, geography and grammar. I went rabbit hunting a little while to-day, and caught five rabbits. I took the *American Young Folks* last year, and I am going to take the *Wide Awake* this year. I would like to hear from the boys and girls through the SPIRIT. I am keeping a memorandum of the weather for the year. I will quit for this time.

Yours truly, PERRY BROTHERS.

MARION, Kans., Jan. 13, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am ten years old. I stayed at home to-day while my uncle and aunt went to a funeral. This is the first time that I ever wrote for the "Young Folks' Column," which I love to read. We had eleven little pigs come last Friday night, and they all perished with the cold but one. My uncle killed three jack rabbits this morning. If you print this, I will write more the next time. As I can think of no more to write now, I will close.

Most respectfully yours, ANNIE C. THOMPSON.

BEMAN, Kans., Jan. 10, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I was looking over your paper I saw your "Young Folks' Column" was not filled up very well by the young folks, so I will write. Well, pa has been taking your paper for three years. I have one of the nicest little ponies you ever saw; I have got a violin and two colts and two turkeys. Well, Mr. Editor, pa and ma both like your paper very well. If you publish this I may write again.

Truly yours, THOMAS C. WIGGANS.

FARMERSVILLE, Kans., Jan. 20, 1877.

A little five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick-room the other morning to see the tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, said decisively, "Save this one."

J. Gray.—Pank my box with five dozen quills. There is nothing remarkable in this sentence, just a line in length; yet it contains one peculiarly that rarely applies to a sentence, so short; it contains all the letters of the alphabet, and each letter is in the Bible contained in the Old Testament.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

Patrons Department.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. S. Baldwin, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—J. T. Willis, Lawrence, Douglas county.

DEPUTIES. Commissioner by J. S. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. HARRIS, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, J. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

2 Sedwick county. 3 Davis county, E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard. 5 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

6 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Emporia. 7 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

8 Saline county—no report. 9 Benton county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Pharis secretary, Ft. Scott.

10 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Emporia. 11 Republic county, W. H. Boyce master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.

12 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Roy. 13 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neftelund.

14 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. G. McDowell secretary, Columbus. 15 Marion county, J. W. Williams master, E. A. Dodge secretary, Marion center.

16 Johnson county, D. J. Marvin master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley. 17 Wabasha county—no report.

18 Douglas county, V. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Winona. 19 Neosho county—no report.

20 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield. 21 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.

22 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia. 23 Chase county, S. G. Bond master, T. M. Worthington secretary, Cottonwood.

24 Osage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Troy. 25 Allen county, M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jedd.

26 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Winona. 27 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, E. M. Bonner secretary, Burlington.

28 Doniphan county, A. Larczar master, Thomas Kehal secretary, Troy. 29 Washington county, M. Barrett master, S. H. Mauder secretary, Washington.

30 Jewell county, A. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormac secretary, Emporia. 31 Jefferson county, J. F. Willis master, J. N. Chapman secretary, Eureka.

32 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka. 33 Linn county, W. H. Shattuck master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

34 Montgomery county, C. F. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported. 35 Elk county, J. F. Rennie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

36 Ottawa county, C. S. W. Young master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis. 37 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Labette.

38 Brown county, R. J. Young master, A. Curshers secretary, Hiawatha. 39 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.

40 Wilson county, W. S. Sana master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia. 41 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

42 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS. Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co., E. A. Dodge, Sec., Marion City.

Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Ketchikan.

From Clay Center. Bro. W. S. Baldwin, of Clay Center, writes to us as follows, concerning co-operation in Clay Center. He says:

I will give you some facts which will show you whether the institution has been, or could be a success, or not. In four months I shipped over seventeen thousand bushels of fall wheat, rye and barley. I turned away thousands of bushels of spring wheat, for want of storage capacity, and thousands of bushels more would have been brought for shipment if I had had storage capacity for what did come; but it soon became known among the farmers that I did not ship spring wheat. I never shipped a car load of spring wheat, notwithstanding there were thousands and thousands of bushels of it in the country, simply because I only had five bins, which was not enough to properly grade the two kinds of winter wheat, had I had no other kinds of grain. When the house started, winter wheat was selling at from fifty-five to sixty-five cents per bushel in this place. Prices gradually advanced until they reached eighty-five and ninety cents, notwithstanding eastern markets showed no advance, showing most conclusively that the advance here was caused by the existence of this house. If that be so, it just as certainly made thousands of dollars for the farmers of this county, whether they shipped their grain or not, because it made the prices. In consequence of the effect it had, the grain buyers have striven, and are striving and will strive to break it down. They finally paid one or two cents per bushel more than I could realize by shipping, which had the effect to stop the shipping. They happened to have the advantage of a rising price, and in consequence of the prospects of foreign war which enabled them, or at least induced them to take greater risks and the consequence was, they paid several cents per bushel more than the market justified, with the hope, that when it would reach market prices would have advanced sufficiently to make it worth their while generally the case. The prices paid here of course completely checked shipping. It was unfortunate for this institution that that steady advance in prices occurred just when it did, for the reason that it enabled the grain buyers to strike a harder blow at this institution than they could otherwise have done. Of course a great majority of the farmers don't know anything about why there were such prices paid here for grain; all they see is, that they are getting better prices here than they could realize by shipping, just what the grain buyer wants them to believe, as it will withdraw their support from this, without which it cannot survive, and they know if it goes under now it can never rise again, and they will then make all back that they lost in breaking the institution down. The very fact that the grain raisers are willing to spend money and run risk in order to break it down, is evidence sufficient that it is worth something to keep the thing up. Corn has been bringing better prices here than can be realized by shipping, or at least as much; the consequence is the farmers all sell, arguing that there is no use shipping unless they can make something by it. I have, as a consequence of my being supported, been buying some corn simply to keep the thing up, but must buy at such prices as will enable me to pay expenses. The markets will not justify my paying over twenty cents per bushel. Most of the members of the order will give me their corn when no one else will, and at twenty cents per bushel, and I paid one cent more they sell, when they know that I am just buying in order to keep the house on its feet. They are just cutting their own throats.

While the house was supported it paid all expenses, and made about twenty dollars per month besides, which shows that if I had had the facilities for handling the grain, it could have had, it would have been quite a success. Now the house has been swallowed up until all that was made has been swallowed up. It has just reached that point at which it must either close entirely, or be supported regardless of prices here. There are some who would ship regardless of the prices offered here because they look beyond the present; but the great majority are not so. I think they could be made to see it by a proper effort. The thing has not been talked up enough; it needs an extra effort to show them that they are independent, just as though this house was the only house through which they could get anything for their produce. Show the grain buyers that they have a house of their own; stand by it even at a sacrifice, for the first year, or at least until it is permanently established. As it is, the grain buyer knows he can buy the grain for a cent or two a bushel more, and will take the support from this, and all it needs is time to wipe it clear out of existence. Whereas, if the members of the order would pay no attention to them, but throw their whole support to their own house, they would find themselves firmly established and that they had something worth having.

