

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 11, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 223.

UNCLAIMED.

BY M. A. KIDDER.

A stalwart young policeman
Held a child upon his knee;
A wanderer rescued from the street;
A wail upon life's sea—
When suddenly the little one,
Held out her hands to me!

"Mamma," "mamma," she murmured,
Then dropped her eyes ashamed;
As if she feared that, for this act,
Poor lamb, she might be blamed;
But I, a lone, childless wife,
Felt glad to be thus named.

The day was close and sultry;
Slow dragged the crowded car;
While "little barefoot" fell asleep,
Her baby thoughts afar.
And in her dreams I heard her lip
Again, "Mamma," "mamma!"

Her bright curls, damp and tangled,
Quite hid the "blue coat's" shield;
And wandered o'er the veined lids,
In childish slumber sealed.
One small hand clasped the baton tight,
Meant for a sterner field.

"She lost," said her protector,
"Her mother in the spring;
Perhaps your face, mamma, looked like hers;
There might be such a thing!
The father's dead, too, and she's left
To feel the world's cold sting."

I went my way, repressing
The tears that fain would start;
"Mamma," "mamma," rung in my ears,
And pained my beating heart!
May He who loved such lambs on earth,
Give her the "better part."

THE FALSE BANS.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

"Captain Vaughn went down with the ship."
That was the report that reached home when
the news came of the loss of the good ship
Beatrice, off the Sandwich Islands, in a great
storm.

"The life-boats were lowered and filled, and
while the captain stood upon the quarter-deck,
commanding the loading of the boats, the ship
sank."

There was much more description in the pa-
pers that I had obtained for an hour or two
from a file of three years' back. Three years,
passed in sickness, exile, and sore poverty, be-
fore I obtained passage upon a homeward-bound
vessel, and landed in Boston.

For I am Captain Richard Vaughn, who went
down with the good ship Beatrice. The rush
of the storm comes to me in my sleep, as it
came to me when I sank, with Clara's name up-
on my lips, never hoping to rise again.

But rise I did in the blackness of night, and
catching a floating spar, kept above the angry
waves till the storm lulled and daylight crept
over the waters. It was many hours later
when I was picked up by a disabled French
vessel with the ship fever raging aboard, and
short of hands from its fatal ravages. I gave
willing work there, till the fever fastened its
cruel grip upon me, and I tossed in delirium
while we took in a cargo of guns and splices,
had the vessel repaired, and I was still uncon-
scious of all around me, when she sailed away,
leaving me.

All my savings were invested in the Beatrice,
and although she was well insured in Boston,
I could not well draw the money in the Sand-
wich Islands.

It would be too long a story to detail all the
miseries and hardships of those three years un-
til I landed in Boston, and sat in a newspaper
office, reading an account of the wreck of the
Beatrice, and my own obituary.

I had worked my passage from my last port
and had my wages in the pocket of my coarse
sailor's suit, and I was waiting for a train to
take me to the little New England village that
was my home.

Home! Clara!
Those were the words that braced my heart
for all the rough encounters of the past three
years, and yet, within a few hours' ride of
them, my courage was falling me. What might
not have happened in three years? Death
might have come—sickness, poverty.

I was not a young man, having reached my
fiftieth year; my beard and whiskers were
dappled with gray, and my face was bronzed
by exposure. In my youth they called me
handsome, and my form was still straight, my
teeth firm and white, my eyes large and bright
in spite of the snow on my hair, and the fifty
years' record in my life. Clara was much young-
er. Five years before the day when I landed
in Boston, I married her for true love's sake—
my first love and my last. She was the daugh-
ter of a fellow townsman, who was my true
friend for years, and from the time she was a
toddling baby, Clara had been called my "little

wife." Every time I returned from a voyage,
my cabin was stored with presents for Clara,
till her father's cottage was a perfect museum
of foreign curiosities, and her wardrobe was
the envy of all the village girls.

When she was nineteen, I asked her to be my
wife in truth, as she had been so long in name.
She looked frightened at first, but a few days
later she put her little hand in mine, and prom-
ised to be my true, faithful wife. We took a
year's cruise on the Beatrice for a wedding trip,
and two months after we came home a blue-
eyed babe lay upon Clara's breast.

I loitered at home for nearly six months, and
then, kissing wife and child for farewell, wring-
ing my father-in-law's hand hard, I left once
more to start upon that ill-fated voyage when
the Beatrice was wrecked, and "Captain
Vaughn went down with the ship."

After reading the whole report of the wreck,
I came to the conclusion that I had no business
to be alive. No one, with the tales of eye-wit-
nesses, the letters from the few who were sav-
ed, the evidence on all sides, could ever believe
that I, Dick Vaughn, captain of the Beatrice,
could be still in existence. But there I was,
and a few hours later I would be at home.

But it seemed as if the chapter of my misfor-
tunes was never to be finished, for the train
met with an accident, and we were kept all
night upon the road. So it happened that the
church bells were ringing for Sunday morning
service when at last, after a two-mile walk, I
entered the village of G—, my home. It oc-
curred to me at once that if I followed the lit-
tle stream of people entering the church, I
could see if my wife and her father were alive.

They would be in church, probably.
But I did not wish to startle Clara, by rising
suddenly from my grave in the sea, so I stole
into a quiet corner and watched the people as
they came in. My heart beat so fast, it seemed
to suffocate me, as I saw her come at last, her
close widow's cap shading her nut-brown hair,
and her pale cheeks. Never had I seen that
dear face so sad and white. She grieved for
me! Her black dress had no sign of returning
brightness about it, being somber and heavy,
with a long crape-veil from the black bonnet.

My wife! My little love! How I longed to
spring out, fold her in my arms, and see the
brightness come back to her bonny brown eyes,
and the delicate flush to her cheeks. But I
would not! This first meeting was too sacred
for all these curious eyes to witness.

So I nestled against the pillar that screened
me, drew my hat over my eyes, and listened to
the service. It was all over, and the congrega-
tion were rustling in their seats, when the cler-
gyman read distinctly the bans between—
"George Hudson and Clara, widow of the late
Captain Richard Vaughn."

The whole place reeled and grew black be-
fore me. It did not actually faint, I lost all
note of time and place, till the sexton shook
me gently, and I looked up to find we were
alone in the church. I reeled out upon the
porch, hearing but not heeding the sexton's
comment:

"A drunken sailor."
But in the air, a mad desire to face my wife,
to know if I was in truth, so utterly forgotten,
seized me. I remembered well having heard
of George Hudson, although I had never seen
him. His father was an iron manufacturer of
immense wealth, and the owner of a superb
residence, newly built, when I was last at
home.

The son was then abroad, but report repre-
sented him as a very handsome, accomplished
man of twenty-three, courtly as was to be ex-
pected from a city-bred son of a wealthy man.
He was nearer Clara's age than I was; was
he also nearer her heart than her old husband
had ever been?

