

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by the National Grange. State Grange for the past session: W. S. HARRIS, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

POMONA GRANGES. 1. Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, W. H. Boyes master, G. G. Con secretary, Little Dutch.

LIST OF ABSENCE IN KANSAS. Marion county, Marion Washburn, and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec. Marion Co. Sedgewick county, J. H. Simpson, Agt. Wichita county, J. H. Simpson, Agt. Commercial Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

The Grange.

We sometimes hear Patrons say, "the grange is a failure, that it has done, and is doing no good," an assertion, which Patrons, if true to their pledge, and worthy the name of a Patron, cannot utter.

It is true there are imperfections in the working of our order, but we must remedy them in the legitimate way, and not declare the whole a failure, because there are some imperfections.

Each individual life has difficulties to contend with, obstacles to overcome, and if we fail to overcome those obstacles, fail to attain the degree of manhood or womanhood desirable, must we declare there is no such thing as true manhood or womanhood?

Can we say that it has not enlightened, purified and elevated the world, and brought the whole human family nearer their Creator? So too with the grange, if we have failed to be benefited intellectually, socially and financially, if we have failed to become better men and women, through our connection with the grange, the failure has been through a want of effort upon our own part to supply those advantages.

While we in the grange as well as elsewhere must work to a certain degree for individual interest for our own success, we must not in weighing the grange, weigh it upon the narrow scale of self, but upon the broad scale of humanity.

Here comes the SPIRIT with a good article from another sister, upon "Home," thanks to that sister. Why do not other sisters write?

EDITH ENGLISH.

From Republic County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of January 20th, I read an article signed by T. R. F., from Lawrence, Kansas, on the "Hoppers." The article is a good one and should be headed by all farmers, but still there is some points of his writing that I don't agree with.

The present warm weather is very favorable to the farmers of these parts. The ideas of T. R. F. may be all right concerning Costra and Southern Kansas, but in our part I don't think they will apply.

this, one might infer that the eggs or cones, when plowed under deep will rot, but that is yet to be tested.

Belleville Grange intends to take some action on the grasshopper question at its next regular meeting. What the action will be, I don't know, but it will be an important one, and the intention is to ask all farmers to co-operate with them to exterminate the young "hoppers" in the spring, and we hope all our brother grangers will do likewise.

Belleville Grange, No. 1055, is still alive and in good working order. We have some good members and they labor hard for the good cause. We are living in hopes that the State lecturer will give us out here some encouragement, for we need it very much.

A. GRANGER.

BELLEVILLE, Kans., Feb. 4, 1877.

From Linn County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I feel unworthy of the high honor bestowed upon me in publishing my letter to Bro. A. T. Stewart. We have carpenters at work fitting up a store room; in a few days we shall be ready to receive more goods. We sadly feel the want of money; we calculate to make the best use we can of the money we have.

While we in the grange as well as elsewhere must work to a certain degree for individual interest for our own success, we must not in weighing the grange, weigh it upon the narrow scale of self, but upon the broad scale of humanity.

From Greenwood County.

To the Worthy Master and Members of Pomona Grange, No. 34, of the County of Greenwood, and State of Kansas:—I do hereby transmit my final report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876 as follows, viz: WHEREAS, This grange did, on the 22d, day of April, 1876, order the lecturer of said grange to visit the subordinate granges of the said county when called upon and present a bill for the same to this grange, and in pursuance of said order have spent twenty days, and failed to meet all the granges in the county for want of a system in plan; that all the granges in the county might have been visited in eight or ten days by a systematic arrangement of meetings and much more good accomplished.

J. S. PAYNE.

LA CYGNE, Kans., Feb. 10, 1877.

Chaplain; S. Hillman, Treasurer; Wallace Yates, Secretary; John McCarty, Gate-keeper; Sister Mary Williams, Pomona; Sister Evans, Ceres; Sister Alapaugh, Flora; Sister Mary A. Riskey, Lady Assistant Steward. A. Nace was elected county trade agent; post-office, Marion Center. Yours fraternally, JAS. W. WILLIAMS.

PEABODY, Kans., Feb. 5, 1877.

Expressions from New York.

"C" in the Elmira Husbandman makes some pertinent remarks concerning the grange as follows: Persons have joined the order from motives varying according to circumstances, education and ideas of what the order was, and what were its legitimate objects.

This over confidence which leads so many to expect large returns from a small investment and no labor, is much the same spirit as that which prompts people to buy lottery tickets, or make ventures in other games of chance.

The successful operations already being conducted by its members show that it has instructed whose teachings are of the most practical kind.

Our farmers must not purchase on credit. They must do it. The seeming necessity for so doing is, in a great majority of cases, not real and can be avoided and overcome by little self-denial and self-will.

Arkansas Patrons and Co-operation.

The Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Arkansas, recognizing co-operation as necessary and valuable, at the recent meeting of their State grange, at Little Rock, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

- 1. That the action of the National Grange at its last session, on the subject of local, State, inter-State and international co-operation, be met with hearty approval of this State grange. 2. That it is the sense of this body that the highest interest of the order in this jurisdiction, requires the organization, with as little delay as possible, of the grange co-operative association, pursuant to the recommendation of the National Grange, upon the plan set forth in the circular letter of the worthy master, dated July 14, 1876.

To encourage this important enterprise we recommend that this State grange appoint one person in each county in the State, which may have at least one working grange to solicit subscriptions of stock in said stores.

As county agent. Have spent twelve days in said interest, procured one order of five dollars and twenty cents, ordered by State agent saved on the said order thirty-eight per cent, above commission and expressed from Kansas City to Topeka; and that thousands of dollars worth could have been sold on time as against five dollars and twenty cents for cash.

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Obstacles to Overcome.

There will come method to arouse thought; the source of evil will be discovered and attacked in their stronghold. Are not the disciples of illegitimate power to-day trembling in their seats? The grange being a secular organization, makes no pretensions to the miraculous power of suddenly transforming human nature from darkness to light ineffable.

Debt vs. Credit.

Industry and economy are essential elements in agricultural success. They are one and inseparable. The farmer's vocation leaves him little leisure and the smallest indulgence must be avoided if recompense is hoped for.

That occasional contingencies arise which render these enormous expenditures necessary or even profitable, we are ready to admit, but this proves nothing—it is only the exception to the rule.

A correspondent of the Grange Bulletin.

makes the following suggestions: First: That each grange offer a premium for the best acre of corn (or any other crop) to be given as hereinafter set forth.

- Second: That each brother be requested to give what he may see proper, to raise a sum of money to be used as premium for such crop. Third: That each brother trying for such premium have one acre reserved off and cultivated exclusively for said purpose. Fourth: That the experimenter keep an account of dates when broken, planted, cultivated kind of soil, what kind of manure used and how applied, what it would have produced before, and what it produced after manuring; also, the cost of manure and labor. Fifth: That he make report of the same to his grange in writing and give it to the secretary for the benefit of the members. Sixth: That the grange appoint a committee to examine the crops and report the same, to be governed as hereinafter stated. Seventh: That the amount of gain over and above what the ground would have raised without extra attention be considered; that is to say, if any brother used land that would not raise black-eyed peas and raise forty bushels of corn, another brother land that would raise sixty bushels and made one hundred bushels, they would be equal in gain; but still the improvement of land and cost of manure should be counted. The committee shall report as to most benefit to the grange in an agricultural point of view, all things considered—the corn to be gathered—the first week in December, 1877.

Last Saturday was a splendid day and was therefore favorable to the success of the grange installation and dinner. Farmers and their families commenced to arrive about one o'clock in the morning, and from that time until dark the streets of the city resounded with the cry of "July" or "dinner day." The installation ceremonies were at the Presbyterian church, lasting about one hour and a half, and were witnessed by a goodly number of our best city people.

Let your letters be certain and direct to the Editor of the Spirit of Kansas, Lawrence, Mo.

Kansas State News.

FRANKLIN county has just organized a horticultural society.

MAD dogs are reported in the vicinity of Chanute, they have bitten a number of cattle. Kill 'em.