It has been a perfect success notwithstanding the drawbacks, and all it wants to make it not only a success but a grand achievement, is the simple support of the order, which was pledged in the first place. It is extremely going to see the institution passing out of existence after proving itself a success, and knowing how easy it would be to make it a grand success to allow such a blessing to pass out of our very grasp; to allow it to pass by when it is just as easy to take it as to let it alone, seems to be madness. Yet such will most assuredly be the consequence without a thorough ventilation of the whole matter. These grain buyers understand the situation thoroughly; they know the institution cannot survive without support, and they also know from experience, that one or two cents per bushel more, will buy nearly all of those who do support it—of which every Patron, if he thoroughly understands it, ought, and will be ashamed—and that it will eventually pay them to lose some money now.

They threatened at the outset that they would break it down, and their actions since prove that they are making strenuous exertions to make good their threat. Now, are the Patrons going to stand by and calmly witness their own institution wiped out of existence? Why they are not only doing that, but are aiding their enemies to do so—are whetting their knives which to cut their own throats, thereby knowingly and precisely what their enemies have so often hurled at them, that they "could not sustain any undertaking."

"The majority of the Patrons seem to think" or at least their actions indicate it, "well, we are getting the prices for our grain, and that is all we want." They forget that this institution made those prices, and to have a continuance of those prices or the full market price at all time, their institution must be kept in existence, and to keep it in existence, it must have their united support. They don't take into consideration, that the moment it is known that the institution is a thing of past prices will again regulate themselves in favor of the grain buyer, the meaning of which the Patrons and farmers generally ought to understand by this time.

Besides, they ought to understand that the price of grain is not the only benefit to be derived from the institution. They ought to know that through this they could get all their farm implements at reduced prices, that all their stock and produce should be shipped and they receive the benefits of the Eastern markets for their well as their grain.

These "grain buyers" place for co-operation than here in Clay Center, and this house was supported as it ought and could be, the proper facilities for handling grain, etc. given, and a store started, one would aid the other, and in a few years it would be a blessing to the whole farming and laboring community, and an achievement the county would be proud of.

From Johnson County. EDITOR SPIRIT—Here in the eastern part of Johnson county the subordinate granges are in rather a bad condition. If we had a good lecturer to wake them up, some of them would go on and make live granges yet, but unless something can be done they are gone. Our co-operative store in Olathe is a success, doing a good business. We want one of the kind in Kansas City, wholesale and retail. We know a number of granges here in Kansas and Missouri that would take stock in a store of that kind, if located there soon.

From Valentine Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT—On the evening of the 6th inst. Valentine Grange had a public installation. Bro. Wm. Roe officiating. Harmony school-house was well filled as we expected it would be, for when the sisters of our grange announce a free supper it is sure to draw. Everybody and his wife and children were there and all were allowed to enjoy themselves as much as they pleased. The following persons were installed as our officers for the present year, viz.: Alfred Cutter, Master; Joseph Clark, Overseer; John Wilder, Lecturer; John Collier, Assistant Steward; Z. D. Wood, Chaplain; A. M. Karnes, Treasurer; Eos Reed, Secretary; E. Lamson, Gate-keeper; Mrs. P. Cutter, Ceres; Mrs. A. Anderson, Pomona; Mrs. E. Elam, Stewardess. Bro. E. Elam, the Steward elect, was absent, and sister F. C. Wood, Flora elect was also absent. Our retiring master, Bro. S. H. Warren, has taken out a dimitt; and much to the regret of all his associates in our order, will soon remove to Van Buren county, Iowa, where his wife resided, whom he married last fall. Bro. Warren was among the early settlers of this historical part of our State and is widely known here as a successful farmer and a most estimable citizen. The very best wishes of this community go with him and his bride. ENOS REED.

Washington Pomona Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT—In accordance with instructions I herewith report the officers elect for the ensuing year of Washington Pomona Grange: Mr. Barrett, Master; J. K. Brown, Overseer; L. P. Dewey, Lecturer; F. M. Cox, Steward; J. B. Smith, Assistant Steward; E. J. Nason, Chaplain; Mr. Seruby, Treasurer; S. H. Mauder, Secretary; A. Driscoll, Gate-keeper; Mrs. E. J. Nason, Ceres; Mrs. F. M. Cox, Pomona; Mrs. J. B. Smith, Flora; Mrs. J. K. Brown, Lady Assistant Steward. Executive committee—J. K. Brown, F. M. Cox, Wm. Hophine. S. H. MAUNDER, Sec'y. WASHINGTON, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1877.

Adam's Peak Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT—I send you for publication the names of the officers of Adam's Peak Grange, No. 1,300: A. D. Fenn, Master; P. Chaudet, Overseer; J. C. Williams, Lecturer; E. L. Morse, Chaplain; L. W. Drake, Steward; R. D. Heath, Assistant Steward; R. A. Williams, Secretary; C. Chaudet, Treasurer; W. Thomas, Gate-keeper; Mrs. L. W. Drake, Ceres; Mrs. W. Thomas, Pomona; Mrs. R. D. Heath, Flora; Mrs. A. D. Fenn, Lady Assistant Steward. R. A. WILLIAMS, Sec'y. ADAM'S PEAK, Kansas, Jan. 16, 1877.

