

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 25.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 22, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 229.

A FARMER'S SONG.

We envy not the princely man.
In city or in town,
Who wonders whether pumpkin vines
Run up the hill or down;
We care not for his marble halls,
Nor yet his hoards of gold—
We would not own his sordid heart
For all his wealth thrice told.

We are the favored ones of earth,
We breathe the pure air each morn;
We sow: we reap the golden grain;
We gather in the corn;
We toil: we live on what we earn,
And more than this we do—
We hear of starving millions round,
And gladly feed them too.

The lawyer lives on princely fees,
Yet drags a weary life;
He never knows a peaceful hour—
His atmosphere is strife.
The merchant thumbs his yard-stick o'er,
His fingers ragged at his toil;
He's not the man God meant him for—
Why don't you till the soil?

The doctor plods through storm and cold,
Fleets his patient's will;
When dead and gone he plods again
To get his lengthy bill.
The printer (bless his noble soul!)
He grasps the mighty earth,
And stamps it on our daily sheet,
To cheer the farmer's hearth.

We sing the honor of the plow,
And honor to the press—
Two noble instruments of toil,
With each a power to bless.
The bone, the nerve, of this fast age,
True wealth of human kind—
One tills the ever generous earth,
The other tills the mind.

HIS LAST CHANCE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Farmer Atwood had just come in from the
ay-field.

Upon the door-step, in the shadow of the
great barberry bush that hung so full of coral
drops in the autumn, and was now yellowing
all over with blossoms, sat a brown-faced boy,
with great black eyes, and so many rags and
tatters in his garments that they reminded you
of the boards of perforated paper in Widow
Skinner's shop-window, a little way down the
road. He rose up awkwardly as the farmer
approached.

"Please, sir," said he, "I was a thinkin' I
could get a job of work here."

"Indeed!" said the farmer, brusquely. "And
what made you think that, Lawrence Allison?
I don't take all sorts of vagrants into my em-
ploy."

The boy colored so deep a scarlet that it was
perceptible even beneath the bronzed tint of
his sunburnt skin.

"I'm ready and willin' to work, sir," said he,
"but I can't get on with Mr. Cadwell."

"Why not?"

"Because," flashed out the boy, "he treats
me as if I were a dog!"

"Well, what else do you consider yourself?
Come! Be off! I've no time to parley with
you, or the likes of you. Clear out quick, and
don't stop to linger around my hen-roosts, or
I'll know the reason why afore a justice of the
peace."

As the boy walked slowly away with slow,
shuffling footsteps, and winking hard to keep
back the tears he was too proud to shed, a pret-
ty, gentle face looked over the fringe of morn-
ing-glory vines in the buttery window.

"Father," said Mrs. Atwood, "don't you
think you were pretty short with the boy?"

"Short? Good Jerusalem!"—Farmer At-
wood's favorite expletive—"what would you
have? I'd no time to waste in diplomatic dis-
courses. He's a young limb of Satan, and he
won't come to no good, so the sooner we're
quit of him the better, say I."

"I was thinking of saving him a bit of cold
chicken, and a drink of switchel," said Mrs. At-
wood. "But you come so sudden—"

"Just as well that I did," said the farmer,
roughly. "Better save your food and drink for
them as deserves it!"

"Somehow I feel sorry for that boy," said
Mrs. Atwood.

"O, fiddlesticks!" said the farmer. "If ever
a lad deserved State's prison, he does."

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him," said
Mrs. Atwood, mildly. "Jonas Cadwell's is a
hard place to live. He's a regular old brute,
besides being a miser. And nothing was ever
proved against Lawrence Allison."

"O, of course not," said Mr. Atwood. "He's
a deal too slippery a young eel for that."

"Mrs. Atwood said nothing more. But her
nature was cast in a gentler mould than that of
her husband, and she never could cease to re-
member that, if the little boy who fell under
the hay-cutting, ten years ago, this very hazy-

ing, had lived, he would have been just about
Lawrence Allison's age.

"I know he's an angel in heaven," the poor
woman would say, wiping her eyes, "but all
the same, every fatherless and motherless boy
seems to look at me out of his eyes."

All that was in her mind the next day when,
driving her little dappled pony up to the vil-
lage store, she saw Lawrence Allison skulking
around the door, and three villainous-looking
boys a little in the background.

"Lawrence, come here," she called to him.
He came unwillingly enough.

"Don't you want to hold my horse?"

"He'll stand well enough, ma'am. Or I can
tie him."

"I want to speak to you, Lawrence. Are those
Scott's boys with you?"

He averted his eyes, and kicked a stalk of
mullen blossom back and forth as he an-
swered:

"Yes'm."

"Do you know who and what they are?"

"I suppose so, ma'am."

"Where are you going from here?"

"I was going a piece or so up the road—as far
as the camp-meeting ground."

"With them?"

"Yes'm."

"Lawrence," said Mrs. Atwood, gently lay-
ing her hand upon his arm, "this is your last
chance. Don't go. If you do, you are ruined!"

"I'm that a-ready, ma'am," said Lawrence,
recklessly. "Leastways, everybody seems to
think I'm a scamp. And if I has the name, I
may as well have the game! Them Scott boys,
they don't turn up their nose at me. They
lets me keep company with 'em anyhow."

"They have been in State's prison!"

"I know that," he said, in a low tone.

"Lawrence, look here," said Mrs. Atwood.
"Do you want work?"

"If I could get a decent stroke of work to do,
ma'am, I wouldn't be loafing here."

"I have a brother on the Oriskany river,
nineteen miles from here, that has a hop-farm,
and employs a good many people about this
time of year. I'll give you a line to him!"

Lawrence's face brightened up.

"Thank you, ma'am," said he, earnestly.

"Mind, now, I am trusting you!"

"You needn't be afraid, ma'am," said Law-
rence, huskily. "All I ask is a chance!"

"Here," she said, hastily pencilling a line or
two on the back of a business card that she
happened to have in her pocket, "take this.
And, Lawrence, I don't want you to starve
upon the road."

She gave him a dollar-bill as she spoke. He
drew back, coloring.

"I'm not begging, ma'am."

"Keep it, my boy. You may need it; you
probably will. Now go, and God bless you."

A great choking lump rose into Lawrence's
throat. The big maple-tree on the opposite
side of the green swam before his eyes.

"Nobody ever said 'God bless you' to me
afore," said he. "Oh, I'll try to deserve her
kindness, I will, I will."

The Scott boys went on alone to prosecute
their thieving business of the outskirts of the
great camp-meeting. Lawrence Allison had
set his first footsteps on the path of his new
life. And Mrs. Atwood drove home without
even entering the store.

"Well, old lady," said her husband, when
she returned, "what sort of a patterned calico
did you buy?"

Mrs. Allison's fair, matronly face was suf-
fused with as bright a blush as dyes the cheek
of eighteen.

"I didn't buy anything, John," said she. "I
—I concluded to wait until the new fall goods
come in."

"But where's the red poppy off your hat?"
asked her husband. "Well, I told you last
Sabbath-day that wasn't safe, pinned on so."

"Is it gone again?" said Mrs. Atwood, tak-
ing off her neat black straw-hat, and ruefully
surveying the place where the red poppy-flow-
er had been, but was no more. "Well, let it
go. I can easily tack on a bit of cherry ribbon
in its place."

"Lived with me three years. The best boy
I ever had. Got to feel 'most as if he was my
own," said honest Abraham Bliss, flourishing
his bandanna handkerchief rather suspiciously,
between the sentences.

"Well, I never," said Mr. Atwood. "It can't
be our Lawrence Allison, mother, can it? And
yet, it ain't a common name either."

"I—I think it is," said Mrs. Atwood. "And
did you say he was dead, brother Abraham?"

"Died last week," said Mr. Bliss, making
another plunge at the bandanna handker-

chief. "Got burned saving Sallie and the little
ones, in the fire that razed the cottage to the
ground. Why, my little Tricksey—Baby Jes-
sie, you know—would have been wasted to a
cinder if it hadn't been for Lawrence. I wasn't
home, you know, and it did seem as if every
man about the place lost his common-sense. I
told you, I boo-hoo-ed like a great calf when
they told me Lawrence was a-goin'! I'd a-give
every cent I had in the Savings Bank—and it
ain't no small sum, neither—if I could a kept
the breath of life in him. And, look here,
Martha," extending to her what looked like a
coarse, crumpled red flower, "he wanted me to
give that to you. He said he picked it up in
the road after you drove away that day. He
always carried it in his vest pocket. The boys
used to joke him about it, and say they guessed
it was from his sweetheart—and he wanted me
to tell you there wasn't a night afore he went
to bed but he kissed it. 'She give me a chance,'
says he. 'She believed I had it in me to be-
come a good man. And if it hadn't been for
this—with his hand pressed tight where the
awful pain was—I'd ha' showed her her kind-
ness wasn't thrown away. Give her back the
little red flower, and tell her I always did my
best, and never forgot that she'd trusted in me.'"

Honest Abraham's eyes were swimming in
tears as he concluded.

"Yes," said Mrs. Atwood, softly, "it was
Lawrence Allison. Poor boy! poor boy!"

"I'm sorry now as I spoke so rough to him
that day," said Mr. Atwood, indistinctly.

"But a man can't stop to measure his words,
and somehow he hadn't a good name herea-
bouts!"

So the grass grew green over the solitary
young orphan's grave; and although Martha
Atwood never had had but one boy in this
world, she always felt as if she had two in
heaven!

First National Convention for Nomi-
nating a President.

It was in the year 1831 that the first national
conventions to nominate candidates for Presi-
dent and Vice-President met. The example
was set, curiously enough, not by either of the
regular political parties, but by the faction
which came into existence solely to oppose the
secret order of Masonry. It is worth while to
notice that it was this movement which gave
an opening to the public careers of two men
who afterwards rose, one to the Presidency,
the other to the Senate and the Secretaryship
of State. These were William H. Seward and
Millard Fillmore. The Anti-masonic party
grew out of the excitement produced by the
mysterious disappearance of William Morgan,
a member of the order who was supposed to
have divulged its secrets. In September, 1831,
a national convention of this party assembled
at Baltimore. John McLean, of Ohio, since
Judge of the United States Supreme Court,
was adopted as their candidate for the Presi-
dency, but he promptly declined. The con-
vention then tendered the nomination to the
famous Maryland lawyer, William Wirt, for-
merly attorney-general, who accepted it; and
Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, was added
to the ticket as candidate for Vice-President.

The caucus system was now evidently ex-
tinct; no party would have dared to attempt
its revival. The system of national conven-
tions, exemplified by the Anti-masons, was
seen to be the only feasible substitute. As the
supporters of Jackson now called themselves
"Democrats," so his opponents adopted the
designation of "National Republicans." The
latter party was first in the field to call a na-
tional convention, and this convention met at
Baltimore in December, 1831. Its session was
brief, for public opinion had already marked
out Henry Clay as its candidate. Clay was
nominated on the first ballot, and John Sar-
geant was given the second place on the ticket.
Thus the opposition to Jackson, which was
strenuous and hot, was yet divided at the start
of the race between Clay and Wirt.

The Legislature of New Hampshire issued
the first call at this time for a Democratic Na-
tional Convention—the first of that long series
of powerful and exciting conclaves which have
so often designated our rulers since. This
body met in May, 1832. The Democracy ral-
lied in large numbers at Baltimore, which may
be called the City of Conventions, as well as of
Monuments, so often has it been chosen for
their meeting place. General Lucas, of Ohio,
was chosen president. One of the first motions
passed by this convention was to adopt the fa-
mous two-thirds rule, which more than once
afterwards did deadly work with the aspira-
tions of Statesmen. The form of this rule as
adopted at Baltimore was as follows:

"Resolved, That each State be entitled, in
the nomination to be made of a candidate for
the Vice-Presidency, to a number of votes
equal to the number that they will be entitled
to in the Electoral Colleges under the new ap-
portionment in voting for President and Vice-
President; and the two-thirds of the whole
number of votes in the convention shall be nec-
essary to constitute a choice."

There was no doubt at all of the renomina-
tion of President Jackson; and the wording of
the first part of this resolution is explained by
the fact that the contest was upon the nominee
for Vice-President. John C. Calhoun had oc-
cupied this office, but had separated from the
Jackson party, and had become the apostle of
nullification. On the other hand, Martin Van
Buren, one of the shrewdest of politicians, and
the President's most familiar friend, had been
rejected for minister to England by the Whig
Senate. General Jackson was understood to be
very desirous that Van Buren should have the
second place on the ticket; and as the conven-
tion was composed largely of Jackson's ad-
herents, Van Buren was nominated on the first
ballot, receiving 203 votes, to 49 for Philip Bar-
bour, of Virginia, and 26 for Colonel Richard
M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

The result of the campaign thus inaugurated
by the first national conventions in our history
was terribly disastrous to Mr. Clay, and was
the second of the long series of his defeats in
attempting to reach the Presidency. General
Jackson was re-elected by 219 electoral votes;
Mr. Clay had but 49; Wirt carried Vermont's
7 votes; Pennsylvania cast its vote for William
Wilkins; and South Carolina voted for John
Floyd, of Virginia. Martin Van Buren was
abundantly consoled for the rejection by the
Senate of his nomination as envoy to London,
for he became Vice-President, and was already
designated as the favorite of General Jackson
for the succession to the executive chair.—
GEORGE M. TOWLE, in *Harper's Magazine*.