Geo. DITMUS, of Chanute, killed a hog not long since that weighed one thousand and twenty-five pounds.

THERE are four miles of wire and twenty-five line instruments in the service of the telegraphing department of the Agricultural College.

WHEN a man takes a prairie chicken into Wichita he must expect to pay fifty dollars for the privilege; at least it is reported some have had to do so.

A PREHISTORIC cemetery has been discovered at Dodge City, human bones being taken from a depth of twenty-five feet. The strata above the remains prove great antiquity.

MANY of the wheat fields throughout the State that were thought to be killed are, since this warm weather began, looking very fine. The prospect seems to be good for a full crop.

A JOINT-STOCK company has been formed in Wichita for the purpose of exploring the Black Hills. Shares \$1 each. N. H. Heath, an old miner and mountaineer, will be sent on the mission.

A GREAT many of the Woodson county farmers are getting excited about hogs. They are getting tired of selling corn at eighteen cents per bushel, and think it will pay better to raise hogs. Correct.

J. S. CUMMINS hauled six miles and delivered at the Independence elevator, a load of wheat drawn by a single team, which contained more than eighty bushels and for which he received \$100.45.

ON the first inst., burglars entered the store of E. A. Sharon, at Spring Hill, smashed a Hall's safe and got away with a one hundred and seventy-five dollar gold watch and a sixty-five dollar diamond ring.

A CENTRAL Kansas agricultural society has been organized at Junction City. The following officers have been elected for the year 1877: President, Dr. Chas. Reynolds; vice-president, John Davis; secretary, A. P. Trot; treasurer, Wm. Cutler.

THE Ottawa Republican says: "Active preparations are now being made for township Sunday-school conventions in different parts of the county. The executive committee are already considering several appointments, and the campaign promises to open out early this spring, and with renewed vigor."

A GAY young man while out walking with an attractive young married woman in Leavenworth, last Saturday evening, was met by the husband of said woman who proceeded to bore a hole in the gay young man's right ear with a ball from his pistol. Walking with another man's wife seems to be dangerous business.

THE Osage County Chronicle says: "Harveyville school district, No. 12, Wabanssee county, is building a new school-house, 43x31, two stories high—the second story being for an Odd Fellows' hall, and is built by that fraternity. This district has been accumulating a building fund for a number of years, and therefore does not have to issue bonds for the erection of the new building."

THE Wichita Eagle says: "From every portion of the Arkansas valley come assurances of a magnificent wheat crop for 1877. For the past ten days wheat has grown from one to two inches. Late broadcast sown wheat that about the middle of December seemed to have dried out and died out, is found to be all right, while the deeply drilled wheat presents a solid mat of green."

LAST Friday night J. Gantley, a soldier undergoing confinement for desertion of post while on duty, succeeded in escaping from the guard house at Fort Hays. He boarded the eastern-bound train, Sunday morning, only to be nabbed by a civil officer. He is now heavily ironed, and will not be likely to escape before he is sent to the military prison for a couple of years or so, for desertion.

A FARMER in Ottawa county has made, during the last year, from nine cows, 1,268 pounds of butter. He has sold \$240 worth of pork and has some 40 hogs left, besides 12 breeding sows. He intends to sell \$260 worth more of hogs, making \$500 from last year's crop. He has 1,200 bushels of corn on hand, and if he raises a crop of corn this year he expects to raise more hogs than he has any year before. This is no doubt a prosperous farmer and we wish the State was full of just such.

SAYS the Sterling Gazette: "So far as we are able to learn, the prospect for wheat is better than at this time last year. The fall and winter have been favorable for this crop. Many fields are late and consequently not making much show. Some pieces are thin as is always the case. We have seen the Lilly White spring wheat sown and harrowed in on thin fall wheat, and it came on and ripened with the Red May, and the two together made a good crop, whereas the crop of fall wheat alone would have been light."

READ the following from the Chanute Times and then say it don't pay to raise hogs in Kansas: "As some encouragement to farmers who are inclined to devote attention to swine, we give a bit of experience furnished by J. J. McGowan, a neighboring and prosperous farmer. He had three sows to commence with two years ago this spring. He has supplied himself abundantly with meat for use at home, with work hands employed much of the time, and now has ninety-six head of hogs on hand. This bunch of farming would without doubt be more largely developed than it is, and with great profit to those who engage in it."

A YOUNG lady of Grasshopper Falls, bet a young man a kiss that Tilden would be elected—he to pay if Tilden won, she to pay if Hayes was elected. On the morning of the 8th he called and paid the bet; on the 9th he called and took it back. That evening she paid the bet. The next morning she took it back and he paid; then she paid, and he paid, and so they have been kept busy by the contradictory dispatches ever since, and both declare their willingness and ability to hold out until Congress decides the question. They don't like the new compromise bill.

SPEAKING of wonderful growth here is an item from the Ottawa Republican: "The wonders of the productiveness of Kansas soil will never cease. We have noticed a large number of gigantic products of various kinds, vegetables, grains and woods, but Mr. Rogers brings in the biggest growth yet. It is a specimen of red elm, sixteen feet high, and grown in one year. This elm is not a rapid grower usually, and this sixteen foot growth in one year, is owing to the richness of the soil. Mr. Rogers cut the sapling near his residence in Ottawa township, some three or four miles north of town."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip, occasional headache, with humming, or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; heaving pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable. Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist...

DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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Physicians recommend, and Fairies 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-bite, Chillsblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary sore or muscle ailment.

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

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

James Hurd, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Rush, 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, Swollen Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches 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 can. It is fully worth \$20, for a Farmer, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the ear. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used."

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

MOTHERS.

Castoria is the result of 30 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Fitch, 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 gas nor gripes.

Dr. Fitch has tried the Castoria and can speak highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil, its pleasant and harmless, and is wonderfully efficacious in all ailments and affections. It is the very thing.

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

J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

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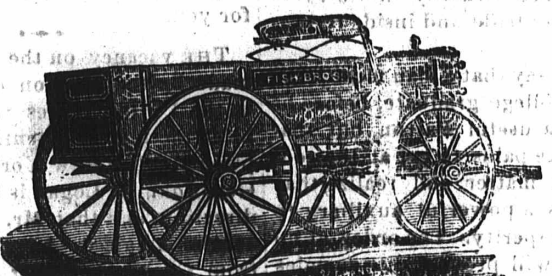
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AND AGENT FOR STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

FOR THE FARMER.

In an article last week we stated that to insure success in agricultural pursuits, mental as well as physical exercise is necessary. Now we wish to say a few words concerning intellectual preparation for the duties imposed by the grange. It is certainly not judicious for a farmer or any man to think of connecting himself with this valuable organization without having first informed himself of its purposes, objects and benefits. To be sure, one of the principal objects of the grange is for the education of the farmer, yet a member who knows nothing of its practical working and advantages, can not appreciate the advanced ideas of his older brothers and, therefore, may not experience expected interest in the deliberations, or readily grasp business propositions as they are discussed. The order, since its inception, has only too often realized the fact that the manufacturer, dealer and capitalist as a rule, are pitted against them, and in some cases have worked ill. Their power lies in a superior knowledge and broader experience in the general management of business; and furthermore, they have labored in concert for the accomplishment of their work. But as the order has advanced in power these men begin to see how futile are their efforts and are in their turn courting the good will of the despised Patrons. Within the grange there are many good officers who are competent and willing to instruct all who possess a desire to be taught and in frequent public speeches cordially invite every farmer both outside and inside to hear them.

We do not say that a man must be an orator or a college graduate, before he can become a useful Patron, but that he should take pains to get at the root of this great matter and realize that the grange is a powerful auxiliary to his future prosperity. The order, at no distant day, will prove to its enemies that it is against no man or his interests, but that its great object is to build up the agriculturist, that he may stand the recognized equal to any man.

There are numbers who at this time are making application to join the order and to such are these remarks especially directed.

TRAVELS OF STATE LECTURER.