Patrons' Aid Society. Bro. J. S. Van Duizer, secretary of the Patrons' Aid Society, sends us, from Elmira, N. Y., a copy of the Secretary's Annual Report, in which we find the following concerning the success and permanency of the society: "Nothing in the future is absolutely certain. Institutions and things have only a comparative soundness and security. If any plan of insurance is founded on a rock which will endure, it will be in the hands of the members. The danger of the failure of the expensive managed stock companies than there is of the failure of the Patrons' Aid Society. The simplicity of its plan, the light expenses required to conduct it, and the growing appreciation of such co-operative organizations give assurance of soundness and permanency. The large companies with high salaries officers, expensive offices and their costly agency systems, have to do a large business or the total amount of the premiums received will be required for the running expenses. In the Patrons' Aid Society our expenses are nominal as compared with theirs, and are in more direct proportion to the number of our members. For instance, postage and printing are the two chief items of expense aside from the salary of the secretary, whose pay is rated according to membership. All these expenses, it is plain to see, are in direct proportion to the number of our members, hence we do not receive that injury from the falling off of business or growth which is experienced by the ordinary companies. If the Patrons' Aid Society can furnish all the benefits which are secured in the stock insurance companies at half the cost to the insured (and we claim that it can and does) then certainly an intelligent, economically disposed class of citizens will not desert it and cling to the more expensive institutions. But the Patrons' Aid Society has more than selfish interests to sustain it. It is based, as I have stated, on the better impulses of our nature—on our honor as Patrons and appeals to our feelings of fraternal charity. These are the enduring foundations upon which the Masonic fraternity has rested for hundreds of years. In a purely business point of view the Patrons' Aid Society has far more to render it permanent and secure than companies organized on any other plan. It needs intelligent management. It must have faithful officers. Does any other insurance company have less need of these requisites? Societies upon the plan we have adopted have been in operation for many years. They have had the same test of time experienced by other plans. I have known of the failure of many stock companies which had a large membership, but I have yet to hear where a society like ours has failed after having reached a membership as large as we have already secured. Quite recently the Continental Life Insurance company failed. One farmer who was formerly insured for \$2000, in that company, on which he paid annually about \$120, a little over a year ago threw up his policy and joined the Aid Society. Instead of paying \$120, on an insurance of \$2000, the last year he has paid \$10, on an insurance of \$1000. Besides he has the satisfaction of being in a strong, and prosperous company, while the one to which he formerly belonged is hopelessly bankrupt. But some objectors reason in this way: The Aid Society has now a little over one thousand members. Probably all will die within fifty years, and the greater portion of them within twenty-five years. If fifty years are required to exhaust the society there will be an average loss of twenty per cent, which will make the average cost of insurance two per cent, and moreover, the last members, after paying for all the years, will receive little or nothing. To make this reasoning hold good it is necessary to assume that the society will not change its membership, will not receive new members, in short, will not grow any more. There is just as much ground for making the same arguments against any other plan of insurance. What stock insurance company could exist ten years, not to say fifty years, if it were to receive no new members, and should lose none by the lapsing of policies. The enormous expenses of these

From Labette County. EDITOR SPIRIT—Prairie Valley Grange met in regular meeting and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. Porter, Master; J. S. Adamson, Overseer; J. M. C. Reed, Lecturer; M. Seargent, Steward; N. Chandler, Assistant Steward; L. A. Wood, Treasurer; John Collins, Secretary; R. Brown, Chaplain; J. Merwin, Gate-keeper; Mrs. M. A. Wood, Ceres; Miss Margaret Jarvis, Pomona; Miss Sarah J. Collins, Flora. The installing officers were Bro. Williams, of Erie Grange, Neosho county, and assistant Bro. Martin Nickols, of Liberty Grange, Labette county. After the installation the sisters spread the table and all partook of the bounties that were provided for the occasion and all returned feeling that each had done their share. J. COLLINS, Secretary. PARSONS, Kansas, Jan. 19, 1877.

From Lyon County. EDITOR SPIRIT—At the annual election of grange number 613, P. of H. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. F. Stratton, Master; C. W. Wilbitt, Overseer; J. A. Meulin, Lecturer; E. Foulter, Steward; J. M. Whittle, Assistant Steward; J. G. Traylor, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Stratton, Secretary; J. S. Croid, Chaplain; Mrs. Mary Hiatt, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. E. Foulter, Ceres; Mrs. Florence, Pomona, and Miss Livonia, Flaback, Flora. The officers elected were duly installed by Bro. A. A. Hixon, Saturday evening, the 18th inst. Emporia and Labette granges are about to consolidate, when we expect to have a good live grange. W. B. K.

From Johnson County. EDITOR SPIRIT—Here in the eastern part of Johnson county the subordinate granges are in rather a bad condition. If we had a good lecturer to wake them up, some of them would go on and make live granges yet, but unless something can be done they are gone. Our co-operative store in Olathe is a success, doing a good business. We want one of the kind in Kansas City, wholesale and retail. We know a number of granges here in Kansas and Missouri that would take stock in a store of that kind, if located there soon.

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Kansas State News

Plans in soon to have a new two-story brick hotel.

MEANS county Nimrods have been successful of late hunting wolves.

Mrs. SPRINGER, of Eureka, received seven-teen shots in the leg from the accidental discharge of a shot gun, last week.

ACCORDING to the Times, the Kansas City ice merchants have hardly secured ice enough this season to supply the summer demand.

A BOY named Plumb, stabbed and killed a boy named Williamson in a quarrel at Holton, on Friday of last week. Plumb was arrested.

THE Drum creek correspondent of the Independent Kansas states that they are all on the merry over there, old and young, big and little.

THREE Indian graves have been opened at Paola, and a ten-cent piece bearing date of 1841, silver ear-rings, beads, pipe, etc., were found.

An old gentleman named Finler, formerly a resident of Atchison, dropped dead at Corning two or three days ago. No cause is assigned for his sudden demise.

THE Pleasanton Observer points with pride to a leader who can lean up against the same post and whistle the same time longer than any other leader in the State.

A STOCK-RAISER in Southern Kansas, named Geo. DILLON, recently killed a hog whose net weight was eight hundred and fifty pounds. Good for Southern Kansas.

THE Second Baptist church building (colored) in Atchison, was burned on the night of the 19th inst. The building was a frame one and cost about \$800. No insurance.

A LITTLE son of Dr. Baldwin, at Fort Scott, had his throat cut by two doctors the other day. This was a necessary operation, in order that the youngster might breathe.

It is fashionable for young ladies in Hiawatha to take their beaux by the right instead of the left arm, and the common salutation is, "How is your vacillate?"

MR. C. C. ADAMS, of Abilene, has shipped to Denver, during the past few weeks, 5,000 pounds of turkeys, 2,632 pounds of chickens, 1,750 pounds of butter, 5,340 pounds of sweet potatoes, and 627 dozen eggs.

WILSON county in the vicinity of Neodesha, affords superior inducements for eastern farmers who want to come west and embark in the vocation of farming or stock-raising, according to the statement of a local paper.

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad earned, during the month of October, \$255,000, and in the same month in the year 1875, \$109,926. The M., K. & T. R. reports gross earnings for the same month, \$305,143.90.

THE Junction City Union says: "Bob. Wilson has purchased a pair of boots for an inmate of the poor house, which measures 14 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 around the instep, and the same around the ball. The man originally came from Manhattan."

It will soon be an established custom among country newspaper men in Kansas to stop publication long enough for the editor to go around and collect subscriptions, charging up the lost weeks to the subscribers the same as if the paper had been printed regularly.