Mark Twain as a Horse Buyer.

At a lecture in New York, Mark Twain re-
lated an anecdote in relation to buying a horse,
which he told as follows:

"I bought the horse at auction; they called it
a Mexican plug. I did not know what that was,
but supposed it was all right. The brother-in-
law of the auctioneer took me to one side and
said: 'Now, I could cheat you, but I won't;
I see you are a stranger. Now that horse is a
genuine Mexican plug, and, besides, he can
out-buck anything in the country.' I did not
know what 'bucking' was, but I wanted a
horse that could excel in something, so I bought
him. The next afternoon I thought I would
ride him, so I brought him out and two men
held his head, and another man held him down
to the ground by the tail, and I mounted; and
just as soon as they let go, that horse brought
all his feet together in a bunch and lowered
his back, and then suddenly elevated it,
thus throwing me some feet into the air. I
went straight up and came straight down,
and lit on the saddle; and up I went again, and
still again. This time I lit on the neck of the
animal and hung fast. Then he rose on his
hind feet and went through with all the gym-
nastic performances he knew of, and finally
ended by throwing me up again; and while I
was up in the air I heard some one say, 'Ah,
how he bucks!' So that was bucking. Before
I got down, some one hit that horse, and when
I got down he was not there. Plenty of friends
gathered around to offer me sympathy; they
always do when you want to be alone. I want-
ed to sit down, and I did sit down; and I was
so sore and bruised and shaken, I put one
hand to my head, the other to my stomach—
and if I had had sixteen hands, I could have
found places for them. One friend said, 'Why,
you ought to have known he was nothing but a
Mexican plug.' 'Yes, I did know it.' Another
said, 'Why, you could see that animal bucked.'
Yes, that was what I bought him for."

A good way to raise subscriptions is thus
told by the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*:

Two Constables, members of a certain
church, were appointed a committee to collect
subscription to a certain amount. One of the
men, being officially notified of his appoint-
ment, hunted up his partner and told him
what they were expected to do. The last
mentioned half of the committee stood aghast.

"What are we to do about the matter?" said
he. "Well, I'll tell you what I shall do—I
shall just go into the bank here and draw a
check for my half of the sum we are expected
to raise."

"Good," said the other, his coun-
tenance showing signs of relief. "Good! I
never thought of that. I shall do the same."

The pair went into the bank and drew their
checks for the amount they were expected to
raise and the trouble was all over.

Who would not like to be a committee man?

A gentleman came into our office this week
and looked the *Norwalk Register* over carefully
to find the advertisement of a prominent hard-
ware-merchant, doing business in one of the
principal streets of Norwalk. The gentleman
had some business that he wished to transact
with the aforesaid hardware man, but not being
able to find his advertisement, was unable to
do so. The merchant lost a good chance to
make some money and the man who was want-
ing to give him a job was discommodated. This
all comes from a business man's getting along
without letting the people know what he is do-
ing, by patronizing his home paper a little.
Money invested in advertising pays.—*Ec.*

Young Folks' Column.

Mr. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you
another short sketch for your paper. We had
a very nice rain night before last, and it is
raining now. Everything is thriving very well.
The corn is growing nice. We have eighteen
acres of corn, about three feet high; and we
have about sixty acres of corn about one foot
high. Our wheat will make about 25 bushels
to the acre if nothing happens. And we will
not be bothered very much about threshing, for
Mr. Nelson Irwin and Jacob Markley have sent
for a steam threshing machine, a thirty-six-
inch cylinder, forty-six-inch carrier, and a ten-
horse power steam harrow for our neighbor-
hood. Mr. Markley is a very good hand with
a threshing, and Old Red, as we call him, is not
much behind. It only takes one-half cord of
wood, and from ten to twelve barrels of water
to run it a day; and they can thresh one thou-
sand bushels a day. I must close.

Yours truly, BENJ. F. STUDEBAKER.

WILLOW SPRINGS, June 12, 1876.

Mr. EDITOR:—I am twelve years old. My
mother is sick, and I have to help my sister
do the work. My father has gone to Colora-
do. I have got a very nice flower-garden. I
went to school last winter. We had a good
teacher. I am going to set a hen on sixteen
eggs. I set out a little cedar tree this spring.
My papa has got a very nice farm. My home is
on the Republican river.

Good bye. IDA MARY FRENCH.

OTTAWA CREEK, Kan., June 17, 1876.

Mr. EDITOR:—I live in Iola, Allen county,
Kan., and seeing that other children write to
you, I thought I would, Iola, is a quiet little
town. We have a very valuable well here. It
cures all kinds of diseases. My papa and ma-
ma talk of taking me to see my dear grandpa
in Illinois. I am anxious to see my name in
the papers for one time.

PERCY E. WELCH.

IOLA, June 18, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—School will be out in two
weeks. Our teacher, Miss Beckwith is going
to the Centennial when school is out. We are
going to have a Centennial celebration on the
Fourth. Six Sabbath schools will join and
meet on the old camp-ground. This is all I will
say this time. Yours truly,

AMY E. GREEN.

PRAIRIE CITY, June 14, 1876.

Charades.

I am composed of seven letters.

My first is in sack but not in bag.

My second is in thrust but not in threw.

My third is in lotion also in potion.

My fourth is in slow also in slev.

My fifth is in seen also in scene.

My sixth is in grasp also in groan.

My seventh is in vary also in very.

My whole is what most people use.

FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, June 17, 1876.

I am composed of five letters.

My first is in many but not in few.

My second is in pie but not in cake.

My third is in peach also in pear.

My fourth is in shovel but not in rake.

My fifth is in table but not in chair.

My whole is a kind of fruit.

LAURA SHELLBARGER.

TOLEDO, Kansas, June 12th, 1876.

Enigmas.

I am composed of sixteen letters.

My 10, 15, 8, 4, is something offensive to
housekeepers.

My 14, 7, 12, 12, is a part of a ship.

My 10, 9, 1, 11, is an island in the Baltic sea.

My 4, 5, 11, 16, is a town in New Mexico.

My 2, 13, is a preposition.

My 6, 5, 3, 4, is an adjective.

My whole was a sovereign of the seventeenth
century. JAMES STAPP.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 19th, 1876.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 1, 4, 9, is a nick name for Sarah.

My 7, 5, 12, is a girl's name.

My 13, 11, 2, is a personal pronoun.

My 3, 2, 8, is a kind of fish.

My 10, 11, 6, is what children raise.

My whole is the name of a public speaker.

LAVERA E. HOVEY.

Rebus.

Mr. EDITOR:—I send you a rebus for the lit-
tle folks to study out. I do not claim it as
original, but I have never seen it in print.

My first is a letter of the alphabet. My sec-
ond is part of an animal. My third is a precious
metal. My fourth works in iron. My whole
was a celebrated Irish poet. MARY SMITH.

Answers to Charades.

Number 1, "Liberty;" number 2, Tiblow;"
number 3, "Stevens;" number 4, "Humble."
Lavina Hovey sends correct answers to Nos.
1, 2 and 3; James Stapp to 1, 8 and 4; Frank
Warner to all of them; Percy E. Welch to 1
and 4.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

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.
 Executive Committee—
 Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. C.
 E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
 W. H. Chambers, Owiches, Alabama.
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
 Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
 Secretary: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 Treasurer: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin County.
 Steward: C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

ASSISTANT STEWARDS: James Coffey, Hill Springs, Morris County.
Gate-keepers: W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurers: John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
Secretaries: F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon County.
Chaplains: E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Clerks: Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Deacons: Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora: Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward: Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Lawrence, Doniphan County.
Executive Committee:
 1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman, Jackson County.
 3rd District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
 4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
 5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County.
 J. R. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas County.
 W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall County.
 F. J. Cochran, Bureka, Greenwood County.
 I. S. Eisek, Bunker Hill, Russell County.
 John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage County.
 E. S. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
 G. W. Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips County.
 F. W. Kollig, Newton, Harvey County.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
 A. Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson County.
 C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
 A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
 W. H. Carr, Larned, Pawnee County.
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice County.
 C. Drum, Emporia, McPherson County.
 F. M. Mahan, Elmwood, Barton County.
 E. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion County.
 W. H. Calk, Gardner, Johnson County.
 W. D. Rippey, Lawrence, Doniphan County.
 J. P. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson County.
 T. C. Denel, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford County.
 S. E. Osborn, Bull City, Morris County.
 W. D. Covington, Centerville, Smith County.
 H. O. Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell County.
 J. H. Beebe, London, Sumner County.
 J. H. Bradt, Prairie Grove, Johnson County.
 F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon County.
 J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson County.
 A. N. Case, Honeok, Saline County.
 C. E. Swindling, Hildale, Miami County.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno County.
 J. Coffey, Hill Springs, Morris County.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.
 J. C. Capps, Humboldt, Allen County.
 H. C. Clark, Rippon, Labette County.
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha County.
 W. H. Lison, Benton, Butler County.
 E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque County.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson County.
 F. A. Bailey, Greenfield, Ellis County.
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson County.
 W. W. Cone, Dover, Shawnee County.

LIST OF AGENTS IN KANSAS.

1. Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
 3. Sedgewick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
 4. Davis County, David Menfert, Master; Miss Jennie Walbridge, Secretary, G. W. Montague, Agent.
 5. Crawford County, S. J. Kunkel, Master; Cato.
 6. Waukegan County, J. P. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
 7. Morris County, W. W. Daniels, Master; White City, G. W. Coffey, Secretary, Council Grove.
 8. McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. S. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
 9. Sumner County, W. L. Baker, Master; O'Fallon.
 10. Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon City.
 11. Bourbon County, J. P. Bowls, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Pinner, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
 12. Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
 13. Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
 14. Marion County, E. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
 15. Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. O'Neil, Sec'y.
 16. Waukegan County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
 17. Douglas County, meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 p. m. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. J. Johnson, Secretary, Lawrence.
 18. Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
 19. Clay County, J. A. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
 20. Mitchell County, Silas W. Fisher, Master; B. F. McMillan, Secretary, Belvoir.
 21. Lyon County, J. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
 22. Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymers.
 23. Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
 24. Anderson County, John Post, Master; Garnett, E. Row, Secretary, Welda.
 25. Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master; Leroy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
 26. Jefferson County, J. P. Willis, Master; J. N. Insley, Secretary, D. B. German, Agent.

LIST OF AGENTS IN KANSAS.
 Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co.
 Sedgewick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 Montgomery County—Commercial Agency.
 Chase County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
 Lyon County—Elevator and Milling Company, capital \$25,000.
 Republican County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 Alonzo Beers, agt., Belleville.
 Linn County—Linn County Agency.
 Jackson County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 W. H. Jones, agt., Holton.
 Barbour, Kingman and Reno County Association.
 Butler County—Butler County Agency.
 J. W. Hess, agt., Augusta.
 Cowley County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 Ellsworth County—Ellsworth County Agency.
 Jefferson County—Jefferson County Agency.
 Clay County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
 Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency.
 Franklin County—Franklin County Agency.
 Jasper Robinson, agt., Ottawa.
 Morris County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
 James Coffey, agt., Council Grove.
 Wabash County—Commercial Agency.
 G. E. Kneeland, agt., and agt. Mission Creek.

State Lecturer's Work.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At Iowa I met Directors McFarland and Cook and learned what I could of the Iowa and Humboldt grange stores. The prospects are very encouraging. Secretary Barnes of Independence is furnishing each grange with very important circulars, which cannot fail to convince every earnest, intelligent Patron of the great necessity of such a store, and that it will pay every county well to freely invest their money in supporting it, and he is meeting with a general response. Coffey county has \$1500 ready. One grange took \$200 worth of stock at one meeting, as an illustration.

At Iowa I tried the famous Iowa mineral water which is so highly endorsed for its wonderful curative properties by so many who have observed it for years. Eight buildings are erected, and without any doubt it will soon become a famous watering place.

I drove forty miles; staid with Brother Cuyper, who was very busy replacing two miles of fence washed away by the flood and high waters which swept all over the low bottom lands of southern Kansas. Drove to Buffalo, in Wilson county. Held a good meeting. Patrons were present who had not been into a grange room for over one year, and yet they said they desired and intended to be earnest Patrons of Husbandry in the future. At the last meeting of Buffalo Grange nearly \$800 worth of stock was taken in the Humboldt wholesale supply store. These men mean business, and every stockholder thereby pledges himself to the amount of his stock subscribed to keep good his standing in the order. This does not look as if the grange was dying out.