Last week we gave a short account of our visit to Lyon county; we finished our work in that county Saturday, February 3d, and Monday the 5th went into Coffey county, and spent four days among the Patrons there. We found a great many earnest Patrons in Coffey county, also some who had grown lukewarm and careless. We found one grange that had been in a flourishing condition and had appropriated some of the grange funds to pay for a paper for the grange. Can our readers guess what paper they subscribed for? Hold your breath, here it is: Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly. We also found that not a single member in this grange was taking a grange paper, and of course our readers will not be surprised when we tell them that this grange has not had a meeting this year, nor elected their officers; but there are a great many working granges, and a large number of earnest members in this county. The Patrons have a store in Burlington, but we found they were not running it on the Rochdale plan, and urged them to change to that plan at once; and, at a meeting held in Burlington, Thursday afternoon, a large number of the stockholders and the directors who were present voted to make the change. This store has now a paid up capital of thirteen hundred dollars and the brothers and sisters assured us that as soon as it was run on the Rochdale plan they would put in capital enough to make it a first-class store, and do all their trading through it. The Patrons of Coffey county subscribed liberally for stock in our State Co-Operative Association, and manifested a determination to work out their own social and financial salvation. We can also report quite a number of dormant members paying up their dues and putting themselves once more in the harness; also several applications to join the order.

We would urge the Patrons throughout the State to buckle on their armor, take the papers that are directed to the order, and that give you the necessary information. Let past experience make

you careful, and your strong united action very soon the farmers of our land will be free.

J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

STATE LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

I will be in Miami county on Monday, February 19th, and will spend the week with the Patrons of that county; the time and places of meeting to be fixed by Bro. W. J. Ellis, of Osawatomie. Will be in Linn county Monday, February 26th; will spend three or four days in that county, the time and places of meeting to be fixed by Bro. J. S. Payne. All dormant members, also all good farmers, are cordially invited to be present at the meetings. We hope to see all the Patrons in these counties as we have something of importance to say to them.

J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

ON Monday the Kansas House of Representatives passed a resolution, almost unanimously, expelling all correspondents of the Kansas City Times from the privileges of the floor or gallery until that paper apologized for calling the Republicans—d—d fools for voting for the resolution of sympathy for Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board. We are pleased to see our representatives take such prompt measures to reprimand the reporters of this turbulent sheet, the Kansas City Times. They make themselves obnoxious about every winter in our Legislature, by sticking their bills into Kansas affairs and occupying room that is far more valuable than their company. Better go home and make decent reports from your own Legislature if such a thing is possible for you.

THE vacancy on the supreme bench made by the election of Judge Davis to the United States Senate, seems to be attracting the attention of many aspirants. The New York Sun says that Gen. John A. Logan is looking in that direction, and that Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, is said to have had a promise from Grant for a long time to fill the first opening that might occur.

As will be seen in the report from Washington in another column the Florida electoral question has been settled in favor of Hayes and Wheeler-Louisiana was the next sticking point and the objections to the certificates from that State are now being considered.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will you permit one who has had some experience in tree planting and fruit raising to make a few suggestions in reference to setting out apple trees. Some of our farmers are, I fear, too ambitious for large orchards. They consider the "how many" of more importance than the "how well."

Ten trees, of an approved kind, thoroughly planted and carefully tended will yield more net profit than a hundred trees set out in the usual careless way and then left to take care of themselves.

My advice to the general farmer, who does not intend to make fruit growing a specialty, is to select some spot on his farm having a deep, rich soil, well drained, in full view of his house, and then establish his orchard. The ground cannot be too deeply plowed or too thoroughly enriched. To these two particulars, depth and richness, there should be paid the closest attention. In my judgment they are of far greater importance than the location, whether it be high or low, or sloping towards a particular point of compass. Of course, if the land is low and subject to early and late frosts, there must be care exercised in the selection of the hardier kinds of trees. But for the lack of deep culture and a soil well enriched with manure there can be no other adequate compensation. Trees planted in such a soil will at once assume a healthy look and a vigorous growth, and will continue to develop into full and beautiful proportions, till they arrive at maturity and are ready to bear fruit. The borer, round-headed and flat-headed, is less likely to attack a healthy, fast growing tree, than a tree of weak and stunted growth. But if a tree, with a clean smooth bark and of healthy appearance, should be attacked by these pests, or any other pests of the orchard, their ravages would be easily detected and the proper remedy at once applied.

The farmer should be in no haste in the choice of his trees. In this matter haste is often waste. Not the greatest variety of fruit should be sought, but the best variety. For a profitable orchard, composed of two hundred trees, four or five kinds would yield the best results. Many a farmer having set out two hundred trees, made up of twenty different sorts, has found in few years that he has derived more real profit from about four kinds, than

he has from the other sixteen. To ascertain the best and most profitable varieties care is requested. An examination of neighboring orchards, and an inquiry among successful fruit growers, will generally accomplish the desired purpose. Trees two years old from the bud or graft are of the right age to transplant. They should be taken up with their roots entire and set out as soon as possible after their removal from the nursery. It will be well to plant them an inch or so deeper than their original stand; and if they should slope to the southwest, say ten degrees from the perpendicular, it will serve to protect them from the "sun scald" which is so apt to injure the tree on the southwest side. The tree should be so trimmed as to have its branch out about three feet from the ground. The orchard must be protected from all injuries of cattle and rabbits. After the trees are carefully planted the orchard will not require much of the farmer's time. It will require only vigilance; a looking over once or twice a week; a little trimming; a stray shoot or small limb out of place, cut off as you pass through the orchard.

These hints may be of use to our young farmers, who are lovers of fruit. I close by insisting upon depth and richness of soil, and great care in selecting and setting out the trees. B.

NOTICES TO GRANGES.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The new "annual word" having been received, I am very anxious to cause it to be communicated to the granges entitled thereto, with the least possible delay. Under existing circumstances it will be necessary to promulgate the new annual through the officers of the State grange and the general and county deputies.

The deputies heretofore appointed by my worthy predecessor, M. E. Hudson, have been and still are recognized as such in their respective counties; but before intrusting the annual word to any person, to me personally unknown, they must be recommended by the proper county authority, and their standing at this time properly vouched for. I therefore very respectfully suggest and recommend that the pomona granges, or majority of masters, in counties where no such granges have been organized, recommend at once, for appointment to the position of deputy, some person possessing the qualifications necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of the position, as suggested in my "Notice to Deputies," published December 27, 1876. In this connection I desire to again call the attention of county authorities to the importance of the position of deputy, and to earnestly request that none but intelligent, energetic, live, well posted and true Patrons, receive their recommendation for appointment to the position.

I trust the necessity for prompt action in the matter above referred to, will be appreciated by all. All officers of the State grange and general and county deputies are hereby authorized and requested to communicate the annual word to masters of subordinate granges, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of the payment, by their respective granges of all State dues, including the quarter ending December 31, 1876.

Should any of the officers above named fail to receive the word, you will confer a favor by notifying me without delay. Yours fraternally, Wm. Sims, Master Kansas State Grange.

GENERAL NEWS.

A New York dispatch of the 13th says: "The trial of the suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden was begun this morning in a special term of the superior court. The plaintiff sues for copartnership accounting on a pool in railroad stock in 1864, and for \$26,000 which it is alleged the defendant was overpaid under a misapprehension as to profits."

The general freight agents of the eastern trunk lines have raised the freight rates on freight through from Chicago to European ports five cents. The rates are, on wheat to Liverpool, fifty-two, corn fifty-three and provisions sixty cents, per one hundred pounds. Flour one dollar and twenty-four cents per barrel. These rates are only temporary and after this week will be reduced by the New York meeting.

In the Senate at Topeka on Tuesday the subject of a reform school was discussed and finally it was recommended that a commission be appointed by the governor to visit different places in the State and decide where to put it, and upon a plan, and report to the next Legislature. The Senate concurred in the House amendments so as to adjourn sine die on the 19th. It is not expected that an adjournment will be had as not one of the appropriation bills have been introduced. In the House a bill to protect fish and appoint a fish commission was perfected. In committee of the whole a very large amount of business was done. In both Houses business is in advance of what it usually is at this time of the session.