I hurried over the familiar road, torturing
myself with these questions, and I must have
rushed over the ground at head-long speed, for
before I reached the cottage I saw a little black
robed figure ahead of me, that I recognized at
once.

Again the instinct that warned me to spare
her the shock of my sudden appearance, made
me pause and allow her to enter the gate in
front of the cottage, while I stole round the
fence and went in the rear gate. From a clump
of shrubbery, covered thickly with summer
foliage, I well hidden, could see and hear all
that passed in the cottage parlor. My father-
in-law was there when I first looked in, alone,
reading a paper with his eyes restlessly watch-
ing for some one to come.

I did not mean to be an eavesdropper. I
scarcely know why I waited, hidden and
watchful for Clara to come. When she did
come it was with flashing eyes and crimson

cheeks, such as I had never seen before. Her
voice too was raised to an angry pitch of ex-
citement quite new to me.

"Father!" she cried, "who has dared to tell
Mr. Gates to read the bans between George
Hudson and myself?"
"I did!" was the short reply.
"You! you!"
"Yes, I did. You have trifled with Mr. Hud-
son long enough."

"I never trifled with him."
"He has asked you twice to be his wife."
"And I have twice refused that honor."
"But you shall marry him! He is immensely
rich, and will take you to his grand home. You
cannot refuse him now that the bans are pub-
lished."

"Father! father! how could you?"
"Fray, what are your objections to Mr. Hud-
son? Is he not young?"
"Yes."
"Handsome?"
"Yes."
"Of good moral character?"
"Yes."

"Well, then, what can you find to object to?
Not want of money surely?"
All the excitement was gone from Clara's
face. She seemed to feel stifled by the net
gathered around her, for she pressed her hand
to her heart as if in pain. In a dull tone, she
said, wearily:

"I will never marry Mr. Hudson. I do not
love him."
"Come, that is a stale excuse. You made the
same when you refused to be Captain Vaughn's
wife."

Refused to be my wife! Was that, too, her
father's doing? Had she been tricked, then?
My heart was sick as I leaned against a tree
near me, and listened to what further was to
come. The sweet voice I loved rang out firm
and clear:

"You are right, father. I did not love Captain
Vaughn when you threatened to turn me from
your house if I refused him. I was but a child,
and had my own romantic dreams of a hero
young and brave, who was to come and make
a rosy heaven of love for me. I respected
Captain Vaughn, and gave him an affection
such as a child might give an indulgent uncle,
but I did not love him as I dreamed I could
love."

I groaned aloud as my wife spoke, but not
hearing me, she continued:
"But I did not love my husband when you
forced me to marry him, at least I did him no
wrong. If my heart was not his, it was free.
I loved no one else. He took me away. You
know from what tyranny and cruel exactions
he took me."

"Upon my word, you are complimentary."
"I speak the truth. Captain Vaughn took
me into his great noble heart, as something to
cherish, to love. He gave me every wish of
my heart, and gave it tenderly, lovingly. He
wrapped my whole life in the sunshine of that
love, till out of my gratitude, my happiness,
my deep, deep content, was born an answer-
ing love. Before we had been six months on
the sea together, our world the ship, I loved
my husband with faithful, enduring love, such
as even in my girlish dreams I had never given
my ideal hero."

"Very romantic!" sneered my old chum, and
I wondered what I had ever found to like in
him.

"Then my baby came," said Clara, "and my
child's father became to me dearer, if possible,
than my husband had been. You know what I
suffered when Dick left me. You know the
long agony of sickness, the weary, hopeless
struggles back to life that followed the cruel
news of my husband's death. But for my babe
I must have died."

Great choking sobs were interrupting Clara
as she spoke, but she hurried on:
"I lived for my child, and God took that too
from me. I only ask now that He will take me
soon, very soon, to the heaven where my dear
ones are!"

There was a long silence. Then my father-
in-law, in a harsh voice, said:
"You will be the laughing stock of the vil-
lage if you refuse to marry George Hudson
now."

"I shall refuse him!" This very trick had
turned the indifference I felt before to a loath-
ing and contempt I will never overcome.

Then with a sudden, piteous wail, she cried
out:
"Oh, my husband! my own dear husband!
Why are you not here to love and protect
me?"

I could not bear the pleading in her voice.
Unmindful now of the danger of startling her,
I stepped out and said to her:

anxious only to take her from the tyranny that
oppressed her young life, I stepped from my
hiding-place, and went to the porch. As my
footstep rang out there Clara grew deadly pale,
her breath suspended, her eyes dilated with a
fearful hope. Breathlessly she listened till I
stood in the doorway, when with a great cry
of rapture she sprang into my open arms, and
fainted there.

Her father, sitting bolt upright, stared as if
I had been a ghost—as indeed I had a right to
be. I carried Clara off before his eyes, across
the hall to our own room, and there I won life
back to her white face and stilled pulse. She
could only cry, nestled close in my arms, for a
long, long time, but her weeping was so quiet,
and she clung to me so happy, that I, like an
old fool, let tears fall from my own eyes upon
her soft hair. When she had wept herself
quiet she told me of our baby, and how the
whole world seemed dark and desolate to her
when it died.

Then she kissed both my eyes, and bidding
me not to stir, she vanished behind the great
arm-chair in which I was seated. She moved
softly to and fro there, and suddenly came in
front of me all dressed in soft white muslin,
with knots of blue ribbon at her throat and in
her hair, and the gold ear-rings and brooch I
had given her shining in their places.

"I will wear black no more, now you are
come," she said. "I cannot mourn, even for
my baby, when Heaven has sent my husband
back to me."

The dinner-bell rang as she spoke, and there
was quite a little scene with Meg, our one ser-
vant, when I walked into the dining-room, ar-
rayed in my Sunday suit, carefully preserved
by Clara for my holidays ashore, with my wife
on my arm.

That old hypocrite, my father-in-law, had
recovered by that time, and pretended to be
delighted to see me. But we have had sepa-
rate establishments since that time, for I went
to sea no more. The very mention of it made
Clara turn faint.

We invested the insurance money in a good
farm, and lived our happy, peaceful life there,
with two little ones who came to replace the
blue-eyed babe who died during my long exile.

How George Hudson bore his disappoint-
ment I never knew. My miraculous arrival
was a nine-day wonder in the village, but
George Hudson was seen there no more after
the reading of the false bans.

Good Luck.

Some young men talk about luck. Good luck
is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good
luck, if you have only a shilling a week, is to
live upon eleven pence and save a penny; good
luck is to trouble your head with your own
business, and let your neighbor's alone; good
luck is to fulfill the commandments, and to do
unto other people as we wish them to do unto
us. They must not only work, but wait. They
must plod and persevere. Pennies must be
taken care of, because they are the seeds of
guineas. To get on in the world, they must
take care of home, sweep their own doorways
clean, try to help other people, avoid tempta-
tion, and have faith in truth and God.

Anecdotes.

To dance well, a man should know as little as
possible of everything else. He can balance
partners better if his hair is parted in the mid-
dle.