At Charleston we met the brethren in Masonic Hall. Having been so highly entertained by Brother Soule, at his pleasant home, and my soul was entranced in gazing at the beauty of the country, with its golden fields ripe unto a magnificent harvest, its snug farm houses, and various indications of wealth and prosperity, that I had no time for dinner, and we talked to the brethren till sundown. That earnest Patron, Bro. Hawthorn, county lecturer of Greenwood county, was promptly on hand to help how best to serve his county. I would that we had more such faithful county lecturers who are willing and anxious to work to educate our noble order. The granges here talk of consolidating. I am afraid there are so many granges so anxious to perfect the consolidations rapidly and with little trouble to themselves, that the books of the secretary of the State Grange will be in a very confused condition. Hence I explain the work frequently. I am now calling the roll of the granges, and enquiring into the condition and wants of each grange represented, and it results in much good. I learn of considerable business being transacted by the subordinate granges in buying supplies, and they generally report a saving of from twenty to thirty per cent.

At Howard City we failed to hold a meeting, as no one seemed to know anything about it. The readers of the SPIRIT had not observed a notice of the appointment, and the grange is suffering from "general debility" in these parts including laziness, ignorance from want of reading, and are paying for it by giving from \$50 to \$60 each more for freights than they would have to give by purchasing through our State agent. The groceries sold at grange stores seem to astonish the few members met, and they wondered why they couldn't do something, and we have long wondered why many Patrons won't take hold of the advantage offered them and help themselves. The better crops they have, the more independent they are, and the less they feel the need of co-operating, or of enjoying the advantages of the grange, hence along Fall river, when one farmer told me that he cleared over \$40 per acre off from his land where they are painting their buildings, putting up new fences and houses, they have let the grange go to sleep, and they are paying for it roundly on everything they buy. A man needs only to travel and keep his eyes open, inquire the selling price of the articles in use by farmers, and know the market value of the same, and he will readily have proof of the value of the grange in controlling and influencing the price of all articles sold and bought by the farmer. The result of my observation has been given. We cannot afford to give up the grange, as can plainly be seen where the order has become inactive. Yet it is becoming quite common to hear members when granges are the most active to hear them say "they don't think they are doing much," yet they are, and do not know it. On June 1st we smashed a buggy wheel, walked a dozen miles, lectured and gave the unwritten work to the Patrons of Wilson county, and organized a county grange which made about nine hours talk that day and night, and resulted in two days prostration from overwork. We were much pleased with intelligent, earnest Patrons, who formed the members of the pomona grange. A whole souled Patron and wealthy farmer, Henry Brown, was chosen master; a student of old Yale College, Bro. Soule, will make an excellent lecturer, and the former County Clerk, J. C. G. Smith, of Fredonia, will make a live secretary. He immediately formed a club for the SPIRIT, over one-half of the members present subscribing. I have seen but one Kansas Farmer on my travels, and I can't even learn whom the editor is abusing. The general conclusion is that his readers minds have been poisoned so long that they are principally numbered among our dormant Patrons. It is certainly true that he has taken just the course to kill himself and his paper among all true earnest Patrons. We held three meetings in Montgomery, three in Neosho, two in Labette, thence to Cherokee, Crawford, Bourbon, Linn and Miami counties. Patrons should remember the day and not regret it afterwards, as a few do every day.

There are 500 granges in Canada, that are, with few exceptions, in good working order.

Valentine Grange and the Bonds.

EDITOR OF SPIRIT:—At the regular meeting of Valentine Grange, No. 1071, of Douglas county, on Saturday, June 10, the new bond proposition was fully discussed by many of the members present, and the general conclusion arrived at was that the proposition was another monstrous fraud, and that this new attempt to enslave the tax-payers of Douglas county and their children for a whole generation, is well worthy of the serious consideration of any citizen who has the future welfare and prosperity of the county at heart. No resolutions were adopted, but the general conclusion arrived at was, that any attempt to foist the payment of the unjust and fraudulent L. L. & G. bonds, on the tax-payers of this county at any sum above forty cents on the dollar, without any accrued interest, should, and will be likely to prove a failure, as we are unwilling to oblige ourselves to pay a debt which we well know that we are unable to meet, and for which we have received little or no benefit, notwithstanding the fact that quite a number of the legal fraternity of Lawrence are deeply interested in the adoption of this measure. A very unanimous determination was manifested to turn out on the 24th, and vote down the proposition.

S. H. WARREN, Master.
 ENOS REID, Secretary.
 FREDONIA, Kansas, June 12, 1876.

The Good Work Still Going on.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Bro. W. S. Hanna, State Lecturer, addressed the Patrons of this portion of the county, at Erie, on Thursday, June 8th. The meeting was well attended by members of the adjacent granges, and all felt well paid for the information received, and advice offered respecting our duties as Patrons. After the lecture, and a short intermission, the meeting was again called to order, and we were instructed in the secret work of the order. The meeting closed, and all went home feeling that the day had been well spent.

Mrs. J. C. BARNEY, Sec'y
 Neosho county Pomona Grange.
 ERIE, Neosho county, Kas., June 16, 1876.

Another Pomona Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—On the 1st inst., as per agreement and notice, W. S. Hanna, State Lecturer, came among us, and gave us a lecture during the day, and at night, all being prepared, organized a pomona grange at this place with a membership of 21 initiates. The usual officers were elected and installed. Many delegates failed to be present on account of busy times and rain. All express themselves well satisfied, and feel assured that all is for the good of the order.

JAMES C. G. SMITH,
 Lec. P. G. of Wilson county.
 FREDONIA, Kan., June 15, 1876.

Well Put.

The Virginia Patron is one of the ablest and most earnest of our grange papers. In its last issue it talks thus, and it talks well:

The objects of the order look to the moral, mental and material benefit of the agricultural class. It is the last of these which stimulates opposition. From time immemorial the farmer has been the prey of all who seek to evade the law of their being, to enslave their bread in the sweat of their face. The condition of isolation has rendered it an easy matter for the trade rings, like those of Richmond and Lynchburg and Danville, to extort from them exorbitant charges for the necessities of the farm, and by collusion with the banks have so taken advantage of their wants, that they have, by mortgage, retained control of nearly the whole class. Debt is crushing out the industrial interests of the States, and the agricultural class has become, as it were, mere laborers for the thousand and some speculating professions which are neither useful nor ornamental, composed of men too lazy or too proud to work, but who are not too honest to stand the side of affairs has stimulated the effort to combine the farmers into an organization which, by its consolidated strength, could in time redress the wrongs of its members.

That such an effort should meet with opposition is not to be wondered at. By the services of the farmers, the brokers, the railroads, the insurance companies, the commission merchants, the country store keeper, the itinerant agents, the petty-fogging lawyers, the cross road politicians—in a word, all the monopolies and rings thrive by the slavery of the farmers. The interest of these people imperatively demands the control of the Patrons. They cannot afford to dispense with the profitable arrangements between themselves, whereby the farmer has been made to occupy the relation of a laborer, whose sole usefulness is in delivering for them. Let the farmers once become united and the rings will be broken; the men who were the slaves of the women who were the cheap calico, will not then tamely submit to toil for the men who wear broad cloth and the women who wear silks. So it is absolutely necessary that this alarming effort at self protection as exhibited in the order of Patrons shall be checked.

The farmers' enemies are many. They have control of the politics of the country. Certainly not more than one-tenth of the Federal Congress and of the State Legislatures are chosen from the productive classes. Hence it is not surprising that the whole tendency of legislation is in the interests of the non-producers. They have control of the greater portion of newspapers in the United States, and these papers systematically mislead their readers on every conceivable matter, which in the slightest degree affects those who carry the money bags. We scarcely see a paper in which there is not one or more laudatory notices of men who have bought the editor's good opinion with an advertisement.

Not satisfied with these powerful auxiliaries our enemies have their spies in the order. Our doubting Thomases are neither few nor far between. They do not believe the grange is a permanent institution, or at least we infer this from their many lies. If the farmers stick we shall have a great institution. Ah, yes; but, brother, if you had your wish, the farmers would not stick. Two years hence we shall do grand things, if the order shall last so long. Just so; but how long would it last if you could destroy it? In nearly every grange we have these emissaries of the "money bags" bought with a price, and cheaper than Judas—sowing the seeds of discontent and distrust. There is nothing discouraging in this—the wheat and the tares must grow together. We cannot help it, but we can be armed against their malignant efforts. To all true Patrons we would say, if you hear so-called Patrons speak lightly or distrustfully of our order you may safely mark them as traitors. Tolerate, but watch.

An Essay.

The following essay, published in the *Elmira Husbandman* was read before Stedman Grange in New York, by Mrs. Mary Jane Butts:

"Man goeth forth unto his labor until night." From childhood till the night of death man is a laborer. As in early spring he commences to prepare his ground for cultivation, he beholds vast fields of intellect in the spring time of life, on which it is necessary to bestow much labor to prepare it for future usefulness. The preparation of this soil does not devolve upon the laborer alone. The maid has her allotted tasks. Not only does she perform the common duties assigned her, but she comes in as an assistant worker in the fields of intellect; to aid in the eradication of error, and to prepare this flexible soil for the good seed of life. The laborer has fitted his ground, prepared and cultivated his soil, and has now gone forth to scatter the seed with hope that there will be an abundant harvest.

The maid now, a careful watcher over the flock of her care, is patiently guiding and instructing their minds.

The scattered seed has taken root and the harvest is ripe. He who planted the seed has gone forth, and the golden grain falls before the sickle of the harvester. Faith has been unyielding. Hope has been triumphant, and he gathers an abundant harvest.

Now charity opens wide her hand, and the humble gleaner gathers up the scattered ears, and she is more than supplied with the abundant gifts of heaven. The lambs over which she watched with such tender care have passed to other folds, and she too is looking for the ripening of those seeds which she has aided in planting in the soil of human intellect. What will be the gathering of that harvest? Will it be good and bright like the golden grain of the earth? "As ye sow so shall ye reap." If the seed has been gentleness, love and charity, words of pity for another's failings, kind counsel for the fallen and forsaken, of hope and encouragement to the weary and desponding, reached out the hand of kindness to lead the wanderers sunk in infamy and shame back to the path of virtue, and pointed them to the beacon light of purity and peace, then golden indeed will be the harvest.

Here both gleaner and harvester scatter the seed and gather the crops. Each throws broadcast their words and acts upon the broad fields of mind with which they are surrounded, and it takes a deep root in the tender soil; and as the fruit ripens each gathers his sheaves from the field. Sorrowful will he be in looking over our harvest we find heads of smut in our sheaves. But we have sown and we must reap. Or in casting our eye at another's sheaves we see a dark and dingy appearance caused by gathering seed which we have sown, we may find some chaff in ours which another has sown, and we greedily snatch and gather it in. This dark seed was sown in unguarded hours, and brought forth tears of bitter sorrow. The angel of charity hovering over such as these would drop a tear to wash it out. But our bundles are gathered in over such as these for the winter of life. Faithfully, she who was the little maid, the patient, shepherdess, the humble gleaner, now the devoted matron, presides over her household, kindly dispensing her stores of knowledge and goodness which have been carefully gleaned; while the husbandman sees to it that his are stored for future good. We bring knit together by fidelity, that strongest of bonds, and we move on, each bringing our sheaves to be housed by Him above. Then let us sow the seeds of faith, hope, charity and fidelity well ingrafted with love broadcast over the land, that the fruit be an unending chain of fellowship, and the "world be better for our having lived in it."

The Grange in California.

It is with pleasure that we note the increasing interest in the grange movement in California among all classes of our farmers, but more especially among the enlightened and enterprising, who value the grange more for its educational and social features than for the dollars they will make through their connection with the order. We are now fast recovering from the effect of the staggering blow we received before we got squarely on our feet, in the early day of our organization. But what we then regarded as a calamity may prove a blessing in the end. It has taught us a lesson which we may not soon forget.

In the first place, the unfortunate results of the connection with the house of E. E. Morgan's sons worked a great injury to the Patrons throughout the State, and furnished the enemies of the grange an argument against our business enterprise of which they readily availed themselves. The causes which brought about the failure of this enterprise are too well known to require repetition, and we will simply assert that the farmers were innocent parties, and are losers thereby.

Not having accomplished as much in the subordinate as we had anticipated, many were ready to disparage their usefulness, forgetting the fact that the success or failure of a grange, or in fact any enterprise, depends mainly upon the energy and earnestness displayed by its members, and the determination of advance to make it a success, and to carry out the purpose for which they were organized.