A dispatch from Champaign of the 9th inst. says: "A party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, made an attack on Chicago on Monday evening. A force of fifteen citi-

zens mustered, gave the Indians battle and drove them off, capturing four of their ponies. No whites were injured. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry left Fort Russell this morning to endeavor to intercept the Indians." Another from Deadwood, D. T., of the same date says: "On Tuesday last Messrs. Dean and Young departed from Spear Fish in a wagon for a hunt. When four miles from town they were fired upon by a band of twenty Indians. At the first volley Dean, who was driving, received two wounds, but managed to keep his seat and control the horses, giving his companion opportunity to use his rifle. By their coolness and courage the men made their escape. Dean's wounds are severe though not fatal. Last night Indians made a dash on the ranches a short distance from Crook City, killing Thomas Waldron, of Montana, and wounding another man severely, and succeeded in carrying away about fifty horses. Another rich strike was made today, just at the lower end of the city. Eighteen cents' worth of gold was taken from one pan of surface earth. The claim is known as the 'New Discovery.'"

THE following dispatch from Washington, dated February 12th, reports progress in the counting of electoral votes, for president and vice-president: At 2:25 p. m., the senators arrived and took their places. The presiding officer arose and said: "The joint meeting of Congress will resume its session. The two Houses, separately, have considered and determined the objection submitted by a member of the House to the decision of the commission on the certificates from the State of Florida, and the clerk of the Senate." The decision of the Senate having been read by its clerk, and that of the House by its clerk, the presiding officer said: "The two Houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the commission will stand unrevoked. The counting will now proceed. In conformity with the decision of the commission, the tellers will announce the vote of Florida."

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Florida had given four votes for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, as president, and four votes for Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, as vice-president.

The vice-president then opened the certificate from the State of Georgia and handed it to the tellers. It was read by Representative Cook of Georgia. The presiding officer asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Georgia. None being made he announced that the vote would be counted, and directed the tellers to declare it. Mr. Cook then declared that the State of Georgia has given eleven votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as president, and eleven votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as vice-president. Next followed in succession, the State of Illinois, with twenty-one for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana, with fifteen for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa, with eleven for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas, with five for Hayes and Wheeler, and Kentucky, with twelve for Tilden and Hendricks.

Then came the certificate from the State of Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer stated that that certificate had been received by mail, and that no corresponding one had been received by messenger. The messenger appointed for that purpose was Thos. C. Anderson, one of the returning board. This was authenticated by Kellogg, as governor, he being himself one of the electors. The certificate having been read, the presiding officer handed it to the tellers. Another certificate from the same State, with a corresponding one received by mail, showed eight for Tilden and Hendricks. This was authenticated by McEnery, as governor of the State. Still a third certificate was opened and read, corresponding with the one received by mail, with votes for Hayes and Wheeler, authenticated by Deslonde, secretary of State.

Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, that their election had been certified by Wm. P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but was not, in fact the governor of the State, and because the returning board was without jurisdiction for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the returning board to canvass and compile the vote; since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law; since three of the four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in the said board, which four members had refused to fill; because of our members of the returning board had a full knowledge that the true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because the said board had offered, for money, to sell the vote of Louisiana, and because H. B. LeVesse and H. Brewster had held offices of trust under the United States at the time of their appointment as electors. The objection is signed by McDonald, Saulsbury, Boggs, senators; Jenkins, Gibson, Tucker, Ellis and Morrison, members.

Mr. Gibson also sent up an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates because (first), the government of Louisiana was not Republican in form. Second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued. Third, An alleged canvass of the votes

was an usurpation, fraudulent and void. Fourth, Some of the electors were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding State office, Kellogg being acting de facto governor, Jafrain supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupe, Marks, district attorney, and Birch, a member of State Senate, a member of the board of control of the State penitentiary, and because Jafrain was specially disqualified by the 13th section of the act of the Legislature, 24th of July, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and because Jafrain was at the last election a supervisor of registration for the parish of Point Coupe.

This objection is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Teller, and Representatives Jencks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert.

Mr. Wood, of New York, submitted a further objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates on the ground that the electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

Mr. Howe submitted an objection to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates on the ground that there was no evidence that those electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed, while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was, during the year 1876, and for several years prior thereto, Governor of that State and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all departments of the government of the United States.

The presiding officer then said: "Are there further objections to the vote of the State of Louisiana? There being no further objections, all of the certificates from that State with the papers accompanying the same together with the objections, will be now submitted to the electoral commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber."

The Senate thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Cox reported a resolution amending the rules of the House, that pending the count of the electoral vote, and when the House is not engaged therein, it shall, on assembling every calendar day, after recess from the day preceding, proceed at 12 o'clock with its business as though the legislative day had expired by adjournment.

After being amended so as to prevent the resolution from interfering in any way with the counting of the vote. It was adopted and the House took recess till 10 o'clock.

As the Liver is easily disordered, more or less bilious distress prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sensitive Pills restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all Biliousness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1877) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1877). Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork, and various livestock.

The grain market in Kansas City has not been very lively during the past week. Wheat of grades No. 2, 3 and 4 have advanced about two cents from last week's quotations. The receipts have been sufficient only to supply the mills and has been bought up as fast as received. Bids for corn on Tuesday were the same as one week ago with elevators all full and market weak. Rye has been in the usual demand with very little difference in quotations. Oats firm, but nominally unchanged. No call for barley. There has been a slight advance, although quiet. Cattle have been firm in all grades with an increased demand, owing probably to the recent change in the weather. On Tuesday native shippers averaging 1,400, were sold for \$3.70. Texas steers averaging 1,100 lbs. were in good demand and the weather changed when it stiffened up somewhat. There has been a disposition on the part of packers to take the prices up so as to induce shipments.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Each subsequent copy 10 cents. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

City and Vicinity.

We were informed at the clerk's office that a large number of cases are being docketed for the April term of the district court.

We have made arrangements whereby we are able to offer the American Agriculturist and SPIRIT OF KANSAS to subscribers for \$2.10 per year.

MILLIONS of young grasshoppers that hatched out during the recent protracted warm weather will perish now that the ground is again frozen and the weather colder.

ON account of the unfavorable condition of the roads business on the market has been comparatively quiet for a few days with very few sales. Hay, yesterday, was selling at \$4.50 per ton. Good wood was offered at \$6.00 per cord. Corn was quoted at 25 cents per bushel.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors of Kansas for the week ending Feb. 13, 1877, and each dated Jan. 30, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: A. Jaques, brooms, Leavenworth; C. Gause, fire heater, Heeper.

A PETITION signed by a number of our citizens, has been submitted to the city council calling the attention of that body to the dangerous and dilapidated condition of the sidewalk on Pinkney street, between Vermont and Tennessee streets, and praying that a new walk may be laid.

TO-MORROW (Friday) night, the teachers of our city schools will give a benefit entertainment in Liberty hall for Mr. J. W. Cooper, an invalid teacher who has been unable to attend to his duties for nearly a year. The entertainment will be dramatic and humorous. This is a worthy object, and the hall should be filled. Tickets fifty cents, for sale at the usual places.

THE Handel and Haydn musical society of this city rendered the grand oratorio "Haydn's Creation" before a large audience, at Liberty hall, last Friday night, in a manner that was indeed creditable. This is the second time our society have entertained a Lawrence audience with this beautiful composition and on each occasion success has crowned their efforts. The net proceeds of the last concert amount to about \$80.

THE Knights Templar of our city gave a grand ball at Frazer hall, on Tuesday night. In the evening a special train from Topeka came down on the Santa Fe road, bringing a goodly number of invited guests and among them were several members of the Legislature. The ball was a grand affair and the festivities of the occasion were made still more enjoyable by a bountiful collation spread at the Ladington house. The Topeka guests left for home at about 1 o'clock a. m.