Hartford has a city coat of arms. Why can't
we have one, too? A design representing a cit-
izen mortgaging his house to pay his taxes
would please the people.

"You are a brilliant and versatile bouquet of
loveliness," he said, with a voice that was low
and soft, and in return she warbled, "Dry up,
George; you've said enough."

A Southern bookbinder bound up eighteen
dime novels between Bible covers, and a preacher
carried the book seven miles under his arm
to read some consoling passages to a dying wo-
man.

"What is editorial courtesy?" asks a South-
ern paper. Why, it is when a Southern editor
is caught stealing chickens at midnight and his
brother editors kindly allude to the matter as a
"strange freak of a somnambulist."

There is said to be a bogus Dr. Mary Walker
around. She can't deceive any one, however.
No other woman in this world can hitch up a
pair of pantaloons in that graceful, careless way
which is second-nature to the doctor.

"Wally Pat," said an indulgent master to his
coachman, who had just been describing the
glories of a St. Patrick's Day dinner, "was your
apple pie?" "Sated, is it, yer Honor!"
Sure, an' it wasn't. It had to stand up along
with itself most of the time."

Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—I see that you invite the
girls and boys to write for your paper. This
morning while I was helping father haul a load
of fodder to the cattle, the dog scented some-
thing in the ground. I went to dig it out and
dug out an old skunk with eight young ones.
Then I went about a quarter of a mile further
to set my steel trap, to catch, as I thought, a
fox. I went to prying around with the shovel
and fell into another nest of skunks, an old one
with six young ones. I killed them, making
altogether sixteen less in Anderson county. It
has been raining so that we have not done
much at plowing this spring. I saw an account
in the papers that the Boston liberty tree had
been destroyed by a violent storm; and as it is
Centennial year, I thought I would replace it
by setting out two more.

I will write no more at present. Yours truly,
ORESSIE MOORE.

GARNETT, May 5, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have a young folks
column in your paper I thought I would write
for it, and answer Fred's puzzle. The answer
is seven.

Enclosed is an original enigma.
I am composed of 11 letters:
My 2, 9, 6, 11, is a swift footed bird.
My 7, 4, 2, 3, is a stinging bird.
My 3, 11, 7, 6, is a vegetable.
My 10, 5, 1, is a girl's name.
My 5, 1, 9, 7, 10, 4, is a flower.
My 8, 11, 2, 3, is a public place.
My whole is a post office in Walker county,
Alabama.

TIBLOW, May 7, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—I will send you an enigma.
I am composed of 17 letters.
My 4, 15, 3, is an animal.
My 12, 5, 16, 14, is seen every day.
My 12, 15, 10, 14, 11, is one of the United
States.

My 1, 2, 14, is used in writing.
My 17, 5, 8, 9, is what little girls like.
My 6, 7, 3, is the name of a girl.
My whole is the name of one of your young
correspondents.

I will answer Fred's. It is Hornpipe.
PETRONELLA MINARD.

GREEN ELM, May 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—I thought I would write you
a letter. We have been having very wet
weather. It is so wet that father cannot plow
his corn ground. His wheat and oats look very
well. I am going to school this summer. Our
school will commence the eighth of May. No
more at present. Yours truly,

EMMA E. LIND.

WASHINGTON CREEK, May 5th.

MR. EDITOR.—I am ten years old. I can
plow and drop corn on the planter. I have a
pig, and she has four little ones. I have a dog,
I call him Tib. He followed my sister to Ar-
kansas, and came back alone nearly starved.
My sister and little niece are here to see us
now from Osage county. RORMIE BROWN.

EDGERTON, Johnson county, Kan.

MR. EDITOR.—My pa takes the SPIRIT. I
am eight years old. I don't go to school now.
I have to milk, feed, and water the stock, and
herd cattle, and churn for my ma. I have a
good grandma, that tells me stories, and sews
carpet rags, and pieces quilts. She is eighty
years old. WILLIE BROWN.

EDGERTON, Kansas.

The answer to Lavina Hovey's enigma is
Clarrie Hovey, Wellsville, Franklin county,
Kansas. The answer to Fred's puzzle is seven
eggs.

The answer to Lottie L. Petefish's word
puzzle is TOBACCO. MELLIS LIND.

MR. EDITOR.—The answer to Lottie L.
Petefish's word puzzle is TOBACCO.

ANNA M. TORBERT.

HUMBOLDT, May 8, 1876.

ANSWERS.
Flora A. Wilson, of Williamsburg, sends cor-
rect answers to Fred's enigma, and Emma E.
Lind's enigma, in the SPIRIT of April 27th.
The answer to Fred's puzzle of May 4th, is
"Seven." The answer to Lavina Hovey's
enigma is "Clarrie Hovey, Wellsville, Franklin
county, Kansas." The answer to Lottie L.
Petefish's word puzzle is TOBACCO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

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- 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; Union City.
- 5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
- 6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
- 7 Morris County, W. W. Daniels, Master; White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
- 8 McPherson County, C. P. McLaughlin, Master; J. N. Pelton, Sec'y, McPherson.
- 9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, K. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
- 10 Saline County, A. F. Collins, Master; Solomon City.
- 11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowls, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Finney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
- 12 Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
- 13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
- 14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna, Master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
- 15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. K. Powell, Secretary, King City.
- 16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
- 17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
- 18 Johnson County, B. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshel, Sec'y, Olathe.
- 19 Wabasha County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
- 20 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.
- 21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
- 22 Clay County, H. A. Fisher, Master; Wakefield.
- 23 Mitchell County, Silas W. Fisher, Master; B. F. McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
- 24 Lyon County, W. B. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
- 25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymers.
- 26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
- 27 Anderson County, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary, Welda.
- 28 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master; Le Roy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
- 29 Jefferson County, J. F. Willis, Master; J. N. Insley secretary, Dr. B. German agent.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.
 Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co.
 Sedgewick County—Patrons' District Commercial Agency.
 Montgomery County—Commercial Agency.
 Chase County—Patrons' District Commercial Agency.
 Lyon County—Elevator and Milling Company, capital \$25,000.
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 Jackson County—Patrons' Joint Stock Company.
 Barbour, Kingman and Reno County Association.
 Butler County—Butler County Agency.
 Cowley County—Patrons' Joint Stock Association.
 Ellsworth County—Patrons' Joint Stock Association.
 Jefferson County—Jefferson County Agency.
 C. A. Back, Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
 Clay County—Patrons' Commercial Agency.
 Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency.
 Franklin County—Franklin County Agency.
 Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory.
 James Coffin, Agt.; Council Grove.
 G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt. Mission Creek.

AN ESSAY.

Read Before Douglas Grange, No. 223, by Bro. John F. Chevalier.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—Please accept my respects and allow me to say that I, who have lived in Kansas twenty-one years, and eleven years of that time on my present homestead, have never loved the place and the people as much as I do to-day. Since you have conferred upon me the honor of membership in this noble order, my greatest enjoyment has been to be present among you in the grange. Here I feel as in the bosom of my family, and it is a pleasure to me to be devoted to you all as a brother and friend.