The excitement attending the organization of granges in California has calmed down to a sober determination to make them useful socially, intellectually and financially. This is not a reaction, but we have not gone backward, have only stopped to catch our breath, and then take another start with renewed strength. We are glad to note the renewed interest manifested by the Patrons of California, and that having taken a brief rest they are ready to push on the good work, and place our order upon a foundation as solid and prosperous that all opposition will only make it stronger, and cement more closely the ties which bind us to each other. Those who are faint hearted, or who joined the order for selfish motives, or for the purpose of self aggrandizement, may lag and drop by the roadside, but the sturdy, brave and true, will go on in spite of every resistance, overcome all obstacles, until they attain the success to which they are so justly entitled. Let none despair. Day by day our prospects grow brighter, and the gloomy clouds of uncertainty are being dispelled by the sunshine of prosperity. Success is within reach, but we must persevere and never give up the struggle until the goal is reached, and victory is perched upon our banners. Let us therefore be cheerful, united and firm, and congratulate each other that a brighter era is dawning for the farmers of California, and that it is not far off. It is within our reach if we strive to secure it. Fellow Patrons, is it not worthy of our best and noblest efforts?—T. H. M., in *California Patron*.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry has no sort of connection or even sympathy with the so-called Co-operative Union in Louisville. The way in which the managers and accessories of that concern weave their own lovely tale with the words of the master of the National Grange on that subject are meant to catch the unwary grangers, but they are too sharp to be caught with chaff. The insinuation that Patrons are not competent to manage their own affairs is generally taken as an insult, and resented in the spirit in which it should be.—*Courier-Journal*.

Dress Reform in the Grange.

The following essay was read before Liberty Grange, Grant county, Ky., by Mrs. L. J. Vallandigham, and was published in the *Farmer's Home Journal*:

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—We as a band of brothers and sisters have united to try to improve the condition of the farmers and families. There are a great many changes to make that will take time, money, economy and wisdom, industry, punctuality and patience. Truthfulness, love and friendship should always go hand in hand, and we must have confidence in each other. As for time, that we cannot control; but we must improve our time. We cannot tell how long we will be permitted to remain with our friends here.

Now, sisters, let us begin by adopting a cheap mode and style of dresses in our grange. Just see what it costs to get up a fashionable suit. Now, let us have grange suits, and cheap ones, that we may prove to outsiders that we are trying to put down foolish pride and vanity and cultivate more solid qualities, and thus teach the rising generation to keep clear of debt and the rings and speculators that have brought the farmers near ruin and bondage.

Sisters, we can do something, and it is our duty to help our husbands and fathers and brothers. We must try to lighten their burdens and make life more pleasant around us, and by adopting this cheap mode of dress we give all a chance to dress alike, thus doing away with all feelings of inequality, and so try to be as near one mind as possible in regard to this great and noble cause—and we should always look to the Author and Giver of all good things.

Profit in Co-operation.

Co-operation is making rapid progress among the Sovereigns of Industry. The *Bulletin* for May, reports the following:

Chelsea (Mass.) Sovereigns Co-operative Association. Total sales, three months, \$5,774.10; profits, \$218.72. The Chelsea society divided its last profits as follows: 1873 shareholders' checks, at 6 per cent., \$82.38; 400 Sovereigns of Industry, non-shareholders, at 4 per cent., \$16.40; profits on 1252 non-members' purchases, at three per cent., amounting to \$37.94, was carried to the reserve fund. This is the rule in the Rochdale society. The Sovereigns' store at Schuylkill Falls, Pa., went into operation Aug., 1875. At the end of the second quarter in February, the capital was only \$880, on which the interest was less than \$18. The six months' sales exceeded \$8,000, and the profits over expenses were about \$900. The dividends to members at the end of the second quarter were \$478; to non-members \$38; \$38 were carried to the reserved fund. The Germantown (Pa.) Sovereigns' store opened November, 1875, with a capital of \$98—about the original purchasing capital of the Rochdale society. The total sales for the months ending March 31, were \$1441, at which the saving, at 15 per cent., aggregated \$216.60—a pretty good return for \$68. That's the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The Spirit of our Order.

There is a spirit of deep determination on the part of the members of our order to best comprehend the possibilities of our work, that we have never seen expressed so deeply since we have been connected with the order.

This spirit exhibits itself among the members of nearly every county grange we have visited in Mississippi. There is a firm determination to carry out all the objects of our order, and especially the educational and social features. As the summer advances, we hear of festivals and meetings in contemplation for the advance of the good work. Let us all strive to build up our organization upon a sure and firm foundation.—*Farmer's Indicator*.

Grange Notes.

The State Grange of Louisiana has published its ritual in French.

"The order in Oregon is prosperous, with cheering indications for the future."

The Patrons everywhere are arranging for picnics and reunions this summer, and chickens have predestined rings now maturing around their necks.

All Patrons who read the agricultural papers will be encouraged to learn of the great progress the order is making. There is a move along the entire line.

Let no grange fail to meet regularly during the summer season and discuss agricultural and kindred subjects, and thus elevate the intellectual growth of community.

Every State in the Union reports large numbers of grange co-operative stores wherein the Patrons are learning the great benefits of union and the strength of concentration.

Many granges in Texas are offering premiums to their members for the best cultivation of various products. The competition thus induced cannot fail to be beneficial.

New granges are still being formed at the rate of over one hundred per month, and brother O. H. Kelley reports a good healthy outlook everywhere, as indicated from the correspondence with the National Grange secretary's office.

The National Grange Lecturer, Hon. A. B. Smedley, will speak on July 4th at a large grange picnic to be given at O'Hara's woods about four miles from Frankfort, Ky. Everybody and his wife are invited to attend. Other speakers will also be present.

The Patrons of Lanesboro, Mass., wound up the town's centennial tree planting on the 13th ult., by setting out a large elm near the town house and having a feast over the event. The town now has a continuous row of shade trees on either side of the road extending four miles.

A convention of Patrons, held on the third day of May, made and signed a contract with parties who agree to run a boat between Mobile and Selma for one year at reduced rates, the Patrons agreeing to ship by no other boat that may come, in competition, and the company agreeing to run two boats at least one round trip each and every week during the year.

Col. W. J. Davis, editor of the *National Granger*, and one of the most prominent Kentucky Patrons, has been appointed by Governor McCreary, of that State, to the position of Commissioner of agriculture and statistical bureau. The appointment will necessitate the resignation of Col. Davis's editorship; but his place will be taken by his son, who, we are informed, is a good writer, and a sound, practical farmer.

Kansas State News.

The late rain storms have extended nearly all over Kansas.

Cowley county has over 400,000 fruit trees set out into orchards.

The Odd Fellows of Atchison have purchased a \$250 organ for their hall.

A RUSSIAN, living in Wabunsee county, is said to have a foot sixteen inches long.

THE Oskaloosa Independent favors a Jefferson county celebration on the Fourth of July.

RENO county is not a good marrying county. Only four licenses have been issued in three months.

A BOY named Richard Groves, living in Atchison, fell from a fence last Saturday, and broke a shoulder blade.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Mr. Ellis, of Riley county, one pigeon can pick up 150 grasshopper eggs at once.

NEARLY fifty thousand acres of land were entered by actual settlers in Sumner county, during the year ending on the 1st of March, 1878.

JUDGE DILLON has taken a vacation and gone to his home in Iowa. Judge Foster assumes the dignity of the vacated chair in his absence.

THE Fort Scott opera house was sold by the sheriff on the 5th inst., for \$21,000, a sum not sufficient to cover the incumbrances. So says the Monitor.

THE Horticultural Society of Johnson county, has on its roll one hundred and five members. This society has collected a fine library of 150 volumes of useful works.

THE Blue Rapids Times says: "A grave has been found in Nemaha county—that of J. Butler—which was made in 1819, while Kansas was a part of the province of Louisiana."

TOPEKA has now come to the front and signifies her intention of celebrating the Centennial 4th of July. This will be the first time for several years that Topeka has done such a thing.

A COMPANY of light artillery has recently been formed in Oswego, with an enrollment of forty members, and officered as follows: C. L. McClung, captain; J. C. Patterson, 1st lieutenant; Henry Cook, 2d lieutenant.

THE Jewell City Diamond says: "A child of S. Githens got poisoned by a wild indigo flower that had been brought into the house by the older children. It is said that the wild indigo plant is a deadly poison."

A BIG block of coal, from Colorado, measuring eight feet long, six feet wide, and four feet high, went east, last Thursday evening, designed for exhibition at Philadelphia. The position of Colorado is in one wing of the Kansas building.

THE Junction City Tribune says: "Harvest the next thing in order. Several fields of wheat up the Republican are ripe. Next week will be a busy time in all directions. Men rate their crops at various amounts, ranging from fifteen to thirty bushels."

MR. L. D. ESKRIDGE, of Colorado, writes to a friend in Labette county, to send him ten bushels of good seed wheat by express to Pueblo. Mr. Eskridge has traveled from the State of Delaware, nearly across the continent and he says Southern Kansas is the great wheat country after all.

THE Leavenworth Times says: "A letter was received in this city yesterday, by Probate Judge Leecompte, dated Ossawatimie, June 13, announcing the death, on that date, of Mr. Samuel Singleton, the lawyer who became insane in this city about a year ago. The letter was signed by Reuben Smith, steward of the asylum."

THE Hays Sentinel says: "Eighty-five families of Russians left Russia for this country last week. Mr. Buffer informs us that one of the Russians now here will go to New York to meet them, to we surmise, act as guide. He also informs us that all the members of this party are men of considerable means, some being quite wealthy. The more the better."

THE Wichita Eagle says: "Mr. W. T. Jewett sold one hundred corn fed Texas steers last Saturday, having fed them two thousand bushels of shelled corn, thereby demonstrating that Texas cattle can be fattened the first season. The lot was about the finest herd of long horns ever put upon the market, and brought just fourteen dollars per head more than he paid for them."

COUNTY TREASURER SAVAGE, of Republic county, while driving his cattle through Belleville last week, weighed six of them, giving the following results: 1st, 2,170; 2d, 2,090; 3d, 1,890; 4th, 1,860; 5th, 1,780. Also one three-year-old steer weighed 1,818 pounds. One pair of the above when purchased last fall, weighed only 2,750, and when weighed last week, went 8,750, a clear gain of 1,000 pounds.

THE Harvey County News says: "Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Killman were suddenly summoned by telegraph last Wednesday to Sumner county. Mr. Killman's nephew, a little boy seven years old, son of Mr. W. H. Kibbe, climbed up to a shelf on the wall, took down a pistol, pointed it towards his little sister (two years old) and fired it off. The ball struck her in the top of the head, passed down and came out just back of the right ear. The little girl lived until three o'clock the next afternoon."

THE Valley Falls News says: "Through the courtesy of M. P. Hillyer, Esq., last Thursday evening, we were shown the largest field of wheat (100 acres) it has ever been our pleasure to look upon. It is very thick and of even height, and it is thought will average 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. The Messrs. Hillyers broke this piece of land last September, and put it in wheat as an experiment, and the result demonstrates the fact that this section of Kansas is as well adapted to the growing of wheat as any other in the country."

LAST Sunday a party of boys from Stanton, in Miami county, went swimming in the Marias des Cygne river, and while thus engaged one of their number, Wm. Billings, a lad 12 years of age, was drowned, and Frank Rainey, son of ex-sheriff Rainey, of that county, was rescued with much difficulty. Parents should guard against such terrible accidents by either accompanying their children when going to bathe, or not permitting them to go at all when so young, and especially on the Sabbath day.

A MAN by the name of E. D. Shannon, a former resident of Paola, but who has been living in Kansas City since February last, committed suicide in that city on Monday last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The following letter, which we clip from the Miami Republican, addressed to his former employers, Welis & Nicholson, was found after his death:

In a few minutes more I will be no more on earth. Trouble would soon kill me anyhow. You think I have wronged you; if I have I know not when, but the trouble of trying to find out is killing me. I can't bear it. There has been a leak somewhere, but not by me. I have borrowed some money from the bank at Paola, to the amount of \$50, and used other money I had to pay on my furniture. Do what is right toward my poor wife and boy. They are destitute. When you discharged me I had in my possession \$2.55, which is not charged to me. I have now but fifteen cents in the world. If any claims come up, resist them as frauds. I have made some mistakes, but not with intent to wrong; forgive me as you hope to be forgiven. Tell them to bury me as cheap as possible, as my wife has nothing to spare, and she is one of the best women on earth. Do not oppress her for she is without money or friends, and poor Otho is nearly naked. Life to me is a failure. Good by. E. D. SHANNON.

Trouble in business affairs was the cause of the deed. A wife and little son are left to mourn his tragic end.

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

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

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

\$75 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

ESTABLISHED In 1866.

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Proprietors of

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GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

T. WOODARD'S

Improved

SULKY ROTATING

HARROW!

This Harrow is an improvement on all other harrows. It does twice the work in going over the ground that any other harrow does. It has a seat attached to it so the driver can ride when tired of walking; also, by a simple device, the wheels are turned on their edges thereby making a cart, and can be driven over the farm without loading into a wagon; the wheels revolve as it is drawn forward thereby cutting the ground very fine. It is highly recommended by all farmers who have seen it. It was invented and patented by T. Woodard, of Bourbon county, Kansas, who is now engaged in selling State and county rights.