THE Douglas County Pomona Grange met in Miller's hall, in this city, yesterday afternoon. The master of the State grange was present and installed the newly elected officers, after which he addressed the meeting concerning the secret work in the order. The fifth degree will be conferred on the second Wednesday in April, that being the time for the regular meeting in that month. Master Sims returned to Topeka on the evening train.

AT the police court during this month, quiet has reigned supreme. Only two of the plainest kind of plain drunks are reported as having broken the long continued silence in the atmosphere surrounding his honor, Judge Smith, and in consequence he (the judge) is discouraged and says the saloon keepers are growing meaner every day, and will not trust a poor mortal for enough Jersey lightning to make him decently communicative.

Miss A. HAMLIN, who has been visiting friends in Lawrence for some time past, returned to her home in Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday of last week.

HON. WM. ROE, member of the House from this county, came down from Topeka on Tuesday, to attend the meeting of the pomona grange. He went back last evening.

MR. WM. SIMS, Master of the Kansas State Grange, made us a brief call yesterday. He came down from Topeka to officiate at the installation of the officers of the Douglas County Pomona Grange, which took place in this city yesterday.

Disense Grows Apace. Like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week. Small ailments should be nipped in the bud before they blossom into full blown maladies. If this advice were attended to, many a heavy bill for medical attendance might be avoided. When the belly is disordered, the stomach fails, the bowels are troubled, the nerves disturbed, resort should at once be had to that supreme remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a few doses of which will restore healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this incomparable preventive in the house, since it checks, with unrivaled promptitude, disorders which breed others far more dangerous, and in their latest developments are themselves often fatal.

MONEY to loan on farms at reduced rates, from one to five years, in sums ranging from \$200 to \$5,000. Apply to J. S. Wilson, 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Consumptives, take Notice!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

WHY don't you keep your hands from chapping? Use Leis' Glycerine and Camphor Ice.

PLENTY of Lantern Globes and Lanterns, at Leis' Drug Emporium.

Centennial Barber Shop.

Mitchell & Anderson Proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

The Coal Oil sold by Leis Bros., called Calcium Oil, is the safest oil now in market and is always tested by them before it is sold; it gives a brighter light and is perfectly safe.

Vinland Nursery.

Twenty-first year. Price list for spring of 1877, sent on application. Address, W. E. BARNES, 5-3t Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas.

Thirty Cents for Corn.

I will trade sorghum, honey, or bees, at the regular market price and allow the above price per bushel for corn, to be delivered at my place or in Lawrence. N. CAMERON, Lawrence, Kans.

CHILDREN cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deleterious ingredient, and is sure to expel worms, cure wind colic, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest and children enjoy health who use Castoria. It is harmless, it is certain, it is speedy, and it is cheap.

O. K. Barber Shop.

This establishment is run by Prof. Charles Jackson, one of the best artists in the State. Those desiring anything in the tonsorial line should call on the professor, opposite the Ladington house. None but first-class work done.

EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intending to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Leis' Condition Powders. This notice is well worth your attention.

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

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting of this society will be held on Saturday, February 17th, at the State University commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All standing committees for 1876 will hold their respective offices. Officers and members are appointed and are requested to be prompt with their reports. Members and visitors will be expected to assist in furnishing refreshments for the occasion. A full attendance is desired promptly at the hour stated.

Merchants Tailor.

George Hollingsberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to make up and promptly deliver for cash any and all work in his line. Why should you buy garments ill-shaped and disproportionate, ready made, when for a slight advance, good work, and a perfect fit may be obtained? Mr. Hollingsberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give him a call.

North Lawry's Bitters.

A Good Help for the Farmer. If every farmer in our country could quietly sit down in our office, as from week to week our agricultural exchanges come to hand, he could not help saying, they are indeed a wonderful help to the farmer. Improvements in agriculture are going on all around us, and many of our farmers are blind to their best interest and that of their wives and families by neglecting to keep posted. The experience of millions is collected by the live enterprising editors of these agricultural papers, all of which is boiled down to practical points, given in well put, but brief paragraphs, so that all who read may understand and do likewise. We like the Journal of Agriculture and Farmer, published by Chew, Cordell & Co., of St. Louis, for this, they are aggressive men, get up a live paper, full of good things for every member of the family well as for the head of the household and the thrifty-going members to boot. We wish every one of our readers would get a copy and see it for themselves. A dress that

Very Useful to Every One.

In no other way can a person get back so large a profit for a very little money, as to expend it in learning what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. In other words, to have his brains help his hands. Here is one way to do this. The small saving or extra production of less than half a cent a day, or three cents a week, will now procure a large, beautiful, cheap journal, for all of 1877, splendidly illustrated, with over six hundred fine original engravings, and over a thousand columns of the very best, plain, practical, trustworthy information about the every day in-door and outdoor work and comfort of every home, in country, village and city. This information is not prepared by mere scribblers, but by a large force of intelligent working men and women, who know what they write about, and they are assisted by many others, who furnish information from their own practice and observation. Such a journal is the American Agriculturist, so named because started thirty-five years ago as a rural journal, but since greatly enlarged and improved to suit the daily wants of every man, woman and child, in city, country and village—for the farmer and gardener, the merchant and mechanic, the professional man—indeed, all classes. It is packed full of useful information that every one ought to have. Many single hints and suggestions will repay more than a whole year's cost of the paper. Its original engraved plans for buildings and improvements, with details of cost, etc., and common-sense directions, are worth far more than a majority of the costly works on architecture. Great care is exercised to have every line in the paper reliable. Its constant, persistent, and full exposure of a multitude of humbugs and swindlers, are alone worth far more than its cost, and have saved to its readers and to the country millions of dollars that ought to have gone into the hands of sharpers. The departments for housekeepers and children are very useful and entertaining. In short, the American Agriculturist is full of good things and ought to be in every house in the land. The circulation is so large that the publishers can supply it at little above the cost of the printing press—\$1.60 a year, sent post-paid; or four copies \$5.40. Take our advice and send your subscription for 1877 (Vol. 30) to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, 245 Broadway, New York. You will find it pay, and pay well.

The Western Rural.

With the new management of The Western Rural comes marked improvements in that sterling farm and family weekly. It has added a crop and weather bureau so systematic as to include every important county in the northwest, from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains. The Western Rural, in its commercial and market reports unsurpassed by any paper in the country, and is the champion of cheap transportation and equal justice to all classes. Combining its practical information on rural affairs, with its entertaining and instructive literary departments, makes it a complete farm and family newspaper. The price is \$2.00 per year. Less to clubs. Address, THE WESTERN RURAL, Chicago, Ills.

The Great Meteor.

This wonderful traveler first made his appearance at a point west of the Missouri river December 21st, 1876, and the fact will pass into history that the route selected for his wondrous journey was directly over the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and connections, being visible from all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. route is the first choice of all heavenly as well as earthly bodies. We are told that signs and portents attend the passage of meteors, when people traveling East choose the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Jo. route, the sign is that they will have a pleasant and safe journey, with no vexatious delays or hindrances. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars, as run between Kansas City and Chicago, without change. Also through coaches from Kansas City to Toledo, and Pullman Sleeping Car from Toledo and St. Jo. to Cleveland, Ohio, without change. Also close connections via Quincy for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Iron Trail.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, a map and table of this new and popular line between Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

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

50,000 SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1877. Everybody is getting POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY, a richly illustrated, ably edited Family Magazine at only \$3 a year. Specimens 2c. Sent free to all. J. P. POTTER & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on 1 year or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State. J. P. WATKINS & CO., 107 Nassau St., New York.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

A sure remedy for COLIC, and all diseases of the THROAT, BRONCHITIS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. C. N. CHRISTOPHER, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION.

It contains 320 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the progress of the movement, exhibiting carefully great events, etc. Very cheap and well worth the price. One Agent sold 50 copies in one day. Send for our terms and a full description of the work. Address, H. B. WATSON, 107 Nassau St., New York.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

F. BARTELDES & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN ALL KINDS OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS & PLANTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We herewith take pleasure in notifying our friends and patrons that we have our new stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS completed now.