About eighteen months ago my family was sorely tried by sickness, which took from me a beloved son who was also a staunch member and friend of our order. My family was then in the profoundest desolation. Brethren and sisters, you have greatly lightened our trouble by your kind visits and assistance; night and day you were with us helping and comforting; your devotion was appreciated, and if myself or my family have not sooner expressed our gratitude it was not for want of it nor was it neglectfulness, but the inability to express our feelings and thanks in the English language. That same difficulty which makes it almost impossible for us to fulfill our whole duty to our order, those duties are well represented by the motto, "Unity, Equality and Fraternity." Our faith and attachment to those noble words should make our grange meetings in every respect brotherly, in full equality and without the least discord.

Discord and division are the hope of our enemies and will be fomented by the agents of capital and monopoly, who will, through falsehood and hypocrisy, be admitted among us to bring about the ruin of our order. Let us remain, one and all, firm in our trust and principles, and the efforts of the modern Judases will be in vain, and the self-styled "gentlemen," the aristocracy of the "dollar," will have labored in vain towards our overthrow.

We see a great many such gentlemen about us, so called because they possess large fortunes, which, if traced to their source, would prove stolen from the wages of the laborer—his sweat coiled into a golden coil for the profit of the idle drones—gentlemen I should have said, to enable them to give vent to their passion, and, as their passions only grow by what they feed on, those men impose more and more upon us until they are not able to spend all the profits they have made by their extreme sharpness (?) (some call it knavery) they condescend to lend to us at fabulous interest secured by iron-clad mortgage, to enable us for a time to pay our taxes of all descriptions. For a time—for it matters not how hard we work and scrape and manage well—our farms, our homes can not produce enough to repay principal and interest, and must, sooner or later, go into the money-lender's hands, and then—ah! then—we may be allowed to be their slaves, their tenants, to pay a still larger tribute to the gentlemen! The farm could not pay expenses when we owned it, but now a gentleman owns it, and it must pay a handsome percent of clear profit. Brethren and sisters, through our united strength we can put a stop to all that and force the thieves and speculators to deal justly towards the producers. How much longer will we, can we, stand this state of things? Let us put an end in some way to a system of corruption that is gradually but surely bringing us to pauperism.

We must, in order to accomplish some permanent results, change the laws of the land and also the officials who execute the laws. We can easily do these things if we are truly united. Let us take legislators from our own ranks; we are not wanting; surely there are able men in the grange. An honest man with common education can fill any office as acceptably and faithfully as a gentleman. To the union we have founded let us add stone upon stone with much cement until we shall have built a massive pier upon which the waves of corruption and the practical crafts of monopoly will beat and break themselves into atoms.

The world's eyes are upon us and our efforts are closely watched by the honest, working class in this country and in Europe, who hope through us to be delivered from the tyranny of capital. There are, in Europe, among working men, great and good associations, and in the front rank stands the "International Association of Working Men." Its principles are so true and its declarations have so much of the ring of the true metal that the despotic governments of old Europe united in decreeing, arresting, executing or transporting its members until no one dared acknowledge his membership in that noble institution, and their hopes for delivery from the tyranny which oppresses them is largely founded upon the grangers of America. Let us show our brothers of all nationalities in the old world the road to freedom and justice. Corruption, capital and monopoly, those great tyrants of the whole world, are astonished at finding their plans of division in the grange fruitless. Their shrewd leaders are advising them to retreat and to form better plans for breaking our ranks. Let us, then, be united, watchful, and keep our ranks closed up. Let us present an unbroken, courageous front, a solid phalanx of people who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them" in all circumstances.

We ought to encourage our fellow laborers, who are mechanics, to form co-operative associations in their respective trades, and give them exclusively our custom and support. We should give our enemies no occasion of rejoicing at the prospect of granges about to fall if we can in any way uphold them. I know some granges, who lately were flourishing with fifty or more members, and who now are reduced by the spring moving and changes to fifteen or sixteen members. In such cases our plain duty is to visit and assist them until their membership is sufficient to carry on the work, for

the remaining members are zealous, and earnest, and we should not grudge the time thus employed, for neither the time nor the means thus expended will be lost.

Our duty is to sustain the order, for the future good of our families; in it is our only human hope for obtaining the right and causing the fall of monopoly, which must be completely broken up and stamped out.

We appeal to Divine Justice and thank God for assisting us in our defense and inspiring this popular and almost universal movement of Labor against Capital; the working man against the idle corruptionist, the producer against the speculator.

We sincerely hope that this revolution may be accomplished without the shedding of one drop of blood, but accomplished it must be, one way or another.

Sensible Talk.

BRO. STEVENS:—Your paper comes to us weekly full of good reading matter, and our regret is that every Patron could not be induced to send it to and read it carefully. But people complain of hard times: they cannot afford to pay the small sum of \$1.50 for a good paper. But if a one-horse circus comes along they can rake up twice the amount the paper would cost, to go to the show. I have even heard of a family that sold their last feather bed to get money to go to the show. Well it takes all kinds of people to make up a world, and we think we have got them—especially here in Kansas. I have been considerably amused at the articles of "Banker" and "Voter." (Banker) while we do not agree with him in all he says, we must in part. It is our own fault if we are hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we will not learn to combine and throw our strength together, educate the head more and the heels less, work more to each other's advantage, we deserve to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and depend upon it always will be. We are heartily sick of hearing so much grumbling about hard times, when there is a remedy if we will but apply it. But we have got so in the habit of following party leaders and doing their bidding, that we are divided. When we go to the polls to cast our vote we are as apt to vote contrary to our interest as any other way, simply because we allow the party lash to drive us into party measures for the purpose of directing some dishonest politicians and office seekers to fat positions. We, the people, are to blame for all this. Why grumble about it? We have undertaken to unite the agricultural classes for their own mutual benefit. How we will succeed the future alone will tell. There is a portion of our people that we cannot control. They persist in doing as they "damn please." But we believe if we can unite one-half of the agricultural class, and make the grange a permanent thing, that great good will grow out of the organization. We have been and are being benefited, financially, socially and mentally, and all good live Patrons should be prompt in attending their grange meetings. If the drones do not want to come, let them stay at home. We believe that 50 per cent., (perhaps more), of the Patrons will stand loyal to the order—let the other 50 per cent. go; they are of no benefit to us. Our order is stronger without them if they do not want to be educated and be somebody, or want to be ignoramus all their lives, let them go. We want to educate those who are willing to go with us, to work with us, buy with us, sell with us, &c., &c.

As to the prosperity of Emporia grange, we cannot speak so favorable of the attendance of late. The spring work is upon us and the consequence is rather a small attendance. But we have some live working members, and Emporia grange will flourish like the rose. We expect to get some new members soon by dint of a neighboring grange. Small grain and crops of all kinds never looked better at this time of year. More anon. W. B. R.