THE K. P. railway is organizing a medical staff. The road is divided into divisions, and one surgeon appointed to each division, and a chief surgeon over all. Dr. Austin, of Abilene, has received the appointment for the division extending from Junction City to Brookville.

ALLEN county has a board of commissioners who have formally denied the statement of a Sandusky, Ohio, land agency, that cotton, oranges and lemons are raised in that county. The figures in the circular of the agency are 100,000 pounds of cotton, and 10,000 oranges and lemons.

MISS EMMA GILLSTRAP met with a serious mishap on Wednesday evening last, while attending a dance at the house of Mrs. Combe, on Rainbow creek, near Fredonia. She had occasion to leave the house for a short time, and fell into a well thirteen feet deep, breaking her ankle in the fall.

MAL. GUNN, formerly Chief Engineer of the M., K. & T. R. in charge of a corps of engineers, was at Fredonia a few days ago. He is reconnoitering a line for a railway from Fort Scott, via Humboldt, Fredonia, Longton and Elk Falls to Winfield. He will return to Humboldt via the 5th parallel route.

THE Commonwealth says: "John Maloy, after six years connection with the Council Grove Democrat, has retired, Mr. Dunn, his former partner, having purchased his interest. Mr. Maloy has made a good newspaper man. He says he does not know whether he will remain in the State or not."

NOT long since a boy at Sabetha undertook to shave his uncle's mules' tails, and shortly after was picked up along side of a broken-down barn-door about twenty feet from where the stooled. A careful investigation revealed the fact that the accident can only be attributed to misplaced confidence, for the boy says when the mule raised his hind leg, he thought it was for the purpose of scratching his ear.

A FORT SCOTT item is as follows: "It is rumored round that a young man, not long from the land of Carl Schurz, took it into his head to escort home a buxom widow living not a thousand miles from the Plaza. But he proposed that the amorous youth was mistaken by a relative of the widow for a housebreaker, and nothing but a pair of long legs saved him from the honours of a double bedded about town. He was arrested and imprisoned, and the widow was somewhat annoyed at the knowledge of the count of a shooting affray." Last Monday a

serious difficulty occurred at Shawnee station, in this county, in which Mr. Walker, a prominent citizen, merchant and postmaster of the village was shot and seriously wounded, by J. R. Ewell. Ewell is a relative of the wife of Mr. Walker, and it appears that they had had some difficulty. On Monday Ewell came into Walker's store and commenced to quarrel with Dr. Williams. Walker told Ewell to leave the room, when he turned and shot him in the side, and attempted to shoot the second time but was prevented. The would-be murderer was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance next Wednesday. Mr. Walker's wound is serious but not thought to be dangerous.

A DISPATCH from Leavenworth of the 18th inst. says: "Deputy U. S. Marshal S. Peterson, of Montgomery county, arrived in this city to-day from Independence, Kansas, with three prisoners, named respectively, Daniel and Samuel Kelly and Henry Decant, who were captured on Monday in a house in Independence where counterfeit coins were being made. A large quantity of the coins, composed of block tin and glass, the proper tools for their manufacture and subsequent plating were found about the premises. It is thought a large gang of counterfeiters exist in the western portion of the State. Deputy Peterson has been quietly working on their track for some time, and thinks to capture the remainder of the gang before long."

THE St. Marys Times says: "About two months since a man from Nebraska appeared in the quiet town of Clay Center, got a situation, went to work, circled around, became acquainted with the gents about town, attended the races, smoked, and, in fact, became one of them. A few days since, a stranger appeared upon the scene, who hailed also from Nebraska, and proved to be an acquaintance of the above-mentioned individual. They were seen in long consultation, the purport of which seemed to be an urgent desire on the part of number two to get number one to go back to Nebraska, which he refused to do. Whereupon number two divulged the fact that number one was a woman. The excitement that prevailed in that little town at this announcement can better be imagined than described. But, before it became generally known, number one had boarded the passenger-bound train and made himself scarce."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. 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 eating, 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 alternative 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.

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.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedy.

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

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore nipples, Frost-bitten Feet, Chills, Swellings, Sprains, and all ordinary

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

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

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

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scrophulous or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything else. It is fully worth of a postage stamp. It is fully worth of a postage stamp. It is fully worth of a postage stamp.

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country. Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

MOTHERS.

Castoria is the result of 30 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infant, and neither gags nor gripes. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "I have used Castoria for many years, and I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used. It is the very thing."

The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 25 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

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DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. per annum, or on five years term, at 7 per cent. lower rate of interest. Address: J. B. ROSE & CO., 46 DAY ST., NEW YORK.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mar- shall's shoe store. Has a handsome and commodious office, with a large and well furnished stock of goods, and a first class barber and hair dresser. Also a billiard table and a billiard room. Address: J. B. ROSE & CO., 46 DAY ST., NEW YORK.

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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,

Dealer in a general assortment

HARDWARE, PUMPS, & C. Patrons' Co-operative Association

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent

GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEEDS

OF ALL KINDS. No. 85 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold FOR CASH, And Prices made accordingly.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages. Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KAN.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same. J. N. Roberts & Co. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED. The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HERBARD'S OIL. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. H. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1835 Broadway, New York.

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MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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ESTEY ORGAN

The Estey Beats the World. This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 75,000 are not making their own price. Why they say other Organs, when you can get the

ESTEY, As Cheap as The Cheapest. It is the only instrument containing the BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful VIOLETTA STOP, which produces a soft delicate quality of tone, before unknown in Reed Organs.

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BRADBURY PIANOS, known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. S. S. Johnson, and James, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan C. Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Philip Phillips, Wm. Rogers, Funchon and thousands of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO! No more of these ELEGANT instruments are unimpaired, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

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ARE PAID Every disabled in line of duty, if by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, the loss of a Finger or Toe, or the loss of an Eye, a RUPTURE, if but slight, gives a pension. Disease of Lung or various other ailments, or rupture, you get full benefit. Send 5c stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Act. Address all letters to P. F. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Agent, Indianapolis, Ind. On all letters mark P. O. Box 54-72.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

APPOINTMENTS OF LECTURERS OF STATE GRANGE.

J. T. Stevens, Lecturer of Kansas State Grange, will be in Lyon, Coffey and Osage counties as follows: Commencing at Emporia, Lyon county, Monday evening, January 29th; will spend the remainder of the week in Lyon county, speaking every day, the places of meeting to be fixed by Bro. P. B. Maxson. Will be in Coffey county, Monday, February 5th; will spend four days in that county, the time of day and places of meeting to be fixed by Bro. D. C. Spurgeon. Will be in Osage county, Monday, February 12th; will spend three or four days in that county, the time and places of meeting to be fixed by Bro. John Rehrig.