Being engaged for years in the seed business, we have made it our principle to select our seeds, personally, from first-class seed houses; this enables us to obtain NONE BUT GENUINE

New and Good Seeds,

Which we will sell at just as low prices as they can be bought of any other seed house east of us. Special attention will be paid to growers and parties clubbing together to get a large quantity of seeds. Catalogues and price lists, and any information desired, will be promptly furnished on application. Respectfully,

F. BARTELDES & CO.

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CLOTHING!

MEN, YOUTHS & BOYS. HATS, SHIRTS, BUCK GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

\$10,000

Worth of Goods to be sold in the next sixty days, Regardless of Cost.

This is the best opportunity you ever had for bargains

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64 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

S. I. CLARK, Commission Merch't

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PRODUCE GENERALLY

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YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON

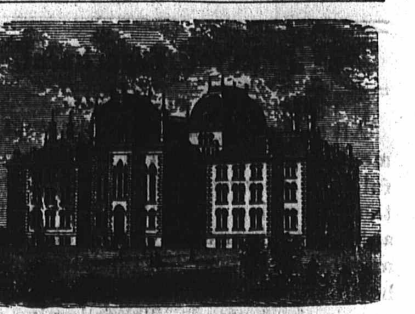
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Active Agents wanted instantly to introduce the

CENTEN'L EXPOSIT'N

Nearly 500 pages, only \$2.50. Rich illustrations, and a treasure as the best and cheapest history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by Omicron Epsilon, and Clergy. Is selling immensely. One day cleared \$250 in some weeks. Act quickly. Now or never. For full particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 703 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Second Session, Begins January 24, 1877.

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1,000 vines of Concord, 1 year, \$15 to \$20 per 100; 2,000 vines of Concord, 2 years, \$15 to \$20 per 100; 3,000 vines of Concord, 3 years, \$15 to \$20 per 100.

Horticultural Department.

Raspberry Plantations. All those who have tried the experiment in Kansas and have been successful with the vines planted, tell us that the cultivation of raspberries is profitable. The berries always find a good market, in fact, up to this time there has not been half enough raised to supply the demand.

The raspberry will succeed tolerably well in most garden soils, but it prefers a rather moist situation, and does not object to a little shade. The wild raspberry is oftener found in the woods than anywhere else, and in somewhat damp situations, where it grows and fruits wonderfully. In the north we have gathered quarts of nice wild fruit every morning for the kitchen, long after the garden crops were over.

At planting it should be considered whether the ground has to be cropped between the rows, in which case they would require to be seven or eight feet asunder, at least. The practice is, however, a bad one and not to be recommended for economical or other reasons, so far as we could ever see. Neither vegetable crops nor raspberries can be cultivated satisfactorily under such circumstances.

length, which admits the sun's rays to the bottom of the bushes thereby insuring greater fertility. The third and best method consists in planting the rows four feet apart and to run north and south, allowing some six or eight feet between the stools and tying half of the canes down to the right and the other half to the left, to a stake placed half way between the roots and about two feet high. In this way the canes from each stool meet at the stake, maybe overlapping each other in the form of an arch and the young canes grow up between. By this plan the greatest amount of fruit can be got from a given space, for the canes bear nearly their entire length, the bending inducing a regular break from the top to the bottom; while the low method of training permits of the rows being planted much closer together than they would be by any other plan.

After planting, the roots should be mulched three or four inches deep and two feet out from the stems, which will protect them from frost in winter and drought in summer. From this date till the end of the following season, stirring the ground between the rows and watering the plants well in dry weather will be all the attention they shall need. Should they make good tall and stout canes the first season, they may be left and trained; but if weak, or only second rate, it is better to cut them down again about the same time, and the second season they will produce good bearing canes. Once established, a plantation of raspberries will last for many years.

The Blackberry.

The blackberry requires nearly the same treatment as the raspberry; but being a more rampant grower it should have more room, and needs more pruning and pinching. The distance of the rows may be six to eight feet apart and the plants, if kept single, two feet apart in the row. Sometimes they are allowed to grow thickly or in a continuous line, in which case they should be kept well cultivated and properly pruned. Constant cultivation is always better than much manuring.

Growing Sage for Market.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives the following rules for growing garden sage: Sage is grown for market by sowing the seed early in spring, in rich mellow soil, kept carefully from weeds, until the plants are ready to be put in the beds. This is done in June and July. The soil should be enriched with well-rotted manure, and should be made very fine by harrowing and raking, so that the plants are set eight inches apart in the rows. Plants are kept free from weeds by working with a small steel garden rake, which is better than a hoe. In September each alternate row is cut out and bunched for market, leaving the others to grow. In a short time the plants, now two feet apart, will meet; if the soil is very rich, the alternate rows may be cut, and those left will be ready to cut after the second cutting is sold. The usual cost of the crop is about \$150 per acre, and an acre ought to be worth \$500.

The Gooseberry.

The gooseberry succeeds best in a well-drained, moderately light loam, which, however, should be rich. In making a new plantation, trench well, but bring the soil to the surface; merely break it up, and leave it in the bottom. Manure well on the trenching proceeds. Proceed young plants, two or three years old, with several branches. Such are much better than older plants that are larger, but which will have more difficulty in establishing themselves. Plant about five feet apart each way, and mulch with manure, after planting and leveling the soil.—North British Agriculturist.

The Household.

LIQUID PUDDING SAUCE.—Beat one egg and one cup of sugar to a froth; and make ready a very thin batter with one cup and a half of water, and a piece of butter half the size of an egg; pour this batter boiling hot over the egg and sugar just as it goes on the table; flavor to taste. Beat while mixing the boiled butter and sugar.

BLACK CAKE.—One pound of dried brown sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, work them together until light; add one table-spoonful of molasses, and the following spices, 1-2 nutmeg grated, dessert-spoonful of cinnamon, tea-spoonful of mace, and one of cloves. Dissolve a tea-spoonful of soda in a wine-glassful of wine, and one of brandy and stir into the cake. Put in the yolks of ten eggs well beaten, then the whites, then add gradually one pound of flour. (It may be browned or not, as you please, the cake tastes better if flour is not browned.) Add one pound of citron sliced very thin, then three pounds of raisins seeded and chopped, then three pounds of currants, weighed when dry. Mix well and bake in pans buttered and lined with paper. Let the heat of the oven be moderate and cover the cakes with heavy paper.

ENAMELED COOKING STOVES.—Cast-iron cooking vessels coated on the inside with a white porcelain or enamel are now extensively used, and are generally supposed to be as safe as they are convenient and cleanly. It has been ascertained that vegetable acids, which act more or less energetically upon metallic surfaces do not affect this porcelain lining, and that vessels protected by it may therefore be used for cooking acid fruits, preparing pickles, and kindred processes. It seems, however, that there may be "death in the pot," even when it is enameled. A Scotch chemist in a paper recently read at Glasgow, before the Society of Public Analysts, states that some kinds at least of this porcelain lining are very readily acted upon by acid fruits, common salt and other substances used for food, and that thus large quantities of lead and even arsenic are dissolved out during culinary operations. Analysis was given of three enamels taken from cast-iron pots made by as many different manufacturers. All contained arsenic and two of them lead; but it is not so much on account of the presence of these substances that the enamels are objectionable, but because of their highly basic character, which renders them peculiarly susceptible to the action of even feebly acid solution. The percentage of bases in the three enamels was 38.58, 53.73, and 55.28, respectively. A one per cent. solution of citric acid boiled in the third roughened and destroyed the enamel at once, dissolving out enough lead to give a dense black precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid. An enamel that will not bear so moderate a test as a one per cent. solution of citric acid is certainly not fit to be used for culinary purposes. If the enamels employed in this country are similar to those in Europe, as they probably are, our readers should be cautious in using vessels coated with them.—Hermantown Telegraph.

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Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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Farm and Stock.