EMPORIA, April 30, 1876.

Franklin County.

ED. SPIRIT:—This county has two grange stores, one being recently started at Williamsburg. Our experience is that it takes capital to do business, and no little one-horse store can ever succeed as a grange store. Or in other words do not start your store until you get a paid up capital of from \$500 to \$1,000 and a subscribed capital which will constantly add to the original. Patrons of Husbandry are men—they are not all born again—and a few will fall to live up to their whole duty as Patrons. Some will subscribe to the store and never trade a dollar with it. Occasionally one will turn himself into a Judas Iscariot, but unfortunately for the order he won't go and hang himself, while there will be others so selfishly inclined that if the business prospers they want all the honors and as much of the profits as it is possible for them to obtain. The history of every co-operative effort will show rebellious members where they were least expected, and amazing ignorance of the common business transactions of life. Some members seem to forget that no local store can sell goods as cheaply as Montgomery & Ward can in Chicago. Others forget the cost of freight, cartage, storage, store rent, clerk hire and necessary expenses must be added, and like the Patron who expected to get two iron beamed plows for \$25, go home disappointed. Others think the grange store ought to sell cheaper than surrounding stores, when some of them are selling at, or below cost on a few articles, on purpose to undermine the grange store, and we short-sighted Patrons will run right off and trade there, and perhaps slyly remark that "he didn't see that the grange store amounted to much."

Every county that expects to start a store must expect to meet with all this kind of opposition, and be prepared to meet it. Others will get jealous, suspicious, make all sorts of excuses, and are the poorest people to co-operate in the world. Yet they claim to be Patrons. This is the dark side of the picture.

The bright side is, there are a few determined, active, intelligent men in a majority of the granges, who mean business, invest their money quietly, concentrate their trade, support their own system by all means in their power, and make it a success. They cannot be drawn aside, as they do not listen for advice to men whose interests are opposed to that of the grange. The last class of men are making the Ottawa store a success. We have quite a variety of goods now. We turn our money over every month, and have sold several hundred dollars worth of cheap farm machinery, and without any doubt have saved the farmers over \$1,000 by the mere fact of the store's influence over surrounding stores, causing them to sell cheap goods. Iron beam plows were all sold out at \$16.50 each; as soon as gone they immediately arose to the old price, \$20, the next day. We don't sell watered sugar, second hand auction goods, or "try to bait the grangers," and yet we are having good success. X.

OTTAWA, May 5, 1876.

Greenwood County.

ED. SPIRIT:—By request I write to inform you that at last this county has a business organization—a District Grange, No. 34, fully organized, with a membership of eighty on the rolls. The following officers were elected and installed: Master, F. G. Allis of Virgil Grange No. 1044, P. O. Virgil; Lecturer, J. M. Hawthorn of Pleasanton Grange, No. 1224, P. O. Climax; Secretary, A. V. Chapman of Haymaker Grange, No. 1256, P. O. Eureka. Executive committee—F. J. Cochran chairman, P. O. Eureka; C. C. Miller of Climax Grange, No. 688, P. O. Climax; W. W. Goodwell of Shell Rock Grange, No. 1157, P. O. Shell Rock. A. V. CHAPMAN, Sec.

EUREKA, April 22, 1876.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Eagle Creek Grange, at Hartford, Lyon county, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to remove from our midst by the hand of death, our beloved sister, Emeline E. McKee, a member of our grange, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of sister McKee, this grange has lost a true and faithful member, the order a worthy Patron, the community a kind and respected neighbor.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to her orphan children, and relatives in this sad hour of affliction and sorrow, and may they be comforted in the thought that she has passed to a higher sphere of joy and happiness than surrounds us in this world.

Then why should we mourn her departure, Well knowing our loss is her gain? We shall soon cross that beautiful river, And to our arms fold her again.

Resolved, That these resolutions be a part of the minutes of this grange and that the Secretary forward a copy to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Emporia Ledger, and News, for publication.

HATTIE HARDEN,

VERILTO WILLIAMS, Com.

D. GRIFFIN, Sec.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and All-wise Ruler of the universe to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, L. F. Taylor, a member of Concord Grange, No. 912, P. O. H., therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Taylor the grange has lost a useful member, and we will ever cherish his memory; that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That our grange room be draped in mourning and the members of the grange wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Council Grove Democrat, and Republican for publication.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the grange.

MRS. JANE MCCOY, Sec.

Progress.

The worthy Lecturer of the National Grange states: "Six years ago no manufacturers dealt with us directly, no elevators or warehouses were owned by us, and no banks or insurance companies were controlled by us. Now, in one State alone there are thirty-eight fire companies, and more than half the warehouses and elevators in Iowa and Wisconsin are under our control. Furthermore, we have agents in every section of the country, to whom we ship our produce, and from them receive forty to fifty per cent. more than we used to receive from local buyers. In consequence of these agents, we are bound by the ties of brotherhood and many heavy bonds. The Patrons of Husbandry saved in 1873, \$5,000,000; in 1874, \$12,000,000, and according to present indications will save at least \$20,000,000 in 1875. Six years ago there were ten granges, next year there were thirty-eight, the next thirty-nine, the next ten thousand, the next twenty thousand. Now there are fifteen granges joining our ranks daily, and we number over one million five hundred thousand. Our experience is pointed proof that women are worthy members of every union. We have four hundred thousand of them among us, and we ought to be qualified to give an opinion of this kind."

Plain Talk.

Alpheus Tyner, State agent at Indianapolis, in a recent letter to the Indiana Farmer, says: "A few write us that they can buy goods and implements as cheap outside of the agencies as they can through them. It requires but a moment's consideration to determine why, and the object of this having goods offered as cheap. I feel confident that I need only ask your careful attention to a comparison of prices now given you by these manufacturers and dealers, and those you were compelled to pay them previously to the formation of the order. Let me urge you, whenever you have an agency, to sustain it, and let agents sustain those manufacturers who early admitted the justice of our claims and who opened wide their doors, depending on us alone for support."

Florida State Grange invites immigration to her luxuriant orange groves and healthy climate, and points with pride to the best variety of insidious fruits in the United States, with sugar lands rivaling those of Cuba.

Alabama Patrons.

The Lone Star Grange has adopted a resolution requiring each male member to select one acre of ground which he will cultivate in some crop, and make a report of expense of culture, manner of culture, and amount of production. Also, a resolution offering a premium to the member who raises the best acre of corn and cotton in 1876, and a premium to the sister who shall put up the best five pounds of butter in May, to be tested in September.

Col. Chambers, the State master, is visiting the Patrons in his State.

Mr. Calloway, of Snowdown Grange, is reported to have demonstrated that an acre of Alabama prairie in Burmuda grass will support seven cattle and ten sheep for nine months in the year. Good, if true.

California.