We hope to meet all the Patrons of these counties as we intend to discuss fully the subject of co-operation.

J. T. STEVENS, Lecturer.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MATERIAL FOR THE GRANGE.

In our last issue we published a communication from Bro. H. B. Wellman, of East Lyane, Mo., in which he reviewed with just and able criticism the argument of a certain editor, who, though professedly an advocate of the grange and its principles, is, in fact, notorious for being in opposition to everything advanced by the order for its extension and perpetuation. By his intelligent reasoning it is plainly evident that Bro. Wellman has devoted much time to the study of the great question which is now agitating the minds of the Patrons of Husbandry, and the correct conclusion he seems to have arrived at are but the natural result of careful research. It pleases us not a little to receive from a member in the ranks of the order assistance of faith in co-operation as adopted by the grange, and still more does it please us when the expressions of such a member evidence a knowledge of the question that is sufficient to answer satisfactorily the opposing arguments that are inevitable to all enterprises of importance when in their infancy, affecting a numerous people.

It is a well-known fact in the grange, throughout the whole land, that there is hardly an instance of failure in co-operation since its recent introduction, and it is equally well known that in scores of cases it has proved successful far beyond expectation. Hardly a week passes but we hear, either directly or indirectly, of the rapid strides made by our grange stores and agencies. Those constitutional growlers who howl at every enterprise while it is in comparative infancy, when, by the assiduous and untiring energy of their more worthy brothers, they see a plan has succeeded, that a building is being erected on a rock foundation, then it is that they come deprecatingly to the front and acknowledge their ignorance and shortsightedness. In the meantime, let those who are interested in the matter stop not with a knowledge that co-operation is a good thing, but, like our Missouri brother, study the question from the very bottom until you are prepared to maintain the position you occupy through the gantlet of opposition that may present itself before you.

DOES FARMING PAY?

There is always, in every branch of industry, a certain class of men who, if not constantly blessed with the smiles of prosperity, are wont to set up a great wailing because of their ill-luck, and to regret the day that first saw them enter upon such unprofitable employment. Now, in nine cases out of ten of this kind, the man himself is the creator of his own misery; the time spent in unpleasant reflections and expressions of dissatisfaction, should have been employed in studying a way out of the unpleasant surroundings. Even the farmer is not exempt from such attacks as these, and oftentimes he takes it harder than any other man.

A certain New York farmer asserts that farming in this country, either in the East or West, does not pay these times, and in a lengthy communication in a certain newspaper, undertakes to explain why, and proceeds to state that it will never pay until labor is cheaper, etc. He says that many Eastern farmers go West, where there is a vast expanse of cheap lands, and raise just enough produce to injure every Eastern farmer, but not enough to pay the taxes on his section of land. He also states that raising stock for market is

unprofitable at this time, and undertakes to prove with figures that a common native steer will eat more grain than he is worth when fat. Now the writer certainly contradicts himself, for in the first place he states that the great amount of corn raised in the West makes the Eastern corn worth nearly nothing in the market, and then says that the steer eats his head off, knowing at the same time that there is always a good market for fat cattle in Buffalo and New York.

We know of a number of farmers in New York, who started with nothing, that in a very few years have accumulated an independent fortune by raising and feeding stock for market. And we might mention that there are numbers of Kansas farmers who have, right in the face of these hard times, counted their comfortable thousands of net profit from the sale of fat hogs and cattle. Raise corn (you can not get too much of it) and feed stock; it will pay; the dollars will be accumulating even while you sleep.

EDITORIAL MEETING.

A large number of the editors of the State met at the Blade office, in Topeka, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing matters of general interest to the fraternity. On motion Capt. B. J. Hanna, of the Salina Herald, was chosen chairman of the meeting and Wm. W. Walton, of the Winfield Courier, secretary. The following representatives of the press were present: J. D. Collier, Harvey County News; Jas. C. Humphrey, Bellville Telescope; Clarence Pette, Manhattan Enterprise; S. O. McDowell, Columbus Courier; J. T. Scarborough, Topeka Commonwealth; F. Shinn, A. B. Steinhager, Howard City Courier; E. C. Lane, La Cygne Journal; W. P. Tomlinson, Walnut Valley Standard; W. P. Campbell, Waterville Telegraph; J. K. Hudson, Kansas Farmer; A. H. Hart, Abilene Chronicle; D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; J. Clarke Swayze, Topeka Blade; A. W. Gifford, Parsons Sun; N. O. Stevens, SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The object of the meeting being stated to talk over the feasibility of an editorial excursion to the Rocky Mountains, during the present year.

Mr. Stevens moved that the Editorial Association of Kansas have an excursion to the mountains sometime during June next, provided the necessary arrangements can be made with the Kansas Pacific and A., T. & S. F. railroads. After discussion the motion unanimously prevailed. Mr. Campbell moved that the president and secretary of the association, John A. Martin, R. B. Taylor, J. Clarke Swayze, Jacob Stotler and Wirt W. Walton be appointed to confer with the managers of the railroads in reference to transportation to and from the mountains, name the time and place of meeting, issue the necessary invitations, which shall be confined to editors and managers of the Kansas press, and make such arrangements as they may deem best to carry out the programme proposed by the meeting. The motion prevailed. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the representatives of the press present, that it is the duty of the State Superintendent of Insurance to see that the present insurance law, in relation to the publication of annual statements of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, is rigidly enforced and complied with; and

Resolved, That further and additional legislation be had if necessary to better enforce said law.

Resolved, That the committee on printing of the Senate and House of Representatives be respectfully requested to inquire into the present condition of the law regulating the letting of county printing, and report and urge the passage of a bill amending the same, so to better protect the "country editor" from the under-bidding of carpet-baggers and worthless newspaper jobbers.

Resolved, That the secretary take the necessary steps to have this last resolution placed before the said committees in their official capacity.

Resolved, That we consider it expedient for the proper committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kansas, to inquire into the propriety of having all general laws enacted by the Legislature, published in the various newspapers of the State.

Adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Patrons of Linn County. In accordance with an invitation from the Patrons of Linn county, we were permitted to meet a large congregation of them near La Cygne, in Linn county, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of

presenting a few ideas concerning the great work of co-operation. We were pleased with the information that the energetic Patrons of Linn county had already entered upon this work, and although the beginning was necessarily on a small scale, yet in six months' the grange agency under the direction of Bro. J. S. Payne, has flourished even beyond expectation. The greater portion of goods sold to supply the trade of the neighborhood, pass through this agency. They ship their own grain and Bro. Payne informed us that in disposing of the grain in this manner, an advance of from three to five cents per bushel had been obtained over what could have been realized through the outside local dealers. A saving of twenty per cent. has been made on their purchases.