Keep up the Condition of Your Stock Through the Winter.

Remember that every shock of corn fodder, every ton of hay or straw fed to a steer or other growing animal that is allowed to run down in the winter, is a dead loss; while, if you add an equal amount in value of more nutritious food, the growth of the animal will pay a fair price for the whole.

A pig weighing, say fifty pounds in the fall, fed five or six bushels of corn to keep it through the winter, will be as light in the spring as when the winter feeding began; and so the corn consumed is a clear loss; and worse, because the pig has perhaps got into an unthrifty habit that renders it absolutely of less value at the end of this winter's feeding than it was when we began. But double the feed would have trebled its weight, and given us a thrifty pig to put on our clover, or perhaps a fat one for the spring market, making a satisfactory profit for the feed and care.

The breeding cow especially should be kept in good, strong stock condition, as well on account of the milk she will give next season, as to preserve the strength and vigor of the calf she is to breed. Indeed, there is not among all the various animals used on a farm, one that can be named that will make a better return for ample and generous feeding than the milk cow; and yet there is none, we are sorry to say, that is more generally overlooked, neglected, and cut short in her rations.

Wastes on the Farm.

The greatest of wastes on the farm is in the not using of our brains; the greatest, because it is at the bottom of all the other wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After the accomplishing any piece of work, the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it, if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year, we see how they could have been easily increased, had we only thought. The ditch we dug through our meadow was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land. Hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in this one year's use, until we have spent much in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here was another waste. We carry a water-pipe too near the surface, to save the expense of digging a trench of safe depth, and the winter's frost necessitates a replacement of the pipe, and an additional digging. Certainly a waste here. We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of land, not thinking to what proportions they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on, waste little and big everywhere, all arising from our not thinking sufficiently, waste, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from want of appreciation of cleanliness and thoroughness, the wastes from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily, a little thought will save to the farmer much; and the saving, through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer, as well as the business man, must use business principles, to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other. —Scientific Farmer.

Fat-Not in Sheep.

As far back as 1833 I had a flock of eight hundred sheep on my homestead at Westbridge, one-third of which were inoculated and lame. This was the first appearance of disease in that quarter. But by prompt attention and perseverance, the disease was mastered and the sheep all cured in a very short time, by judiciously paring the hoofs and applying a solution of vitriol water to the foot of every animal twice each week, and removing the sound from the same ones into fields not infected previously.

It is inattention and sheer negligence on the part of shepherds to allow the foot-rot to remain in summer and winter among their flocks, causing the neglected animals so much pain and suffering. The vitriol wash should be applied while warm, and the most effective mode would be to dip the feet down into the liquid. It is more easily cured during the cold winter months. Freezing weather destroys the insulating properties of the hoofs dropped upon the ground. But during the warm months infected matter may remain a long time in the sheep walks and not

lose its vaccinating qualities. Due diligence, and applications well applied, will cure any infected flock on the farm. I have treated thousands in this manner; usually placing the sheep in a trough, or box, on its back, about twenty inches above the ground, to hold the animal and facilitate the work. This foul disease and scab were imported into the United States from Germany at first. The Saxon merinos were impregnated before landing on our shores. There is no estimating the damage it has entailed upon flocks of this continent. —S. W. JEWETT, in N. Y. World.

Prizes on Jerseys at the Centennial.

The Jersey Cattle Club prizes of \$1,000 were competed for by some one hundred and fifty head. The awards were as follows: To the best female, \$250, to Samuel J. Sharpless, Street Road Station, Chester county, Pa., for imported fawn-and-white cow Niobe, eighteen years old. For the second best female, \$100, to the same, for imported fawn-and-white cow Cyrene, nine years old. For the best male, \$250, to F. L. Starr, Litchfield, Ct., for American-bred fawn-colored bull Litchfield, six years old. For the second best male, \$100, to H. J. Lothrop, of Sunfield, Ct., for brown-and-white bull Bellini, three years old. For the best herd, \$500, to Charles L. Sharpless, of Shoemakerstown, Pa., for herd headed by the brown-and-white bull Chelton Duke, four years old, and the cows Milkmaid, nine years old, gray; Black Bess, seven years old, dark brown; Iberia, nine years old, gray-and-white, and Lady Maid, two years old, solid black.

Watch the Pigs.

Do not neglect the pigs and let them "root hog or die," during the winter. The less rooting they have to do now the better off they will be in the spring. Help them to grow through the winter months and they will be able to take care of themselves through the balance of the year. Do not allow them to occupy the same straw for bedding longer than a week at a time; burn up the old leaves and replace them with fresh bedding; this will prevent them from becoming lousy. A bed in an open lot away from a shed of any kind, and where the rays of the sun can reach it, is preferable except in severe weather. It will secure them from the dust that is sure to accumulate in a bed under shelter. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Keep them clean and well provided with fresh water and plenty of food, and you will have no occasion to look for a recipe for hog cholera.

The Horses of Cuba.

Our Home Journal says that the saddle horses of Cuba have a peculiarly easy gait. The speed attained in ordinary traveling is fully equal to that of a smart trot, and is both easy and delightful. It is neither a gallop, trot, pace or rack; the gait resembles what is familiarly known as "single foot," in the West. When the horse is in motion his gait appears to be that of a rapid trot, but it is not; it is executed by moving both fore and hind feet independently of each other, so that but one foot is lifted at a time, the effect of which is to gain the smoothest movement possible to imagine. This gait, though said to be natural to Spanish horses, which are for the greater part descended from Spanish and Arab stock, is partly the result of education, for to possess it in perfection the horse undergoes severe training, his value being greatly enhanced thereby.

Hints to Farmers.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner. One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept. The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

Ground once well plowed is better than thrice poorly. Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well and keep it clean, and it will generally be productive. When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow, the cattle may get over. What ought to be done to-day, do it —for to-morrow it may rain. A strong horse will work all day without food; but keep him at it, and he will not last long.

Analysis of the Ontario.

By Messrs. Wellington & Briggs, under the direction of Prof. Gossman, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College Chemical Laboratory, being the first authentic analysis of this plant on record.

Table with 2 columns: Component and Weight. Components include Water, Organic matter, Nitrogen, Total ash, Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Iron (Fe2 O3), Phosphoric acid, Sulphuric acid, and Silica.

Scientific Farmer.

Agricultural machinery, especially the reaper, is to be taken care of and repaired to Spring. Licks near the mouth of the wood and glass cases should be cleaned, and the rollers should be oiled.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will you please inform me, through the columns of the SPIRIT, what is the matter with my mare. She got cast in the stable about four weeks ago, and although able to stand after being liberated, she could not move her left hind foot forward, but could move it backward very well. There was some fever at the stifle-joint. One man proposed to strap the right hind leg and compel her to stand on the lame one, stating that the stife was out. We tried this plan and as a result the mare fell heavily to the ground and has been worse ever since. She does not use the lame leg at all. I have blistered the stifle and the joint at the root of the tail, and have used numerous liniments. Please tell me what I had better do. I feel very anxious to save her. J. H. TOWLE. UNION, Kans., Feb. 3, 1877.

ANSWER.—If you have given a correct diagnosis of the case there is no doubt but the stife and whirl-bone joints have been dislocated. The assistance of an experienced person should be at once secured for the purpose of replacing the dislocated stife, after which applications should be made of healing remedies as follows: For the stife joint take the whites of six eggs and one teacupful of powdered salt and beat well together. Apply at least three times each day until the fever and swelling is reduced. For the whirl-bone joint boil together 1-2 gallon good whiskey, 1-4 lb. worm-wood, 1-4 lb. tobacco, 1-8 lb. jimson, either leaves or seed. When cool enough to apply add one tea-cupful of salt. Two applications each day will be sufficient. Rub well in as with the stife. If your neighbor who first discovered the real trouble, instead of strapping the wall leg, had put a collar on the mare, tied a rope to the afflicted limb, run the rope back through the collar between the fore legs, and by this means forced the joints into position your mare, by proper after treatment, would have been entirely cured by this time. The case is so old that the operation now will cause intense pain. If possible get an experienced person to assist you. Let us know how you succeed. DR. W. S. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I saw in the SPIRIT some time ago inquiry for a tarrh remedy or treatment. Now it is nothing more or less than glanders in the first or second stages. If your correspondent will write to me and give all the particulars I can give him a treatment that will cure his horse, if it is not in the third or last stage of glanders. This is one of the most obstinate diseases to cure. VALLEY P. O., Kans., Feb. 3, 1877.