The Grangers' Bank does not rest for its support upon the shoulders of a few large capitalists, who in such cases almost always run a bank for speculative purposes, and generally for their own individual gain; but it has been founded upon the widely divided capital of the "bone and sinew" of the State, some 1,600 of whom have come up and pledged their names and money in aid of a financial institution which shall be as broad as the State, and which shall be so conducted as to grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength, until it shall equal any other banking institution on the Pacific coast. The future of the Grangers' Bank is now as well assured as anything in the future, subject to human control, can well become.—Pacific Rural Press.

Grange Notes.

The sales of the Peoria county, Illinois grange store during the year 1875 amounted to \$75,609.98. The capital stock is now over \$7,000.

A branch agency (Ohio State Grange) has been established at Cleveland. Bro. M. J. Lawrence is in charge. There are several other such branches at the principal cities in Ohio, all working in conjunction with the State agency.

Bro. L. G. Messenger writes us from Gravel Hill Grange, Franklin county, as follows:

We are having a soaking rain. People are wide awake; for instance: Gravel Hill Grange has added sixteen new members this spring and will soon have more, notwithstanding the hard times and opposition of the anti-grangers. We will make Patrons of seven next Saturday night.

White Haven Grange, 924, of Hancock county, Illinois, passed some strong resolutions demanding that there shall be greater economy and care in the expenditure of the public funds of the county, that their taxes in that county in 1874 were \$104,302, and that the county is still in debt; that notwithstanding hard times and general depression, the tax levied is \$120,548.00.

What the objects of the order are is a topic of interest to be discussed in every grange and to be meditated on by every Patron. Perhaps they may be summed up in this. To combine the farmers together for mutual enlightenment and mutual protection. Other classes of men have had their organizations for many years; but this is the first time the farmers have attempted anything of the kind.

A grange co-operative store in Howard county, Indiana, started with a capital of \$1,000, paid up, each grange in the county voting directly out of its treasury \$50. The whole business was under the direction of a board, which selected an agent. In a little less than one year they report a business of over \$30,000 and a saving of at least 30 per cent., while the whole expense has been less than 10 per cent.

The Maryland State Grange has established an agency for the handling and sale of products and the purchase of supplies for Patrons. They employ an agent at a stipulated salary. Individual Patrons have assumed the pecuniary responsibility—the treasury not being adequate to meet the necessary expenses. The agency will be conducted on strict business principles, a small commission being charged on business done, to cover expenses.

A meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry was held at Cheapside, Canada, on Monday, April 3d, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a division grange in the county of Haldimand. There was a fair attendance of delegates and members of subordinate granges present. A friendly and animated discussion was had relative to the rapid progress and cheering prospects of the order in the county, as also the necessity of a local center of operations. Another meeting was called for May 15th.

The Parliament of the Dominion (Canada) has acknowledged that the Patrons of Husbandry are a power in the country, by a select committee of the House submitting for their consideration eighteen questions bearing on the subject of free trade and protection now before the country. Never were farmers before treated with such consideration, now that they have organized and intend to have their opinions respected. No doubt such consideration would have been given before, but there were no means of reaching them as a body; there was no head. The grange has supplied this want by having a systematic order of farmers.

Nothing should be neglected that would tend to keep up the interest in the subordinate grange. It is the foundation of the whole structure, and if it is neglected or suffered to go into decay the efforts of the higher departments must fail. All subscriptions of stock to co-operative stores or other grange enterprises should be made in the name of the grange, and the account of such stock, calls, interest or dividends be kept by its secretary. This will at once bind every member to his grange, and so far as his grange business is concerned, go away with his individuality. Let the subordinate granges be kept up as the gathering places from which are reached the State or national enterprises.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 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, Osage, Alabama.
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
 Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
 Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

ASSISTANT STEWARDS; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.

Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.

Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.

Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
 Chaplain; J. E. Nason, Washington, Washington County.

Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.

Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.

Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District: W. P. Popence, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.

2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jackson, Neosho 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, Kansas.

J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas County.

W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall County.

F. J. Cochran, Eureka, Greenwood County.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell County.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage County.

E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.

G. W. Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips County.

F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey County.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.

A. Hamilton, Neosho, Neosho County.

C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

A. J. Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell County.

W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee County.

J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice County.

C. Drum, Empire, McPherson County.

P. F. Mahan, Elmwood, Barton County.

E. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion County.

H. M. Cate, Gardner, Johnson County.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan County.

J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson County.

T. C. Denel, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford County.

R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn County.

W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith County.

H. C. Babcock, Cayce, Mitchell County.

B. L. Beebe, London, Sumner County.

J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic County.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon County.

J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson County.

A. N. Case, Honeck, Saline County.

C. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami County.

A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno County.

J. Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Allen County.

H. C. Clark, Hyden, Labette County.

W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha County.

W. H. Linton, Benton, Butler County.

S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.

E. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque County.

G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson County.

J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk County.

George F. Jackson, Ponca, Neosho County.

W. F. Cone, Dover, Shawnee County.

POMONA GRANGES.

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 Junction City, Mo.

5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.

6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.

7 Morris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson.

9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.

10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon City.

11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowls, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.

12 Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.

13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.

14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, Kingman.

16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.

17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodge, Secretary, Marion Center.

18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.

19 Waukegan County, W. W. Cone, Masters; Dover.

20 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.

21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie, Clay County, H. A. Vawter, Master; Wakefield, Mitchell County, Silas W. Fisher master, B. F. McMillan secretary, Belvoir.

22 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.

23 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.

24 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

25 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.

26 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

Jefferson county, J. F. Willis master; J. N. Insley secretary, Dr. B. German agent.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co., E. A. Hodge, Sec. Marion City.

Sedgewick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency, J. G. Sampson, Agt. Wichita.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency, Wm. H. Barnes, Agt. Independence.

Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency, James Austin, Agt., Cottonwood Falls.

Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, capital \$25,000, J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.

Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Alonzo Beers, Agt., Belville.

Linn County—Linn County Agency, H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company, W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.

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

Butler County—Butler County Agency, J. W. Smith, Agt., Emporia.

Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association, T. A. Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.

Ellisworth County—Ellisworth County Agency, J. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.

Jefferson county—Jefferson County Agency, C. A. Buck, Agt., Oskaloosa.

Clay County Patron's Commercial Agency, W. H. Fletcher, Agt., Clay Center.

Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency, D. D. Hoag, Agt., Minneapolis.

Franklin County—Franklin County Agency, Jasper Robinson, Agt., Ottawa.

Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory, James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.

Wabaupee county commercial agency, G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

AN ESSAY.

Read Before Douglas Grange, No. 223, by Bro. John F. Chevalier.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—Please accept my respects and allow me to say that I, who have lived in Kansas twenty-one years, and eleven years of that time on my present homestead, have never loved the place and the people as much as I do to-day. Since you have conferred upon me the honor of membership in this noble order, my greatest enjoyment has been to be present among you in the grange. Here I feel as in the bosom of my family, and it is a pleasure to me to be devoted to you all as a brother and friend.