After the close of our address, the brother Patrons came forward and gave us thirty-seven subscriptions to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We would return thanks to Bro. Payne and others, who contributed to the pleasure of our visit, and at the same time would express a hope that good work may be done and happy results follow from the efforts of the Patrons in Linn county.

The Illinois Legislature up to this time, Thursday morning, Jan. 26th, have balloted thirty-nine times for United States senator. Logan had on the 20th ballot, ninety-six votes, Anderson, (Democrat) had eighty-six, from this time to the 29th ballot Logan steadily lost. On the 28th and 29th ballot there were no votes cast for Logan. Thus it will be seen Logan is entirely out of the field, he will in all probability remain a private citizen during the balance of his life. How different would have been his fate, if he had with all his eloquence and energy, espoused the cause of the people. But he chose to throw his influence with the people's oppressors, and now to his dismay and utter overthrow he has heard the voice of the people saying: "Logan is America's people's enemy." We will dispense with your services, as one who turned his back upon us in time of need. Who will be elected we cannot even guess; Judge Davis is now ahead, but we hardly think the people of Illinois want him for their senator, but time will tell.

The following letter from Bro. J. S. Payne, of La Cygne, to Bro. A. T. Stewart, will explain itself.

BRO. A. T. STEWART—State Agent:—The snow and bad roads has greatly hindered our shipping corn. The roads are still very bad. We will load one car at Fontana, Wednesday and Thursday, and you may expect a good many cars right along unless the roads get very bad.

We have divided the county into districts, and appointed agents in each district, to ship the corn from their several localities. But it will all be done through this agency, and sent to Vaughan & Co., as long as they do as well as others. This arrangement will relieve me of a vast amount of labor. Heretofore I have done personally, all the shipping, hauling off butter and eggs, brought back all the goods and sold them; now I attend to the small produce, haul goods and sell.

Bro. Stevens made a good impression on the minds of the people here. Several parties have already expressed their determination to join the grange, but I think we did the people more good when we induced them to subscribe for the SPIRIT. These silent messages coming to them each week, thirty-seven in all, will soon instruct them in the right way. What we want is good reading matter for the farmer. "Educate a man and you can not enslave him," is an old and true saying. These thirty-seven copies of the SPIRIT, will probably be read by one hundred and fifty persons; it will have its effect. I feel greatly encouraged; I believe we shall ultimately succeed, but we will be called to pass through many trials; many obstacles we will meet and must overcome, we will be the stronger for the trial. I feel a great interest in the State Co-operative Association. It will be to our small organization what the great river is to the small streams, gather them all into one, and that is just what we want. The way we are doing now, reminds me of the old shot gun that scattered every where and hit nowhere. We must centralize our trade; we must all trade at the same place, and that place must be our own house. When all the farmers of this great county of ours center on one house, then will be the commencement of success.

The business of our store is largely on the increase. We have new customers nearly every day; they come from far and near to trade in the grange store, as they call it. I will have to draw on Vaughan & Co., for money on the first two arrivals of corn. (Name of store here omitted) they owe me for debts, and I do not get money enough

from sales to pay them as I expected to. A great deal of our trade is in corn; I want to get money enough to pay them off, then what corn I handle personally, I will turn over to you, and what is sent by my agents I will have the money sent to me, so I will be able to pay in money when people do not want goods. They have to have some money to pay debts. You know if they ship their corn through our agency, they will leave more or less money with me, which will of course go back to you for goods; I want to get even up there and then I intend to keep so. Pay for goods on receipt of bill is our motto. I am going to bring this business to this rule speedily, and I think I will be able to do it, for I hear good reports from our friends nearly every day. They say: We get more coffee for one dollar at Payne's store; he gives more yards for a dollar; he has a better quality of goods for the same price that others charge; the same price for better boots and shoes, and some other things they say about me which my modesty will not permit me to state. I have engaged in this work of reform for ninety-nine years, or until the Great Master above calls me to my reward.

Next week we are going to enlarge our store. You would laugh if you could see our little room; you would not think it possible for us to manage one hundred dollars in our day, but we have done it. I suppose Bro. Stevens told you all about it and probably laughed, but I tell you, he that laughs last will laugh best. I hope the Patrons' laugh will be last, long and hearty.

Now, Bro. Stewart, I have worried you with another long letter; lay it to my ignorant zeal in the cause, and if you think Bro. Stevens could call anything from it to inspire the Patrons of the State, send it to him, if not, burn it up. Your brother,

J. S. PAYNE.

LA CYGNE, Kans., Jan. 22, 1877.

BRO. STEVENS:—Above I hand you a letter that has many excellent points, and it is from Bro. J. S. Payne, which means one of the best Patrons and enthusiastic, energetic workers in the State, whose example is worthy of emulation. One such man in each county of our State would make it busy for years truly, A. T. STEWART, State Agent.

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS:—This agency has consummated a contract with the Peoria Plow company for the entire and sole control of all their manufacture of farm implements, and now desire to have all of our agencies to at once set about canvassing their respective localities for orders for these justly celebrated implements. Every article is warranted, and at prices that cannot but please. This agency will furnish blank orders, price lists, and other necessary documents, on application of those who wish to purchase at figures that must be satisfactory. County agents and grange agents should not delay but send immediately; this the time of year manufacturers take their orders for the spring trade.

A. T. STEWART, State Ag't.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is claimed that Fred May, in his recent duel with James Gordon Bennett, was not injured in the least. The last that we hear of Bennett is that he was aboard of his yacht, off the coast of Florida.

The Brooklyn theater, recently burned, is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$80,000. The new theater will seat 1,200 persons, be provided with fire-proof drop-curtains, and be constructed with special reference to facilities of egress.

Cuban dispatches state that two important engagements had been recently fought in the island. The most important took place at Forallons, where the Spaniards were defeated by the Cubans, under Generals Madozo, Diaz and Antonio Maceo. The other action was at Sasata, west of Cierfuegai on south coast, and here also the Spanish forces suffered another defeat.

A dispatch from Cleveland, dated the 20th, is as follows: "This morning the dead body of Charles Collins, chief engineer of the Lake Shore railroad, was found in his house. One revolver was held fast in his hand, while another, and a razor, lay near by him on the bed. It was a case of undoubted suicide, and it is supposed that anxiety, on account of the late accident at Astabula, had made him deranged."

The secretary of the treasury on Jan. 24th, issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of ten millions 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. Principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will close that day. The commissioner of Internal Revenue before the Ways and Means committee expressed himself in favor of taxing deposits in private banks the same as those in National banks.