Address, T. WOODARD,

Memphis, Bourbon county, Kansas.

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PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 114 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank.

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WAGONS,

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Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

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CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &c.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West.

The Only Machine in the World Using

THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest

Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete!

Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples,

Testimonials and Terms to D. A. BUCK, Manager,

No. 200 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods,

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence,

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and

will sell as low as the lowest.

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

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

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

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

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

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially the American people, who would gladly and promptly take at par the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

Rutherford B. Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. He received a good academic education at a home college, and graduated from Cambridge Law School. During the early part of the late war, Mr. Hayes enlisted with an Ohio regiment, and was soon appointed to the office of major and rapidly rose until in 1864, he was in command of a brigade. He was elected to Congress from the second district of Ohio, soon after his promotion to brigadier general. In 1866 Mr. Hayes was again elected to Congress, and following the second election he accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, and was elected by a good majority. In 1869, he was again called upon by the Republican party to accept the Governorship. He carried the State at this election by a majority of over 7,000. Again, last fall Mr. Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was beaten by Gen. Hayes, the State giving him a majority of nearly 6,000.

This is the man whom the Republican party delighteth to honor, and Ohio thinks he will be elected from a force of habit.

WM. A. WHEELER.

the gentleman who has just carried the Cincinnati Convention so easily and has received the unanimous nomination of that body for Vice-President of these United States, was born at Malone, New York, June 30, 1819. Like Mr. Hayes, he was blessed with excellent educational opportunities which he improved at an early age. Mr. Wheeler is a man of far more than ordinary executive ability, as is clearly shown by the honors conferred upon him by his own State in electing him to fill important and responsible positions from his earliest introduction. He was district attorney of his county (Franklin) for several years, served in the New York House of Assembly in 1850 and '51, and in the State Senate in 1858 and '59, being President *pro tem.* of that body. He was elected to the New York Constitutional Convention in 1867, and was made president of that body. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving in 1874, 12,323 votes against 5,543 for Sawyer, Democrat.

The latest admirable performance of duty in an official capacity by Mr. Wheeler, was his action as chairman of the Congressional committee appointed last fall to visit Louisiana for the purpose of investigating existing irregularities and frauds. The action was known as the Wheeler compromise and gave general satisfaction.

TRAVELS OF MASTER HUDSON AND EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

On account of hard and long continued rain, we were unable to fill our appointments at Monrovia, Atchison county, but at Good Intent school house, Atchison county, we had a large and enthusiastic meeting. And for the

information of the order throughout the State we say, the order in Atchison county is rapidly gaining strength and influence; and although they have just begun the work of co-operation, we know from the interest with which they take hold of the work that they will be entirely successful. At the close of the meeting, Bro. John Blair and his good wife, informed us that their latching hung out, and bade us welcome to their hospitality. On Thursday morning Bro. Blair harnessed to his buggy and took us twenty miles to Troy, Doniphan county, where we arrived about one, p. m., and where we found a large number of Patrons anxiously awaiting our arrival. After getting some dinner, we were escorted to a large hall, which we found well filled with brother and sister Patrons, eager to hear what we had to say, and showing a readiness to adopt any suggestion that would tend to the upbuilding and strengthening of the order in their county. Here, too, we found the Patrons had begun in earnest the work of co-operation. Although they have not started a store, they bulk their orders and buy together what they need, through the State agent. Here let us say to the Patrons throughout the State, if they would adopt this plan, buying by granges, bulking their orders and sending their orders with the money to our State agent, Bro. A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, we feel confident they would themselves be surprised at the large amount they would save. Give it a trial and see how it works.

We were met at Troy by Brother and Sister Rippey, who took us, behind a fine team, twelve miles to their farm near Severance. Bro. Rippey has a farm of two thousand acres all under fence, and the most of it under cultivation, and what is a little remarkable, *no part of it is mortgaged.* He has five hundred acres of as fine wheat as we ever saw grow, one hundred and sixty acres of rye, one hundred acres of oats; he also has a grove of eighty acres, comprising most all kinds of timber. Bro. Rippey planted this grove nine years ago, and now he has thousands and thousands of trees 10, 12 and 14 inches in diameter. Two p. m., Friday, found us at Severance. Here we found a large grange hall, full of Patrons, whom we soon learned understood fully the difference between an active, earnest worker in the order, and a mere drone. For the credit of the brotherhood at Severance we will say that to us they seemed to be wide awake to their own and the best interests of the order at large. We, at least, shall always have a warm side for our brothers at that place, because they seemed to appreciate our labors in the cause, and came right forward and laid down their little dollar and fifty cents for the SPIRIT just as fast as we could record their names and count the cash.

At ten a. m., Saturday, we boarded a train on the St. Joe & Denver railroad, and whirled away for Hiawatha, Brown county, where we arrived at noon. A delegation of Patrons met us at the depot, and escorted us to the city hotel, where they had engaged and paid for a place for us over the Sabbath. In the afternoon we met with the pomona grange of Brown county. After speeches by Master Hudson and ye editor to the assembled Patrons, Master Hudson conferred the Fifth Degree. The order in this county has lacked that vitality and energy, on the part of all its members, that overcomes all difficulties; yet there are several very flourishing granges here, some of them with a large membership, and we have no doubt that Brown county will soon swing in line in the co-operative work. Bro. Young, master of the pomona grange, and Bro. Fry, county deputy, are earnest workers, and in them the Patrons of the county have worthy leaders.

Everywhere we go, crops of all kinds give promise of a wonderfully rich harvest. The people are hopeful and cheerful. Prosperity and happiness seems to abound.

Next week we will give our readers an account of our continued wanderings.

APPOINTMENTS OF MASTER HUDSON.

I have arranged for the worthy master, M. E. Hudson, to speak at Manhattan Court House, on Saturday, June 24th at 11 o'clock, a. m., and Riley Center, Monday, June 26th, at Knapp's Hall, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

O. W. BILL.
MANHATTAN, June 15, 1876.

STATE AGENCY.

BROTHER STEVENS:—At times I feel almost discouraged, knowing the large membership we have, and so few of this vast army of producers and consumers who take hold of the advantages this agency has been offering, not saying anything of the still greater advantages that would be obtained if we all would make our purchases of supplies for homes and for the fields, and dispose of all our surplus products through the means of this agency. Then, indeed, would our people rejoice and congratulate one another that they were members of an order that brought peace to all of its household. To those who have not tried the experiment of an order for goods or a shipment of grain, I would respectfully call their attention to the following few extracts and letters:

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT—*Dear Sir and Bro.:*—The hats came all right. Please accept thanks for your trouble. We are much pleased with them. I could not have suited myself near so well here, and shall in the future send to you when I have anything in the dress or hat line to buy.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,
MRS. JASPER ROBINSON.

Another from Bro. J. B. York, Wichita, Sedgewick county, saying the hats I had purchased for his wife and daughter, had saved him 100 per cent.

And another from Bro. Amos Roser, of Burlington, Coffey county, expressing entire satisfaction with a sale of sorghum molasses. Bro. W. H. Ellas, agent co-operative store, at Carbondale, Osage county, writes under date of June 13:

Yours of yesterday is at hand and in reply will say that I feel very much encouraged and pleased with the sales of corn. I am buying the corn on my own responsibility. The Patrons preferring that to shipping. The last three carloads will net me a handsome profit. I feel that you are helping me, I therefore return you my thanks. Enclosed is another order for bill of groceries. Please fill and ship.

Yours, fraternally, W. H. ELLAS.

Such letters are very gratifying to this agency and ought to convince any doubting Thomas that business entrusted to our care will receive our prompt attention and very best efforts to please. This is all that we can do. More should not be expected. I believe I am safe in predicting, from a close acquaintance with the leading spirits of our order in this State, that unless this effort to sustain the State agency does not prove a success and self-sustaining, at the meeting of the next State Grange it will be abolished, which event it is to be hoped will never occur. But all must know that efficient and faithful officers, well laid plans, and the State treasury, cannot save your State agency from failure. What it needs is the earnest and hearty support of the entire membership of the State. Will you do it?

FRATERNALLY AND FAITHFULLY YOURS,
A. T. STEWART.
KANSAS CITY, June 19, 1876.

ED. SPIRIT:—The people of Grant township met June 16, at School House, district No. 61, to consider the proposition of compromise of the L. L. & G. Railroad bonds, as submitted by the board of county commissioners. After a full discussion we voted to endorse the action of the county grange. Adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening, June 23, 1876, at 8 p. m. It is hoped that all will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted at that time.

C. W. LAWRENCE, Chm'n.
G. W. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

ED. SPIRIT:—After considerable figuring I am unable to cipher out a balance in favor of the county in the compromise offered by Walker & Co. It seems to me that the compromise is too much on the jug handle order, and that the valid and undisputed judgment of nearly a half million ought to be worth half as much as three-fifths the amount in fraudulent and invalid bonds.

W. H. T. WAKEFIELD.
LAWRENCE, June 14, 1876.

State Lecturer, W. S. Hanna, will talk to the Patrons, at Paola, Miami county, on Saturday, June 24th, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Let all turn out and hear him, and get posted in the grand work of the order.

M. E. HUDSON,
Master, K. S. G.

State Lecturer W. S. Hanna is again on the move. We have just received a card from him written from Fredonia, Wilson county. Send us a report of your doings, Bro. Hanna.

REPLY TO "VOTER."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see that "Voter" speaks again, but how changed! He has lost his defiant attitude and roars like a sucking dove. He says: "Banker, with his numerous friends in the banks, in the printing offices, and in high political positions will swear at us, and say we have not brains enough to govern ourselves, and calls us 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' but the power is still ours. Shall the victory be ours?" Now Banker don't swear, he don't need to, and "Voter" is fooling himself about still having the power to control this country. The people have the votes but not the power. We have fixed all that. As he says the newspapers are ours, Congress is ours, the President is and will be ours, and the politicians are ours, what more do we need? What can "Voter" do against all these? Don't "Voter" see that we have got the people of the country divided into two great parties with no principles for either except the office of the government? We have set all the politicians to scrambling for these offices and the voters are all by the ears, as much excited in favor of the success of their respective parties as they would be over a third rate horse race. The poor people are made to believe that their salvation depends upon the success of their ticket, but we are indifferent spectators of the scramble. We care not which wins, for both are completely in our interest—we help both with our money. Our policy is to avoid a direct issue with the voters and we manage the wires and set them to fighting each other. It requires some good generalship to steer clear of breakers in this campaign, but all is sunshine now. We have to get rid of these miserable greenbacks and supply their places with bank notes. To do it directly and above board would be dangerous, for if the people once saw through the matter and knew what there was involved, party names could no longer hold them. The difference to us whether the nation has all greenbacks or all bank notes is immense, and it is the same to the people, for what we make they pay. You see if we can furnish the \$800,000,000 currency in bank notes we get 6 per cent. gold interest on our security bonds, and from 8 to 12 per cent. over our counters, or 14 to 18 per cent. in all. This would give us \$112,000,000 or \$144,000,000 annually, which is worth fighting for. Why, if we put this \$800,000,000 at compound interest at 18 per cent. it will absorb the entire taxable property of the country in 23 years with its annual increase of 4 per cent. Besides, if the money goes through us to the people we can control the market and regulate the interest to suit ourselves. Of course we don't tell the people this is what we are after. We tell them we want "honest money," "specie basis," &c., &c. It is amusing to see how the poor people catch at such bait. It is all over now; both parties are fixed for this campaign, and we can talk out. Of course our talk about specie basis and specie resumption is all wind. It is the last thing we want. If we did want it, do you suppose we could not get it? Why, a government bond is worth more in the market than gold, and all we would have to do to get to a specie basis—have greenbacks at par with gold—would be to make them exchangeable for one of these bonds. No; all we want is a clear field, and no more money than we can readily manage. We wanted the resumption act not because it proposes to resume specie payments in 1879, but because it retires greenbacks and supplies their place with bank notes, giving us \$100 of bank notes for every \$80 of greenbacks retired. When 1879 arrives you will find that we are in no hurry to resume. In fact, we never intend to resume except temporarily. We always have suspended when we pleased, and always will, and no law will or can prevent it.

It is very amusing to us bankers behind the scenes to see the editors and politicians in our employ talk about inflation and contraction. They tell the people that the only way to make paper money equal to specie is to contract its volume, and the people, some of them, believe it. Of course we know better. Congress has made the paper money inferior to specie, simply because it cannot be used for the same purposes as specie, and no amount of contraction will make them equal. You can no more raise the price of our currency by contraction than you can the price of stale eggs by reducing their number. If congress would expunge its resolution providing that our national debt which was payable in greenbacks should be paid in gold and would receive greenbacks for duties and make them interchangeable for bonds they would be at par with gold without contraction. This we know very well, but as long as the cry of contraction and inflation will amuse and mislead the people it must be kept up.