I have a fine mare that I am very uneasy about and cannot tell what is the matter with her in the middle or latter part of August she took distemper, but soon got over it, as I thought; but about the middle of September she had a relapse, and her throat was very much swollen; the place soon broke out and she seemed well again, but my driver drove her across a river and she had another relapse which lasted a long time. Now her throat has two large lumps—one on each side; her legs seem very stiff, and her hoofs are dry and hard; her rectum is very large and looks sore and swollen, and she is very weak in the back, frequently giving away while under the saddle. I cannot imagine what ails her and will be thankful for information.

ANSWER.—It is difficult to tell to what extent this horse has been injured through being worked while suffering with disease. If a horse is of any value to the owner it should be kept from all work while it is sick, and attended to with care. In this case, the relapse was brought on by work and exposure before the mare was completely well of distemper, and while suffering from the relapse was driven across a river. The wonder is that she is still living. This inhuman treatment has brought on complications which an experienced veterinarian, only, who has seen the mare, should prescribe for. It would be futile for any one who has not examined her to hazard a diagnosis of the case. —Turk, Field and Farm.

I have a valuable trotting mare which, several months since, the next morning after being shod, showed lameness in one hind leg or foot. A blacksmith said the foot was pricked in the flat places, but subsequent examination by other smiths did not reveal any such injury. The lameness, however, still continues, although on several occasions swelling is anywhere apparent. I have looked from the stall she finches her head, and she shows signs of being in pain, which is hardly perceptible. Please inform me where the difficulty probably exists, and what the remedy is. ANSWER.—The indications do not suggest the possibility of the foot being pricked through the sole. The foot has, doubtless, been wounded in some way, but as the lameness is not constant, it is probable that the injury is not serious.

some way, but as the trouble cannot be located, the only treatment advisable at present is to remove the shoe and give the horse absolute rest for a time. Should there be heat, or other evidence of inflammation, the whole foot should be put into a bran poultice, or the coronet repeatedly swabbed with cold water.

VEGETINE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent AND DIURETIC.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. Mrs. L. GORE, Cambridge, Mass.

Health, Strength And Appetite. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her coughing spells, and the great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite. R. THIDEN, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 19 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

RECOMMEND IT. CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and I think that, for Scrofula or Cancerous humors, it is an excellent medicine. It is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used it in many cases. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. DINSMORE, No. 19 Russell street.

HEARTILY. SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—I have used your "Blood Preparation" in a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully, R. W. WOOD, 86 Athol street.

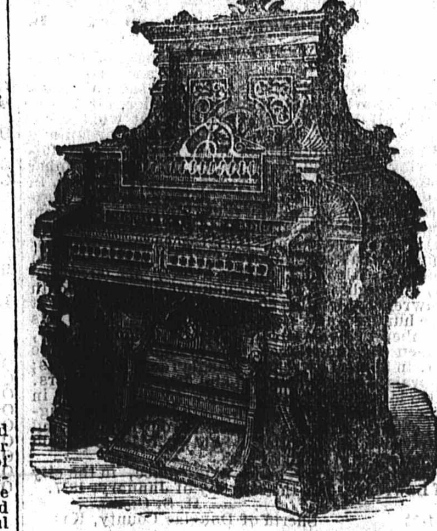
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. Compliments of the Season to all. "Why are you like a crazy man, my dear?" asked a wife, seating herself by her husband. "Don't know," replied the husband, scratching his head; "I give it up." "Why," replied the wife, hitching up to him and putting on one of her sweetest smiles, "I am your other self, and you are beside yourself."

As the new year has just commenced would it not be well to try to do better than you did in 1876, particularly in buying Drugs? A good many hit the nail on the head last year, but there are some who ought to hit it this. If you desire to buy goods cheap, if you are in search of a reliable place to trade, where goods are always just what they are represented to be, where your business will always be transacted, where you will be just as well treated, if you want only a nickel's worth instead of twenty-five dollars' worth, where you will find the best retail drug store in the city, then go to A. R. WOOSTER'S, 75 N. Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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 J. 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 dollars.

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 5th day of March, 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, Bernard Leonard, Sophia Leonard, John E. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H. Tennent, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate of Arthur White, and J. P. D. Bennett, F. E. Boswell, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at twelve hundred (\$1200) 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 1st day of February, 1877. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Hutchings & Summerfield Att'ys for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Frances M. MacGrady and Peter MacGrady will take notice that they have been sued by Wm. L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, as plaintiffs, and that the petition in this action has been filed in the office of Clerk of the District Court, of Douglas county, Kansas; that said defendants must answer the petition so filed against them, on or before the 8th day of March, A. D. 1877, or such petition will be taken as true and confessed and judgment taken against them as follows: For the sum of \$450.00 with interest at ten per cent per annum from August 1, 1875, on one note or bond, executed by said defendants, and for \$101.74 for taxes paid, with interest at twelve per cent, from January 24, 1877, and for fifty dollars in costs and the costs of this action, and a further judgment and decree will be rendered that the following mortgaged premises, situated in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: Lots 184, 193 and 195, on Tennessee street, in said city of Lawrence, be sold in the manner prescribed by law and the proceeds of said sale be applied in satisfaction of such judgment and costs, and further judgment and decree will be rendered, forever excluding, barring and foreclosing said defendants, and each of them, from all rights, interest, lien or equity of redemption in or to said mortgaged premises and every part thereof, and for such other or further relief as to the court may seem just.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, DISTRICT COURT.

George McKnight, plaintiff, vs. Sarah J. McKnight, defendant.

SARAH J. MCKNIGHT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that she has been sued by George McKnight, who did, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1877, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, charging Sarah J. McKnight with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Sarah J. McKnight. The said Sarah J. McKnight will take notice that she must answer the said petition filed by said plaintiff, on or before the 15th day of March, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment for a divorce will be entered against her according to the prayer of said petition. GEORGE MCKNIGHT, By Fisher & Richards, his Attorneys.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, DISTRICT COURT.

Sarah E. Johnston, plaintiff, vs. David Johnston, defendant.

DAVID JOHNSTON IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that he has been sued by Sarah E. Johnston, who did, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1877, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, charging said David Johnston with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that she may be divorced from said David Johnston. The said David Johnston will take notice that he must answer the said petition filed by said plaintiff, on or before the 15th day of March, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment for a divorce will be entered against him according to the prayer of said petition. SARAH E. JOHNSTON, By Fisher & Richards, her Attorneys.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

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Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

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Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London. Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible. Everybody has heard of Milton Gold Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the tenth part of their value.

- 50-CENT LOT. One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price \$4 00. One set spiral shirt studs, retail price, 75. One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting; retail price, 75. One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price, 1 50. One collar button, retail price, 50. One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price, 2 00. Total, \$6 50.

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$4.

- \$1.00 LOT. One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting, \$1 25. One set elegant spiral studs to match same, 1 00. One beautiful ladies' hand engagement ring, 2 00. One gent's large seal ring, 2 00. One ladies' long neck chain, 2 75. One gent's heavy plate watch chain, 1 75. One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud, 1 00. One beautiful scarf pin, 75. One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons, 1 00. Total, \$13 50.

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE. On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

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Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if \$5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to RALSTON JEWELRY CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

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THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

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It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken sod. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three times as any drag harrow will in twelve times.

By the thorough mixing of soils and looseness of fifth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

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Yours truly, GEO. INNES & CO.

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This places the work upon the market at a very small margin, and confidently believe it gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, of any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices.

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