A New York dispatch of the 23d inst. says: "Suit has been commenced in the U. S. District Court against ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden to recover \$150,000 as balance due of income tax. This morning capias was issued and served on Mr. Tilden which is returnable February 6th. U. S. District Attorney Bliss was directed some time ago by the commissioner of Internal Revenue to commence suit against all

parties who had failed to pay their income tax, but failed to do so on account of Mr. Tilden's prominence before the public."

In the Senate at Topeka, on Tuesday, one vote for United States senator was taken. S. B. Plumb received 7 votes, T. A. Osborn 6, W. T. Simons 6, T. C. Sears 4, J. P. St. John 3, E. Stillings 2, J. Martin (Democrat) 2, P. P. Elder 1, Phillips 1, D. P. Lane 2. Total 42. In the House there was for Plumb 17, Simpson 9, Simons 17, Sears 12, Tucker 1, Harvey 20, Osborn 17, St. John 3, Stillings 5, Phillips 4, Martin 13, J. P. Root 1, and Isaac Eaton one. Total House 122. Two absentees in the House, On Wednesday the first ballot resulted as follows: Harvey 27, Sears 20, Phillips 12, Lowe 1, John Martin 13, J. P. Root 3, Simons 23, Plumb 25, Osborn 26, Simpson 9, C. W. Blair 2. Second ballot—Harvey 27, Osborn 25, Simons 24, Plumb 24, Sears 22, Martin 13, Stillings 12, J. P. Root 3, C. W. Blair 2, C. Robinson 1.

Be good to yourself for once, if troubled with a bad cough or cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectoant, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, etc., as well as Throat Complaints.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 23, 1877) and Kansas City, Jan. 23, 1877. Items include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Jan. 23, 1877) and Kansas City, Jan. 23, 1877. Items include Cattle, Hogs, Steers, etc.

Wheat during the past week has fallen a little in St. Louis, been nearly stationary at Chicago, and risen a few cents at Kansas City. Other kinds of grain are also a little lower everywhere except at Kansas City, where there was a slight rise.

Hogs have been dull everywhere. The papers speak discouragingly of any further advance this season. The packing season seems to be about over. Last week the receipts at Chicago were seventy or eighty thousand, but the number is declining each day. At Kansas City, the range on packers was from \$5.40 to \$5.65 on Tuesday. The outside price was \$5.70. The average was about \$5.55.

The market, the past week in Kansas City, for cattle, was pretty well supplied, and prices improved. There was a good demand East for the best grades, but on Tuesday the demand was duller.

Butter brings but a moderate price at Kansas City; choice lots 18@20c.; inferior qualities 12@15c.; Eggs, 21@25c.; Chickens, 7@12c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 7@8c.; turkeys 9@10c.

There is a slight advance reported in leather—one fortunate firm in New England is said to have made a million dollars by the rise since January first.

The markets East fluctuate from day to day, according to the news from Constantinople. The articles most sensitive are gold and wheat. There is an almost universal opinion that there would be no fighting till spring if war was declared now.

Gold on Tuesday in New York was 1.061, on Wednesday it was down to 1.06. It is believed that Congress will make the silver dollar a legal tender for all sums. If this is done, it is thought that gold will go down nearly to par. The Kansas Legislature has endorsed the proposed change.

Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.

If any one thing is more essential to a farming community than all others, it is that of a good agricultural paper; one that is live, wide-awake, and ahead of rather than behind the times in all matters pertaining to the improvement of its subscribers. Some there are who know so dull, stupid and prosy that not one member of the family halts their coming with any degree of pleasure, or reads them with satisfaction. We are led to these remarks by a perusal of the Journal of Agriculture and Farmer of St. Louis, one of the very best of its kind that comes to our office. Each of its departments (and they are many) is edited with a singularly correct taste. Its editorials written by practical farmers, are admirably adapted to educate the isolated countryman to improved methods and new enterprises; whilst its selections from the agricultural press of the world, combines in one paper the cream of them all. A good dish is always set before the women and children, making it as a whole one of the most acceptable papers that we have yet seen.





Farm and Stock

Care of Horses.

To go fully into this subject, would require a whole volume, yet a few hints may be useful to some of our readers.

The standing of the horse is too much neglected, or this subject is not judiciously managed either by the professional groom or the farmer.

Horses should be curried and brushed down daily. This is as necessary as it is for a person to wash his face and hands daily.

There is one thing in which many farmers are negligent in the care of their horses. They feed their whole stock early in the evening, and they do not go to the barn again for the night.

When the horse is out, keep him well covered while standing in the cold, especially after hard driving, or when warm, and put a blanket on him on being put into the stable when sweating.

Now is the Time for the Farmer to Improve his Stock.

Blooded stock of good quality—cattle, horses, sheep, and swine—will never be cheaper than it is now.

there is now no difficulty in securing good blood for the improvement of his stock, and all experience shows that he cannot afford to raise inferior stock—it will not pay for raising.

In this connection we respectfully suggest to leading breeders to make special efforts to improve the common stock of their neighborhoods—for by this means, while the benefit to the country is great, the breeder will secure moderate profits for himself.

Farmers' Wives.

Farmers' wives, as a general thing, work entirely too hard. Let them moderate their labors to the proportion of their strength, and even if help has to be obtained, to make up the deficit, it were surely better than to wear out prematurely from exposure and overwork.

Feeding Soft Corn.

Feed the soft ears of corn to milch cows, again in the flow of milk follows. Now stop feeding these soft ears, and give them the big ears, set with hard kernels, and it will at once be seen how much more good the soft corn does them.

In feeding a herd of cows on hard corn, some cows will be always found not digesting completely the kernels. It is also observed that when corn is sent to mill before it is sufficiently dry to grind fine with the cob, it is an unsatisfactory feed.

Contents of Different Sized Honey Boxes.

After weighing a great many boxes of different sizes, and figuring it all out, I have found as a rule, that a box when filled with newly made comb, and the honey will be sealed over, will contain three pounds of honey to every hundred cubic inches of space contained in the box.

A writer in the London Field states that poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness needed for marketing purposes, in a fortnight or three weeks at most.

Veterinary Department.

I have a valuable trotting horse, sent to me from the West about five weeks ago. When taken off the cars the horse seemed perfectly well.

ANSWER.—The horse has evidently taken cold from exposure, thus bringing about a changed condition. After clipping, the skin requires an extra protection in doors, in the shape of a double allowance of clothing.

In common parlance, the name sweeney is applied to a real or an imaginary wasting of the muscles, belonging to the extremities, generally the muscles covering the shoulder-blade.

Lice on Collars.