Now, perhaps "Voter" will still think I indulge in plain talk for a banker. Very true; but I have no fears. We have all secure for the next election and the next four years. The Republicans have entered the canvas in our interests, and the Democrats will do the same. The people, like sheep after bell weathers, will follow the politicians, and we defy "Voter" or anyone else to prevent it.

BANKER.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The great Republican Convention at Cincinnati have hoisted their banners and made their nominations. After casting their seventh ballot, Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio, was nominated for President of the United States. The friends of Hon. James G. Blaine were very much disappointed because of the defeat of their candidate but will give their hearty support to Gov. Hayes. The first ballot was cast on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and continued until about 6:30 p. m. when the nomination was made. The following is the aggregate of each ballot for the several candidates:

First ballot: Blaine, 285; Bristow, 113; Hayes, 61; Morton, 124; Conkling, 96; Hartranft, 58; Wheeler, 3; Jewell, 11. Total number of votes cast, 754; necessary to a choice, 379.

Second ballot: Blaine, 298; Bristow, 114; Morton, 120; Conkling, 93; Hayes, 64; Hartranft, 63; Wheeler, 3; Jewell, 1.

Third ballot: Blaine, 293; Morton, 113; Bristow, 121; Hayes, 67; Conkling, 90; Hartranft, 68; Washburne, 1; Wheeler, 2.

Fourth ballot: Blaine, 292; Morton, 108; Bristow, 126; Conkling, 84; Hartranft, 71; Washburne, 3; Hayes, 68; Wheeler, 2.

Fifth ballot: Blaine, 286; Morton, 95; Hayes, 104; Conkling, 82; Bristow, 11; Hartranft, 69; Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2.

Sixth ballot: Blaine, 308; Bristow, 111; Morton, 85; Conkling, 81; Hartranft, 50; Hayes, 113; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 2.

Seventh and last ballot: Hayes victorious. Blaine, 351; Bristow, 16; Hayes, 384.

The Kansas delegates went solid for Blaine on each and every ballot. Great excitement prevailed, especially before the 6th and 7th ballots were taken, and when the result was announced, cheer after cheer rose for the victor, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Upon hearing of the nomination of Hayes, Mr. Blaine sent him the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.

To Gov. R. B. Hayes: I offer you my sincere congratulations on your nomination. It will be my highest pleasure, as well as my first political duty, to do the utmost in my power to promote your election. The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.

[Signed] J. G. BLAINE.

NOMINATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, nominated Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, and Thos. C. Platt, on behalf of part of the New York delegation, presented Woodford's name.

Mr. Cumbach, on behalf of a large majority of the Indiana delegation, seconded the nomination of that faithful soldier and distinguished Statesman, Stewart L. Woodford.

Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, nominated General Hawley, of Connecticut.

Mr. Pitner, of New Jersey, presented Theo. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. James, of New York, announced that at a consultation of the delegates of that State, a majority favored the nomination of Wheeler.

Mr. Russell, of Texas, seconded the nomination of Jewell in a few brief remarks.

The roll was then called. When New York was called, Woodford took the platform and withdrew his name.

When South Carolina had been called, Wheeler having already received 366 votes, Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of Jewell, and moved that Wheeler's nomination be made unanimous. Agreed to, and Wheeler's nomination was so declared.

On motion of Howard, of Michigan, it was ordered that the chair appoint a committee of one from each State to notify the nominees and ask their acceptance of the platform adopted here.

The chair read a telegram from Blaine asking Hale to stop at Columbus on his way to Washington, and present his compliments and sincere respects and regards to Governor Hayes.

The roll of the States was called and each State named its member of the National committee.

Smith, of New York, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions offered the following to be added to the platform:

We have presented as our candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, two distinguished Statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to entrust the administration of their public affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler. Adopted.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the President of the convention and other officers, and to Cincinnati for its hospitality were passed.

Ben. Eggleston, on behalf of Ohio, returned thanks for the nomination Ohio's candidate for President.

The convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

The Democratic National Convention meets in St. Louis June 27.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00
 Each subsequent " " .50
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

ANOTHER half dozen of our citizens left on Monday for the scene of the great Centennial International Exhibition.

SMITH MOORE, an old Lawrence boy, who has been engaged as time keeper for Capt. Eads, at New Orleans, for some time past, is at home on a visit. Glad to see you Smith.

MR. THOMAS WITHERS, assistant chief engineer of the K. P. railroad, who has been visiting our city for a few weeks, departed for Denver on Tuesday. Mr. Withers is a genial gentleman, and we are sorry that he is persuaded to leave us.

MR. JORDAN NEAL, one of our enterprising farmers, called on us the other day, and presented us with a little branch, five inches in length, from a cherry tree growing on his premises, and on that little branch there were thirty as plump cherries as we wish to look at. Who can beat it?

Picnic.

Harvest, Sunbeam, Washington Valley, and other grange organizations in the southwestern portion of Douglas county, will celebrate the Fourth of July in the grove near the old Bond Mill, on Washington creek, about ten miles southwest of this city. Speaking, singing, and a general good time may be expected. Everybody are invited.

Mrs. ISABEL WELD, mother of Mrs. C. Horton, died in this city on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Mrs. Weld was one of the oldest residents of Kansas, having emigrated here in 1856. Mrs. Horton, who had been to Washington to attend the wedding of Miss Carrie Blish, was telegraphed to and arrived here yesterday morning by special train. During her long residence here Mrs. Weld had gathered around her many friends who in her loss will feel that they have lost a friend indeed. The funeral services take place to-morrow (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of J. C. Horton.

In honor of the nominations at Cincinnati, the Republicans of our city held a jubilee meeting in Liberty Hall on Saturday night. Judge Smith was called to the chair, and Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. Sumnerfield, Jno. Speer, Rev. T. J. Henderson, Judge Emery and others addressed the meeting. Bands were playing on the streets, and the booming of a cannon from the river bank made a loud and joyful noise. A large number of Republicans were disappointed because of the defeat of their favorite, Jas. G. Blaine, but the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler seemed to give general satisfaction.

MR. J. W. DOLAN, one of our enterprising farmers, gives the following result of an experiment with a Berkshire pig: He says: The pig that I speak of was born on the 7th of Feb. last, and amounted to comparatively nothing until it was three months old, when it began to grow rapidly; at three months old the pig weighed even 60 pounds, and by judicious feeding and careful attention, when it was four months old I had the satisfaction of seeing the scales go down to 115 pounds. The pig gained in one month just 55 pounds. This is proof conclusive that it is profitable to deal in the best breeds. Let us hear from the next man?

Centennial Celebration.

Farmland Grange, of Douglas county, is making preparations to hold a picnic on the 4th of July, at Hughes' grove, three miles east of Lawrence, on the Eudora road. The following named gentlemen have been invited to speak on that occasion: Judge S. O. Thacher, ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, M. E. Hudson, Jno. Speer and J. T. Stevens. Refreshments of all kinds will be provided in abundance. Instrumental and vocal music will be discoursed during the day. The public are cordially invited to be present and participate in the festivities of the day.

Committee of arrangements, W. J. Kennedy, Mrs. L. Kennedy, J. F. Cowen, J. M. McFarland, Mrs. N. P. McFarland, C. Manning, E. Duley, E. Westheffer, S. C. Gilmore and Mrs. R. A. Cowen. President, William J. Kennedy; Marshal, Benjamin Shields; Secretary, S. C. Gilmore.

Sewing Machine on Easy Terms.

Any person wishing a first-class, new Sewing Machine, can be accommodated, on the most favorable terms, by calling or sending to the SPIRIT office, Lawrence. The "New American" Sewing Machine has been adopted by the State Grange of Kansas as their standard machine. We have seen letters from the following named gentlemen and ladies of the Kansas Grange, who have the "New American," all praising it in the highest terms: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; John G. Otis, Topeka; J. L. Hulso, Junction City; J. D. Hardy, Hiawatha; D. D. Moorhead, Mound City, and others.

Situation Wanted.

A first class, experienced teacher, a graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some wide awake locality, where a good school is kept up. For particulars address J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kansas. 23-4t.

Entirely Satisfactory.

The CHARTER OAK is as near perfection as we ever expect to find a stove. Entirely satisfactory; in short, a perfect success as a first-class cooking stove.

A good milch cow for sale. Call at this office.

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

WANTED.—A No. 1 man, to do farm work. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

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

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

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

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

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.00 worth of groceries free.

For Sale.

I have for sale cheap, or for trade for stock, one Pitt's improved, double pinion, ten-horsepower for threshing. This power is almost new and perfect. For particulars address C. Lewis, Baldwin City, Kansas. 22-3t.

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.00 worth of groceries free.

For Sale.

I have a printing press which I will sell for \$5. It is nearly new; of the Model patent; cost me \$18. Six pounds of type and ink rollers, and one crew case goes with the press. It is in good working order. Address W. T. Watkins, Sigel, Kansas.

Barber Shop.

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

W. H. BUTLER,
 12-11 W. H. PEMBLETON.

Pianos and Organs.

Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 46 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Chickering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandise. Low priced pianos on easy terms.

T. G. LANE,
 18-3m Traveling Agent.

A LARGE majority of diseases require, as early as possible, a medicine that will gently relieve the clogged condition of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, that they may again perform their accustomed labor. WAKEFIELD'S LIVER PILLS are especially adapted to the accomplishment of this requirement. For sale by all Druggists.

ONE of the most extensive job printing, book binding and blank book making establishments in the State is that of our neighbors of the Journal Company. We have had occasion to sample their work many times and it is first class. They also carry the largest and most complete line of blanks in the State. We refer to the mammoth clothing house of Hammerlough, the enterprising clothing merchant of Kansas City. His stock embraces everything a man may need for himself or boys. Remember then to call on Hammerlough or send him your orders. He'll attend to you.

THE readers of the SPIRIT are again reminded of the importance of remembering an institution that all Patrons, as well as others, will find to their interest to bear in mind. We refer to the mammoth clothing house of Hammerlough, the enterprising clothing merchant of Kansas City. His stock embraces everything a man may need for himself or boys. Remember then to call on Hammerlough or send him your orders. He'll attend to you.

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

If you want Fine table Cutlery,
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Queensware Best quality
 " " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine glassware
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine Goblets or Tumblers
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine lamps or common lamps
 " " " Plated castor or " castor
 " " " Knives, forks, or spoons
 " " " A baby wagon
 " " " Fruit jars or jelly tumblers
 If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. I am bound to sell.
 J. A. DAILEY,
 22-3m 110, Mass. St.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Our suggestion as to making up orders is a new one and especially suited to distant States and Territories.

TO MEMBERS: Please apply to your Secretary for the information above mentioned.

It is not necessary for applications for samples or orders for clothing to come to us through Secretaries or Business agents; any one writing to us by Postal Card will receive them by next mail, with all directions for taking measures and making choice of style of garments, so plainly given that no mistake can be made. Apply to your Secretary for information about sending us an order by mail.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 618 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & CO., and enter right under the clock. Even if told "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it without noticing the clock right over your head, the name and number on it. We are particularly fond of having come to our knowledge that Patrons, as well as others, have been sold inferior and trashy garments at high prices by unscrupulous persons doing business in our neighborhood, who constantly deceive and swindle the unwary in this way, representing their stores to be ours. Those who visit Philadelphia we shall be glad to have call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. We shall at all times be happy to show our goods and explain our mode of doing business.

BENNETT & CO.,

TOWER HALL,
 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Entrance right under the large street clock.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

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

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

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

Centennial Excursionists.

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Railway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of "Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can visit the Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of famous resorts in New York and Pennsylvania. The Canada Southern is the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Vonroll Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the east. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.

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

East U. S. Mail Line.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches to run through from Kansas City (leaving in the afternoon) to Toledo and Cleveland without change, via H. & St. Joe R'y and the Wabash line.

No extra charge for seats in Through Day Coaches.

Direct connection is made at Cleveland with through sleepers to New York and Boston.

The Wabash is equipped with the improved Air Brake, Miller's Couplers, Pullman's Sleepers, and the Day Coaches are the best in the West, having a patent heating apparatus by which the heat is distributed under the seats.

Passengers taking the Wabash Route have but one change, from the Missouri river to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points.

Express Trains of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railways make direct connections with through cars to the WABASH LINE from Union Depot, St. Louis.

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

GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS.

See What the "Old Reliable" H. & St. Jo. R. R. and Connections will do for you on this 100 Year Business.

WHEREAS, Various notices having appeared in the public press throughout the west that certain lines would place on sale, May 1st, round-trip tickets to the Centennial, good only for thirty days from date, and

WHEREAS, Everybody knows that thirty day tickets are practically of no account, it is Resolved, By the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. to place on sale at Missouri River points, and other stations on its line, Round-Trip Tickets to the Centennial, (taking in all the principal eastern cities,) GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, at the lowest rates.

For maps, time tables, or other information, apply to G. N. CLAYTON,

Or to T. P. TOWNSEND, Western Pass Agent, Atchison.