About eighteen months ago my family was sorely tried by sickness, which took from me a beloved son who was also a staunch member and friend of our order. My family was then in the profoundest desolation. Brethren and sisters, you have greatly lightened our trouble by your kind visits and assistance; night and day you were with us helping and comforting; your devotion was appreciated, and if myself or my family have not sooner expressed our gratitude it was not for want of it nor was it neglectfulness, but the inability to express our feelings and thanks in the English language. That same difficulty which makes it almost impossible for us to fulfill our whole duty to our order, those duties are well represented by the motto, "Unity, Equality and Fraternity." Our faith and attachment to those noble words should make our grange meetings in every respect brotherly, in full equality and without the least discord.

Discord and division are the hope of our enemies and will be fomented by the agents of capital and monopoly, who will, through falsehood and hypocrisy, be admitted among us to bring about the ruin of our order. Let us remain, one and all, firm in our trust and principles, and the efforts of the modern Judases will be in vain, and the self-styled "gentlemen," the aristocracy of the "dollar," will have labored in vain towards our overthrow.

We see a great many such gentlemen about us, so called because they possess large fortunes, which, if traced to their source, would prove stolen from the wages of the laborer—his sweat coined into a golden calf for the profit of the idle drones—gentlemen I should have said, to enable them to give vent to their passion, and, as their passions only grow by what they feed on, those men impose more and more upon us until they are not able to spend all the profits they have made by their extreme sharpness (?) (some call it knavery) they condescend to lend it to us at fabulous interest secured by iron-clad mortgage, to enable us for a time to pay our taxes of all descriptions. For a time—let it matter not how hard we work and scrape and manage well—our farms, our homes can not produce enough to repay principal and interest, and must, sooner or later, go into the money-lender's hands, and then—ah! then—we may be allowed to be their slaves, their tenants, to pay a still larger tribute to the gentlemen! The farm could not pay expenses when we owned it, but now a gentleman owns it, and it must pay a handsome per cent. of clear profit. Brethren and sisters, through our united strength we can put a stop to all that and force the thieves and speculators to deal justly towards the producers. How much longer will we, can we, stand this state of things? Let us put an end in some way to a system of corruption that is gradually but surely bringing us to pauperism.

We must, in order to accomplish some permanent results, change the laws of the land and also the officials who execute the laws. We can easily do these things if we are truly united. Let us take legislators from our own ranks; we are not wanting; surely there are able men in the grange. An honest man with common education can fill any office as acceptably and faithfully as a gentleman. To the union we have founded let us add stone upon stone with much cement until we shall have built a massive pier upon which the waves of corruption and the piratical crafts of monopoly will beat and break themselves into atoms.

The world's eyes are upon us and our efforts are closely watched by the honest, working class in this country and in Europe, who hope through us to be delivered from the tyranny of capital. There are, in Europe, among working men, great and good associations, and in the front rank stands the "International Association of Working Men." Its principles are so true and its declarations have so much of the ring of the true metal that the despotic governments of old Europe united in decreeing, arresting, executing or transporting its members until no one dared acknowledge his membership in that noble institution, and their hopes for delivery from the tyranny which oppresses them is largely founded upon the grangers of America. Let us show our brothers of all nationalities in the old world the road to freedom and justice. Corruption, capital and monopoly, those great tyrants of the whole world, are astonished at finding their plans of division in the grange fruitless. Their shrewdest leaders are advising them to retreat and to form better plans for breaking our ranks. Let us, then, be united, watchful, and keep our ranks closed up. Let us present an unbroken, courageous front, a solid phalanx of people who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them" in all circumstances.

We ought to encourage our fellow laborers, who are mechanics, to form co-operative associations in their respective trades, and give them exclusively our custom and support. We should give our enemies no occasion of rejoicing at the prospect of granges about to fall if we can in any way uphold them. I know some granges, who lately were flourishing with fifty or more members, and who now are reduced by the spring moving and changes to fifteen or sixteen members. In such cases our plain duty is to visit and assist them until their membership is sufficient to carry on the work, for

the remaining members are zealous, and earnest, and we should not grudge the time thus employed, for neither the time nor the means thus expended will be lost.

Our duty is to sustain the order, for the future good of our families; in it is our only human hope for obtaining the right and causing the fall of monopoly, which must be completely broken up and stamped out.

We appeal to Divine Justice and thank God for assisting us in our defense and inspiring this popular and almost universal movement of Labor against Capital; the working man against the idle corruptionist, the producer against the speculator.

We sincerely hope that this revolution may be accomplished without the shedding of one drop of blood, but accomplished it must be, one way or another.

Sensible Talk.

BRO. STEVENS:—Your paper comes to us weekly full of good reading matter, and our regret is that every Patron could not be induced to send for it and read it carefully. But people complain of hard times: they cannot afford to pay the small sum of \$1.50 for a good paper. But if a one-horse circus comes along they can rake up twice the amount the paper would cost, to go to the show. I have even heard of a family that sold their last feather bed to get money to go to the show. Well it takes all kinds of people to make up a world, and we think we have got them—especially here in Kansas. I have been considerably amused at the articles of "Banker" and "Voter" (Banker) while we do not agree with him in all he says, we must in part. It is our own fault if we are hewers of wood and drawers of water. If we will not learn to combine and throw our strength together, educate the head more and the heels less, work more to each other's advantage, we deserve to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and depend upon it always will be. We are heartily sick of hearing so much grumbling about hard times, when there is a remedy if we will but apply it.

But we have got so in the habit of following party leaders and doing their bidding, that we are divided. When we go to the polls to cast our vote we are as apt to vote contrary to our interest as any other way, simply because we allow the party lash to drive us into party measures for the purpose of directing some dishonest politicians and office seekers to fat positions. We, the people, are to blame for all this. Why grumble about it? We have undertaken to unite the agricultural classes for their own mutual benefit. How we will succeed the future alone will tell. There is a portion of our people that we cannot control. They persist in doing as they "darn please." But we believe if we can unite one-half of the agricultural class, and make the grange a permanent thing, that great good will grow out of the organization. We have been and are being benefitted, financially, socially and mentally, and all good live Patrons should be prompt in attending their grange meetings. If the drones do not want to come, let them stay at home. We believe that 50 per cent., (perhaps more), of the Patrons will stand loyal to the order—let the other 50 per cent. go; they are of no benefit to us. Our order is stronger without them if they do not want to be educated and be somebody, or want to be ignoramuses all their lives, let them go. We want to educate those who are willing to go with us, to work with us, buy with us, sell with us, &c., &c.

As to the prosperity of Emporia grange, we cannot speak so favorably of the attendance of late. The spring work is upon us and the consequence is rather a small attendance. But we have some live working members, and Emporia grange will flourish like the rose. We expect to get some new members soon by dint of a neighboring grange. Small grain and crops of all kinds never looked better at this time of year. More anon. W. B. R.

EMPORIA, April 30, 1876.