Lice may accumulate in great numbers before they are discovered. Sometimes they are diffused all over the skin, other times they are confined to the mane, the tail and parts adjacent.

Collar Galls on Horses.

A merciful man is merciful to his beast, is a common saying, and doubtless true, and yet with the best of care and watchfulness the sore will occasionally appear and become unsightly unless healed at once.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

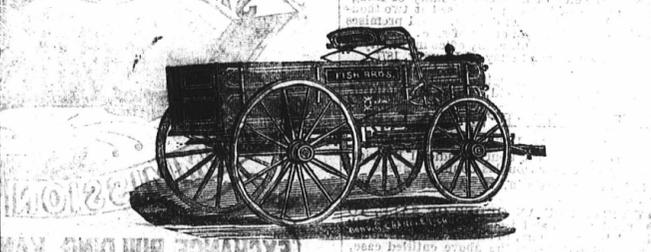
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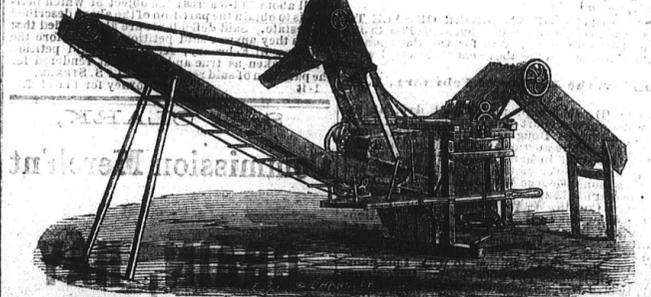


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SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. S. N. Simpson 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 the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1877.

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said S. N. Simpson, Kate L. Simpson and Hiram Hill, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number four (4) and five (5), in block number four (4), in South Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at one hundred and twenty-five (\$125) dollars. Also lots number six (6), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), in block number five (5), in South Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at one hundred and sixty (\$160) dollars. Also lots number nine (9) and ten (10) in block number four (4), in South Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at one hundred and twenty-five (\$125) dollars. Also lots number eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), in block number five (5), in South Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at one hundred and sixty (\$160) dollars. Also lots number four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block number eight (8), in South Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at one hundred and thirty-five (\$135) 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 25th day of January, 1877.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

Lawrence Building and Savings Association, plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1877.

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Bernard Leonard, Sophia Leonard, John F. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H. Tenhagen, G. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate of Arthur White, and D. H. Bond, partners as Smith & Bondwell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 25th day of January, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

Charles Durr, plaintiff, vs. August Voglesang 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

Monday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1877.

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said August Voglesang, Charles Voglesang, John Buck and Frederick Deichman, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: The north twenty-eight (28) feet of lot number thirteen (13), in block one hundred and thirty-five (135), line running as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, thence running south twenty-eight (28) feet, thence west one hundred (100) feet, thence north twenty-eight (28) feet, thence east one hundred (100) feet to place of beginning, as shown on a map of the city of Eudora, with all the improvements thereon, in Douglas county, Kansas; 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 11th day of January, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas, Fisher & Richards, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

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

Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. John H. Shimmons 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

Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1877.

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said defendants, John H. Shimmons, George W. Russell, E. E. Jenkins, assignee in bankruptcy of H. M. Knickerbocker, Lewis A. Corbin, W. W. Prescott and J. T. Prescott, partners as L. A. Corbin & Co., the National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, Thomas Carney and William Storer, partners as Carney, Storer & Co., and John Brown, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), all in block number nine (9), in Lane place, situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas, adjoining the city of Lawrence. 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 4th day of January, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

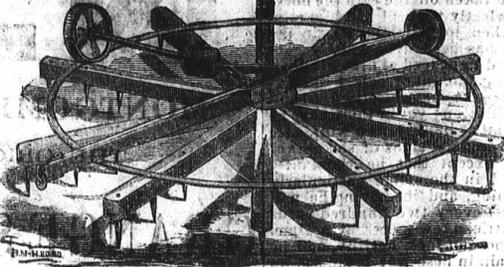
State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas.

Harrriet Yates, plaintiff, vs. Jane Woodward, David I. Woodward, Celia A. Tucker, Horace Tucker, Horace Macy and Frank Macy & Co., Harry Potts, minor heirs of Hattie E. Macy, and Harry Potts, minor heirs of Martha Potts, and — Potts, deceased, defendants.

To the above named defendants: You will take notice that the plaintiff, in the above entitled cause, did, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876, file her petition in the clerk's office of the District Court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, against you, the above named defendants in the above entitled cause, setting forth that you, the said defendants, in common with certain named legatees each, individual, in and to the following described real estate, situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas, to wit: Commencing 3 1/2-100 chains west of the northeast corner of section 18, township 13, range 10, thence south to the channel of Wakarusa creek, thence west 1/2-100 chains, thence north 3 3/4-100 chains, thence west 1/2-100 chains, thence north 3 3/4-100 degrees west 3 1/2-100 chains to the center of the Lawrence and Emporia State road, thence north easterly along the center of said road to intersection with section line 18-100 chains, thence east 1/2-100 chains to place of beginning. Also the south half of the east two-thirds of the southeast quarter of section

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GENTS' AND LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR, At less than Cost to Close.

WATERPROOFS—1500 yards, all shades Marked Down. Light and Dark Navy Blue Waterproof, 75 cents; Gold Mixed at 50 cents; Black and White, 45 cents.

Flannels, Blankets, Jeans, ALL MARKED DOWN.

Worthy the attention of every man, woman or child in this city, county, and surrounding counties.

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NEVER BEFORE OFFERED TO BUYERS. GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

We are bound to Close Out our entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Customers will find this Sale to be the best chance they will have this year of buying anything in the Dry Goods Line at prices decidedly lower than ever before offered in this market.

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Table listing prices for bleached muslin: 3000 yards Remnants, as good as Lonsdale, at 3 cents; 1000 yards Genuine Lonsdale at 10 cents; 1000 yards Wamsutta Bleached at 12 1/2 cents; 3000 yards Fine Sheeting at 7 cents; 3000 yards Extra Fine Sheeting at 8 cents; 5000 yards Extra Heavy Sheeting at 8 cents.

DRESS GOODS. 3000 yards Plaid Dress Goods at 12 1/2 cents; 1500 yards Black Alpaca, Double Width at 20 cents; Seal Brown Cashmere at 25 cents; All Wool Black Cashmere, 45 inches wide at 65 cents; Extra Fine at 75, 80 and 90 cents.

BLACK SILKS. Cheney Bros. Silks at \$1.50.

SHAWLS AND SKIRTS FAIRLY SLAUGHTERED.

100 Fine Skirts. Trimmed, not Printed, - 50, 75, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50

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