14-4t G. F. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

STALLIONS

—AT—

Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

NORWOOD,

Was got by Alexander Norman, who was the sire of "Lulu," record of 2:15. Nashville Girl, now May Queen, record 2:20, and Blackwood, who trotted on the Lexington track, Kentucky when but three years old in 2:31; was sold to Mr. Durkee, of New York, for \$500.00 in 1874. Norwood's first dam was by Old Cocksbur; second dam by Cherokee; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam a thoroughbred mare.

Terms \$50 the season. Was never trained, but can trot 2:30.

MANCHESTER,

Got by Mambrino; he by Marion, and he by Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Cocksbur, and third dam by Morris Whip, son of Black-born's Whip.

Jersey cows, heifers and bulls of the purest blood for sale.

Niger,

The Clydesdale Stallion, dark brown, seventeen hands high, and when in fair flesh weighs sixteen hundred pounds. Will make the season Mondays and Tuesdays at Tonganoxie, Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth and Lawrence State road, and Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Joel Thomas in Lawrence. Terms ten dollars to insure. Pasture furnished for mares from a distance, but no responsibility for escapes, &c.

Address, C. J. BUCKINGHAM.

13-3m

Ashland Chief.

The only *first* Mambrino in Kansas, will make the season of 1876 at the farm of the subscribers, near Reno Station, Leavenworth county, Kansas.

ASHLAND CHIEF.—Black Horse with star, off hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weighs 1250 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brig-noli, Mambrino Patchen, Brigand, &c.) dam by Sir William Wallace 2328, g. d. by Trumper 2600, g. g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. d. by Sir Arch 2278.

Ashland Chief will make the season of 1876 at the low price of \$15.00. Good pasturage for mares at \$1.00 per month. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Will stand Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of each week at Donnelly's stable in Lawrence. JEWETT & DUNCAN, RENO, Leavenworth county, Kan. 13-3m

As a Liniment WAKEFIELD'S MAGIC PAIN CURE has no equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache or pain in any part of the body; Cramps, Congestion of the Stomach, Bowels or Liver; Frost Bites, Chilblains, Cuts, Sprains, &c. No physician can do more. For sale by all Druggists.

AGENTS

25 elegant \$x11 Chromos, \$1; 100 for \$3.

NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Phila., Pa.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail 50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S. 7th Street, Phila., Pa.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meetings, as held at the N. Y. Hippodrome from the Tribune verbatim reports, in the new book *Glad Tidings*. Beware of imitations. 500 Pages \$2.11.000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED.

E. B. TRENT, Publisher, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

65 CARDS, including Money refunded if they priced ones for 25c. and 250 styles in my illust. 3c. stamp. 6 packs to 1c. Agents for \$1. No better will pay you to order it. Work in the world.

W. C. CANNON,
 46 Kneeland street, Boston, Mass.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES.

Use WELLS' CAREOLIC TABLETS, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

For sale by Druggists generally, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in our thrilling history makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the Grand Centennial Exhibition.

CARTON—Old, incomplete and Unreliable works are being circulated; see that the book you buy contains 442 FINE ENGRAVINGS and 925 Pages. Send for circular, and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Columbus, O.

25-4t

OILOGRAPHS!

The Newest Thing in Pictures.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THIS PAPER who will return to the American Oilograph Co. the annexed Certificate with 50 cents, will receive by return mail as a specimen, a superb Oilograph of Mary Spencer's exquisite flower painting, "Spring Beauties" reproduced by their new process. This picture, measuring 12x16 inches, retails for \$3.00, and is a face-value of an oil painting worth \$100.

To also distribute specimens of their more elaborate work, they will forward gratuitously, to every tenth purchaser of the above, whose names will be registered as received, a magnificent Oilograph, 22x28 inches, entitled "Bosom Friends."

Address, AM. OILOGRAPH CO.,

20-4w No. 183 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

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This Certificate, accompanied by FIFTY CENTS, entitles the holder to the

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16 MILES OF

CHARTER OAK

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

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ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

CONVENIENCE,

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And all the essential points that go to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

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SOLD BY

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

2-4t

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

WESTERN HOME JOURNAL

PROSPECTUS!

The WESTERN HOME JOURNAL enters upon the new Centennial year of 1876 full of expectation for an increased field of effort and usefulness. It will continue to be, as heretofore, PRE-EMINENTLY A FAMILY PAPER.

Among the departments which it has hitherto maintained, and which will be kept up with renewed vigor, we would call attention to the following:

GENERAL NEWS.

The DAILY JOURNAL is the only paper in Lawrence taking the regular Associated Press telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world. These are sifted and rearranged for the HOME JOURNAL, giving it, every week, several columns of the freshest and most interesting news, such as Congressional proceedings, doings of the Kansas Legislature, and general news of all kinds.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

This is a special department, edited by a lady of Lawrence, and devoted particularly to matters of interest to the wives and mothers who peruse our columns. This feature of the HOME JOURNAL has proven very attractive to our readers, and will be maintained and enlarged.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department we shall give from week to week such facts, suggestions and observations on agricultural topics as may prove valuable and interesting to our readers.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The HOME JOURNAL publishes full reports of the proceedings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the best organization of the kind in the State. Many valuable papers are read before this society, and its discussions are of great value to every horticulturist.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The HOME JOURNAL gives every week several columns of choice literature, such as carefully selected stories, poems, essays and descriptive articles, calculated to interest and instruct its readers.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

We aim to give a bird's eye view of all that is going on in Kansas. Our crop reports during last autumn were the fullest published in the State and did much to redeem it from the unfavorable impression created by the drouth and grasshopper scare.

MARKET REPORTS.

We give the readers of the HOME JOURNAL the very latest market reports, sent to us by telegraph from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other points, so that the farmer may have before him the prices of all the leading products of the soil in the great markets of the country. This feature alone is worth many times the price of the paper to every subscriber.

POLITICS.

The HOME JOURNAL is a straight, out and out, Republican paper. It is down upon all third terms, all official extravagance, all repudiation of honest debts of promises, in public or in private, and is in favor of true, intelligent reform in every department of political life. It believes that the great Political Organization which originally gave freedom to Kansas, which carried the country safely through the great War of the Rebellion, and which secured Reconstruction on the basis of Equal Rights to all men, is still the chosen instrument of the people for all desirable and attainable political reforms. So believing, we shall give an intelligent and independent support to the Republican party, criticizing with freedom its leaders and its policies when we believe them to be wrong.

TERMS.

Farm and Stock.

Weaning Colts.

The proper time for taking a colt from its mother will vary from three to six months old, according to circumstances. If a mare is a poor milker, and the foal is growing poor and smaller, instead of larger, at three months old, it will do better to be taken from her and fed. Then, on the other hand, if a mare is a fine milker, and the colt growing and doing well, and the mare is not in foal or to be bred, it will be an advantage to the colt to run with her until it is six months old. Then, again, whether the mare is a good milker or a poor one, if she is kept for the purpose of breeding, and is in foal again, the colt should be weaned at from four to five months old, and at the farthest, should not be allowed to run with her more than four months after the mare has got in foal again, as it will be a damage to the foal that is to follow, by drawing the nourishment from it that it will need in its growth and development after that time.

A foal weaned at three months old would be the better for half a pail of milk twice a day, fresh and warm from the cow; but if not convenient to furnish it, he will get along without it with good care. For the first three or four days, after being taken from the mare, the colt should be shut up in a stable, and the mare removed to such a distance that they could not hear each other's calls. After that, the colt, or colts may be turned in an enclosure, where there is good pasture; keep plenty of fresh water constantly where they can get at it; they will be thirsty and drink small quantities often. I always keep oats by them, and in such quantities that they are never without it, for their stomachs are small, and they want food often. A foal, from one to three months old, will go to its dam to nurse about every half hour, are from birth accustomed to have their food in small quantities, and at short intervals, and will go to the oats trough and eat about as often, taking but little at a time, then go away and lie down, or eat grass, and come back again for a little more. In this way they will not eat enough at one time to hurt them, and they mix in green and cooling food with it, which makes them grow very fast, nearly always gaining instead of falling off after weaning. If oats were supplied at stated intervals, say twice a day, the colt would get very hungry, and if the supply was sufficient, would gorge himself with more than would be digested, and that surplus would be irritating and a damage.

Where there is more than one to be weaned, make a trough out of plank, one and one quarter inches thick, and the full length of it, with ends five feet long, to prevent its being upset. If the colt is a late one, and is weaned after grass is gone, feed oats as before, with hay, and a night feed of three quarts of good, sweet wheat bran, with from a pint to a quart of wheat middlings added to it, and just damped with water. It should not be made wet, and bran should never be fed to a colt dry.

This feed is cooling and relaxing, and in some measure supplies the place of grass. Some prefer ground oats, but I have always found that colts prefer the whole grain, and they always grind and digest it well, if they are supplied as above, and not allowed to get hungry and gulp it down without mastication. —Country Gentleman.

Horses in Storms.

Avoid as far as possible exposing horses to storms. When on a journey, aim to feed at the regular hours. If nothing more can be done take along some corn meal, and put a quart in a pail of water, and stir it up while the horse is drinking. It will greatly refresh and strengthen him. Many horses suffer from dyspepsia; and one great cause of it is irregularity in feeding, and giving too much grain when the horse is fatigued. When a horse has been exposed to a storm, and comes home in an exhausted condition, give him a warm bran mash, put two or three quarts of bran in a pail, and pour on two or three quarts of boiling water, and stir it up; then add cold water sufficient to cool it to the temperature of new milk, and give it to the horses. Blanket the horse, and rub his head, ears and legs dry, and afterwards rub him dry all over. Many an attack of cholera would be avoided by these means. We think many farmers err in not feeding their horses more on grain. It would be better to work harder, or at least more constantly, and feed higher. Of one thing we are sure—not one farmer grooms his horse sufficiently. It is a shame to a man to leave his horse at night, after a hard day's work, until he has been rubbed clean, dry bedded, and all his wants attended to. —Farmers' Union.

According to experiments made by M. Tisserand, in France, cream rises most rapidly as the temperature approaches to thirty-two degrees, the volume of cream obtained is greater, the yield of butter superior, and the quality of cheese and butter peculiarly fine. Milk cooled down to thirty-seven or thirty-nine degrees, by means of a running stream of spring water, will, according to M. Tisserand's experiments, yield ten per cent. more butter than when maintained at a temperature of fifty-seven degrees. These facts are important, not only to all who have large or small dairies, but likewise to all who make butter for their own use.

How to Clean a Rusty Plow.

Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid. Wash the mold-board (or any other iron that is rusty) with this weak acid and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates. Then wash with water, and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid and rub those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mold-board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil, and let it be till spring. When you go to plowing, take a bottle of the acid water to the field with you and apply it every bout to any spot of rust that may remain. The acid and scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all the iron work be washed over with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements and machines aside for the winter, it keeps them from rusting, and saves a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of depreciation and loss.

Early Cut Grass Best.

The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools in that country for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. By an elaborate series of analysis it is shown why young grass is more nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. This grass 2-12 inches high contains nearly 50 per cent. more of albumenoids than grass which is 6 inches high, and 10 more of "crude fat." The mature grass contains more woody fiber and less flesh-forming matter than the young grass, and, besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value, and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious than summer hay. —Prairie Farmer.

Care of Chickens.

Good shelter, dry ground and coop, as much sunshine as can be had, dusting material accessible at all times, seclusion from other fowls and confinement of the mother, are the main requirements for success in raising chickens. Never feed young chicks for twenty-four hours after they are out of the shell; then feed moderately but often, on soft cooked food; hard boiled eggs are good for a feed or two, or for a day or two bread and milk; mush and chop feed scalded are excellent; or if curds are at hand there is no better use they can be put to than fed to chicks; thick milk, onions cut fine, boiled potatoes, hashed meat are all good; an occasional feed mixed with a handful of bone meal should be given them; always keep clean fresh water within their reach.

Hungarian for Cows.

The following is the testimony of Dr. Loring, respecting Hungarian grass: I believe I can make more milk with this grass, cut and mixed with corn meal and shorts, than I can with the best timothy hay, cut and mixed in the same manner. And when you remember that you can raise on ordinary land, by sowing the seed of Hungarian grass late in June, from two and a half to three and a half tons of good fodder to the acre, and that this crop can be sown after we have ascertained whether we are to have a good crop of hay or not, you will see the value of this grass. I have such a high opinion of it that on my farm this year and last, I raised from seventy-five to one hundred tons of it, for the purpose of feeding to my milk cows during the winter. —Ex.

Two new and distinct breeds of sheep have lately been introduced into England from the west coast of South America. The first are two fine white woolled sheep, each having four long, massive horns, two of which have a forward curve over the head, while the other two curve downward under the eyes, giving the head a singular appearance. Of the second, which are said to be a species between the llama and alpaca, there are three, one male and two females, which are thickly covered with long, dark brown but exceedingly fine hair, or wool, which is highly prized by the native Indians for the manufacture of their more delicate fabrics. The male stands about three feet high at the shoulder.

Hog Cholera.

The Western Agriculturist says: Hon. Maurice Kelley, at Liberty, Adams county, Ill., who is one of our most successful hog breeders, says he has never had this dreaded disease among his hogs, although it has been for the past year constantly raging in his neighborhood. He prevents it by the use of the following mixture: Say for 50 hogs take one pound of copperas, sulphur, black antimony and a half pound of saltpeter, a quart of salt and a gallon of ashes, mixed in slop, given as often as is necessary; if the disease is raging badly near by, give once a week.

A judicious stock raiser selects the best breeds of animals.

Veterinary Items.

Scrotal Hernia in a Foal.

A friend has a cart horse foal, about three weeks old, which was foaled with scrotal rupture. It is now about the size of a duck's egg, presses against the right thigh, and seems to increase with exercise. Will you kindly say how it should be treated, and whether there is a chance of reducing it?

BREEDER.

ANSWER.—A large number of foals—probably one in four—are born with more or less of inguinal or scrotal hernia; but as soon as the animals begin to grow and thrive, the loose textures of the canal are braced up, cremaster muscle is contracted, and the protruding portion of gut is gradually withdrawn and retained within the abdominal walls. If your foal continues vigorous and growing, this natural result is sure to occur. Endeavor, therefore, by liberal feeding of mother and offspring, to secure this healthy growth. However, if the swelling does not gradually disappear, which it generally does before the foal is six months old, or if the protruding fold of intestine drags down more after it, or is liable to get strangulated and cause colic pains—your veterinarian will cast the colt, remove the testicle, which can probably be got at, and, by adopting what is called the covered operation, will close up the canal and prevent any further descent of the bowels. Occasionally, when the canal is unusually open or relaxed, the operator requires to bring its edges together with a wire suture. —N. B. Agriculturist.

I have a five-year old mare that was taken lame very suddenly in one fore leg last summer; do not know whether she was sprained, kicked, or otherwise mechanically injured. Her leg has been swollen considerably about two inches above the knee joint since last summer; the knee joint seems perfect. If you can, from my statement, give me any advice, and prescribe an efficacious treatment that will cure her, through your veterinary column in next issue, you will do me a great favor. M. S.

ANSWER.—Foment the injured parts with a ley made by dissolving four ounces of sal soda in eight quarts of boiling water, and apply by means of a sponge, as hot as the hand will bear three times a day, half an hour each time, for six days. Then commence with the following sweating blister, composed of olive oil, camphorated oil and (caudum) of each three ounces; oils of spike, origanum and turpentine, of each one ounce; corrosive sublimate, one drachm; alcohol, six ounces; mix thoroughly and apply over the parts immediately after the last fomentation at night, and hand-rub well in until you have produced considerable irritation on the surface of the skin; stop the blisters for three days and apply again in same way; keep on fomenting all the time, and continue it for several days after you have entirely discontinued the use of the sweating blister. —Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a very valuable mare that has a lump on the top of her tail, down about eight inches from the root, half the size of an egg. It has been there some time, and is growing, but not very fast. It looks like a wart and all briny on top; very hard, but not sore. Please inform me what to do, and also inform me whether a gray color is more subject to warts than any other color; the lump is very smooth on surface, and seems oily or greasy. She is six years old. H. H. EDAMS.

ANSWER.—Use the carbolic acid lotion; carbolic acid O, one part to three parts glycerine, and saturate the warts twice daily; if they, however, be necessary to first remove the wart with the knife; should there be much bleeding apply the hot iron or Monsell's solution of iron; afterwards dress with the carbolic acid to prevent their return. Give *calcarea carbonica* 6, ten-drop doses twice daily. Judging from our own experience gray horses are not more susceptible to warts than any other color. —Ibid.

McCURDY BROS.

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros., 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and children's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly exchange.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a pair of boots or shoes, or a whole stock, had better advantage to look through the kind of McCurdy Bros. They can make a selection of the best goods at the lowest prices. Either will be manufactured, to a cheap competition in the sale at a price that defies the prices. In their West, and at manufacture of the best manufacture stock can be found at those of a cheaper grade. In the country, p. 14-15

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STATE AGENT, KANSAS CITY.

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Early and Late Rose, Early Vermont and Early Fluke.

I will have
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS

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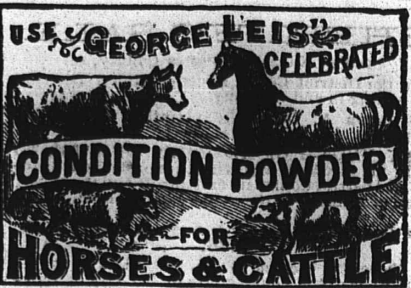
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Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pleurisy, Pol-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Bots, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Combs), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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Address, **P. H. FULLER,**

United States Claims Agent for the Married

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
Stillman A. Danforth, plaintiff, vs. Andrew
Garnes et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial
District Court, in and for Douglas County,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on **Wednesday, the 26th day of July, A. D.**
1876.

At three o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front
door of the court house in the city of Lawrence,
county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of the said Andrew Garnes
and Hattie Garnes, and each of them in and to the
following described premises, to wit: Lot number
twenty (20) on Rhode Island street, in the city
of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas.
Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of
sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 24th day of June, 1876.
H. S. CLARK,
25-561 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Hawporth & Bonchonthaus, Att'ys for Pl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, plaintiffs,
vs. Joseph E. Hughes, Rachel E. Hughes, A. M.
Mitchell and Henry Lewis, defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth
Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on **Wednesday, the 26th day of July, A. D.**
1876.

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county
of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public
auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in
hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever
of the said Joseph E. Hughes, Rachel E. Hughes,
A. M. Mitchell and Henry Lewis, and each of them
in and to the following described premises, to wit:
Lot number one hundred and seventy-two (172), on
Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county
of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to
be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city
of Lawrence, this, the 24th day of June, 1876.
H. S. CLARK,
21-56 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
Thacher & Stephens, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
Horse A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Elber Burrows
and Josephine Burrows, defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth
Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on **Wednesday, the 26th day of June, A. D.**
1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county
of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, to the
highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the
right, title and interest whatsoever of the said
Elber Burrows and Josephine Burrows, and each
of them in and to the following described premises,
to wit: Lot number fifteen (15), in block number
seven (7), in Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, and State
of Kansas, and appurtenances; appraised at seven
hundred (\$700) dollars. Said premises to be sold to
satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 25th day of May, 1876.
H. S. CLARK,
21-56 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Geo. J. Barker and M. Summerfield,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.**Prospectus for 1876.**

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TRAVELLING BAGS,

LADIES' SUITS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**L. BULLENE & CO.,**

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

**WHY WILL YOU pay \$1.50 to \$3.50 for Jewe-
lry, Cutlery, Silver and Glassware**
when \$1 will buy the very same articles. It is a
fact that the N. E. Dollar Sale of Boston, is, does,
and has for years been selling an immense variety
of goods well worth \$3 to \$5, at only one dollar.
\$10 will go as far as \$15 if you will only believe
what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest.
5000 elegant new \$3 and \$5 books all for \$1. Dry
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paying. We need agents and want YOU to give
us a trial. Ladies and others can raise clubs for
us and make large pay. We deal with 9700 people
in Dec., 1875. Give us one trial and like thousands
of others we know we shall secure your continued
patronage. We sell one article for \$1, or give
splendid premiums for clubs. For us and see.
We cannot here give our list, it would fill the en-
tire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best mer-
chants and papers of Boston and by 78,000 patrons.
39,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now for
our great circular. Address H. ORMISTON &
CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield street,
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JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty, torn,
mutilated, almost worthless scrip
notes, or bills which no one cares to take, don't
burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you
good, clean books, "notions," or even cash. Send
it along and select what you want. Knowledge in
a Nutshell, 350 pp. 50c. "The Fastest Girl in N.
Y.," 30c; Nashy on Infatuation, 30c; Life of a Wash-
ington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c;
50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c;
Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50c, 25 for \$1; Superb full
gilt Photo Albums, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, and up.
Elegant Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50.
Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross, Faber's Pencils,
50c doz; London Playing Cards, 30c; Violin Strings
50c; \$2.25 doz. Superb \$x11 French Chrono cross-
es, perfect, beauties, 1, Cross and Roses, 2, Cross
and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily, 4, Cross and Flow-
ers—worth 50c—our price 15c, 2 for 25c, 6 for 50c,
12 for \$1. 50 styles. Agents clear \$10 daily selling
these. Also 1000 Elegant cold Engravings, size
13x18. Beautiful Girls,—any name you wish—
Comic Religious, and other subjects, only 15c each
for \$1. Send for our catalogue. Deal only with
a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not
counterfeit) and send for anything you want to
HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

LAND SALE.

The undersigned trustees, for the sale of what is
known as the Ottawa Indian School Lands, being
a portion of the Ottawa Indian Reservation, situate
in Franklin county, Kansas, will receive
sealed proposals for the purchase of any legal sub-
division of the same, until the 15th day of June,
A. D. 1876. Said proposals to be addressed to Geo.
J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

There are about nine thousand acres of these
lands, situate as above mentioned in Franklin
county, Kansas, and all within a few miles of the
city of Ottawa, the county seat of said county, a
place of some 2500 inhabitants, and in the very
midst of well settled communities, convenient to
railroads, schools and churches, and embrace
some of the finest farming lands in Franklin county.

TITLE.

The title to these lands is perfect, being direct
to said trustees from the government.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, balance in equal annual pay-
ments with interest at ten per cent. per annum,
payable annually, said payments to be secured by
mortgage on premises.

BIDS.

All bids will be opened at the office of Geo. J.
Barker, Secretary, in the city of Lawrence, Kan-
sas, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876.

A complete list of these lands, including a brief
description of the same, will be furnished by the
secretary upon application.

This sale will enable persons of moderate means
to obtain desirable homes on very reasonable terms.

For particulars and catalogue address Geo. J.
Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

ENOCH HOAG,**W. HADLEY,****Geo. J. BARKER,**

The Trustees of the Ottawa Indian School Lands
have extended the time for receiving sealed pro-
posals, under the above advertisement, until July
15, 1876. Geo. J. BARKER, Secretary.

**FANEUIL HALL
INSURANCE CO.,**

—OF—

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets	\$547,542.54
Liabilities, including capital, reinsurance reserve, loss- es unpaid, and all other lia- bilities	536,179.20
Net surplus	\$11,363.34
Cash capital	\$400,000.00
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$421,363.34

STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Com-
pany, with its principal office located at Boston,
in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly au-
thorized by this department to transact business
in this State until the last day of February, 1877,
and that Park & Selig have been by the officers of
said company appointed Local Agents to transact
business for said company in this State, having or
keeping an office or principal place of business at
Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided
in said appointment, now on file in this depart-
ment.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superin-
tendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do
hereby license the said appointees as such agents
for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to
said appointment until the last day of February,
1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or
revoked, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand, and affixed the seal of my said
office, at the place and the day and year
first above written.
ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,
Lawrence, Kan.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you
travel anywhere, always take the old reliable
pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It
is the only through route reaching your city,
and extends from Kansas City, through central
Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the
base of the Rocky Mountains. When you
need a respite from business cares, or feel
weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of
the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colora-
do is grand, and its climate unequalled. The
medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm
soda, sulphur and other springs, and its cele-
brated natural baths, have wonderful curative
properties. When you wish to go East or
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line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay,
agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Luding-
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of through tickets and baggage checks to all
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offers you dispatch, safety and sure connec-
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few changes of cars in union depots, and the
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the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is
General Superintendent, and Beverly K. Keim,
General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kan-
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Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe
Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCH-
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SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, COCHARAS,
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Special round trip 90 day tickets to Denver on
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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between
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without change. Close connections made at
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For maps, time tables and the "San Juan
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Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

1776

1876

CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL,

No. 79 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

JACOB HOUSE, PROPRIETOR

Of this Establishment, takes pleasure in announcing to his, numerous friends
that he is now getting in his Large Stock of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Having bought a great many of the above goods at auction For Cash, I
can prove that it will be to your advantage to examine my stock before buying
elsewhere anything from a

BOX OF PAPER COLLARS

TO A

SUIT OF FINE CLOTHING.

I am determined to do a Larger Business this season than ever, and if good
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JACOB HOUSE,

PROPRIETOR AND GENERAL MANAGER,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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Dealers in all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Eleven years experience in the trade enables us to furnish goods
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PLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

THE BEST KIP AND CALF BOOTS.

LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

WE WILL ALLOW NO HOUSE TO

UNDERSELL US.

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Farmers, do you want the Best Cultivator in the market for \$20, then send that
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Threshmen, it will not pay you to
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Send for Catalogue and price list and handsome colored lithograph of comic Thresher scene, sent
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