Franklin County.

ED. SPIRIT:—This county has two grange stores, one being recently started at Williamsburg. Our experience is that it takes capital to do business, and no little one-horse store can ever succeed as a grange store. Or in other words do not start your store until you get a paid up capital of from \$500 to \$1,000 and a subscribed capital which will constantly add to the original. Patrons of Husbandry are men—they are not all born again—and a few will fail to live up to their whole duty as Patrons. Some will subscribe to the store and never trade a dollar with it. Occasionally one will turn himself into a Judas Iscariot, but unfortunately for the order he won't go and hang himself, while there will be others so selfishly inclined that if the business prospers they want all the honors and as much of the profits as it is possible for them to obtain. The history of every co-operative effort will show rebellious members where they were least expected, and amazing ignorance of the common business transactions of life. Some members seem to forget that no local store can sell goods as cheaply as Montgomery & Ward can in Chicago. Others forget the cost of freight, cartage, storage, store rent, clerk hire and necessary expenses must be added, and like the Patron who expected to get two iron beamed plows for \$25, go home disappointed. Others think the grange store ought to sell cheaper than surrounding stores, when some of them are selling at, or below cost on a few articles, on purpose to undermine the grange store, and we short-sighted Patrons will run right off and trade there, and perhaps slyly remark that "he didn't see that the grange store amounted to much."

Every county that expects to start a store must expect to meet with all this kind of opposition, and be prepared to meet it. Others will get jealous, suspicious, make all sorts of excuses, and are the poorest people to co-operate in the world. Yet they claim to be Patrons. This is the dark side of the picture.

The bright side is, there are a few determined, active, intelligent men in a majority of the granges, who mean business, invest their money quietly, concentrate their trade, support their own system by all means in their power, and make it a success. They cannot be drawn aside, as they do not listen for advice to men whose interests are opposed to that of the grange. The last class of men are making the Ottawa store a success. We have quite a variety of goods now. We turn our money over every month, and have sold several hundred dollars worth of cheap farm machinery, and without any doubt have saved the farmers over \$1,000 by the mere fact of the store's influence over surrounding stores, causing them to sell cheap goods. Iron beam plows were all sold out at \$16.50 each; as soon as gone they immediately arose to the old price, \$20, the next day. We don't sell watered sugar, second hand auction goods, or "try to bait the grangers," and yet we are having good success. X.

OTTAWA, May 5, 1876.

Greenwood County.

ED. SPIRIT:—By request I write to inform you that at last this county has a business organization—a District Grange, No. 34, fully organized, with a membership of eighty on the rolls. The following officers were elected and installed: Master, F. G. Allis of Virgil Grange No. 1044, P. O. Virgil; Lecturer, J. M. Hawthorn of Pleasanton Grange, No. 1224, P. O. Climax; Secretary, A. V. Chapman of Haymaker Grange, No. 1256, P. O. Eureka. Executive committee—F. J. Cochran chairman, P. O. Eureka; C. C. Miller of Climax Grange, No. 685, P. O. Climax; W. W. Goodwell of Shell Rock Grange, No. 1157, P. O. Shell Rock. A. V. CHAPMAN, Sec.

EUREKA, April 22, 1876.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Eagle Creek Grange, at Hartford, Lyon county, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to remove from our midst by the hand of death, our beloved sister, Emeline E. McKee, a member of our grange, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of sister McKee, this grange has lost a true and faithful member, the order a worthy Patron, the community a kind and respected neighbor.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to her orphan children, and relatives in this sad hour of affliction and sorrow, and may they be comforted in the thought that she has passed to a higher sphere of joy and happiness than surrounds us in this world.

Then why should we mourn her departure,

Well knowing our loss is her gain?

We shall soon cross that beautiful river,

And to our arms fold her again.

Resolved, That these resolutions be a part of the minutes of this grange and that the Secretary forward a copy to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Emporia Ledger, and News, for publication.

HATTIE HADEN,
VERLIE WILLIAMS, } Com.
D. GRIFFIN.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and All-wise Ruler of the universe to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, L. F. Taylor, a member of Concord Grange, No. 912, P. O. of the order, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Taylor the grange has lost a useful member, and we will ever cherish his memory; that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the members of the grange wear the usual badge for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Council Grove Democrat, and Republican for publication.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the grange.

MRS. JANE MCCOY, Sec.

Progress.

The worthy Lecturer of the National Grange states: "Six years ago no manufacturers dealt with us directly, no elevators or warehouses were owned by us, and no banks or insurance companies were controlled by us. Now, in one State alone there are thirty-eight fire companies, and more than half the warehouses and elevators in Iowa and Wisconsin are under our control. Furthermore, we have agents in every section of the country, to whom we ship our produce, and from them receive forty to fifty per cent. more than we used to receive from local buyers. In consequence of these agents, we are bound by the ties of brotherhood and many heavy bonds. The Patrons of Husbandry saved in 1873, \$5,000,000; in 1874, \$12,000,000, and according to present indications will save at least \$20,000,000 in 1875. Six years ago there were, ten granges, next year there were thirty-eight, the next thirty-nine, the next ten thousand, the next twenty thousand. Now there are fifteen granges joining our ranks daily, and we number over one million five hundred thousand. Our experience is pointed proof that women are worthy members of every union. We have four hundred thousand of them among us, and we ought to be qualified to give an opinion of this kind."

Plain Talk.

Alpheus Tyner, State agent at Indianapolis, in a recent letter to the Indiana Farmer, says: "A few write us that they can buy goods and implements as cheap outside of the agencies as they can through them. It requires but a moment's consideration to determine why, and the object of thus having goods offered as cheap. I feel confident that I need only ask your careful attention to a comparison of prices now given you by these manufacturers and dealers, and those you were compelled to pay them previous to the formation of the order. Let me urge you, whenever you have an agency, to sustain it, and let agents sustain those manufacturers who early admitted the justice of our claims and who opened wide their doors, depending on us alone for support."

Florida State Grange invites immigration to her luxuriant orange groves and healthy climate, and points with pride to the best variety of delicious fruits in the United States, with sugar lands rivaling those of Cuba.

Alabama Patrons.

The Lone Star Grange has adopted a resolution requiring each male member to select one acre of ground which he will cultivate in some crop, and make a report of expense of culture, manner of culture, and amount of production. Also, a resolution offering a premium to the member who raises the best acre of corn and cotton in 1876, and a premium to the sister who shall put up the best five pounds of butter in May, to be tested in September.

Col. Chambers, the State master, is visiting the Patrons in his State.

Mr. Calloway, of Snowdown Grange, is reported to have demonstrated that an acre of Alabama prairie in Bermuda grass will support seven cattle and ten sheep for nine months in the year. Good, if true.

California.

The Grangers' Bank does not rest for its support upon the shoulders of a few large capitalists, who in such cases almost always run a bank for speculative purposes, and generally for their own individual gain; but it has been founded upon the widely divided capital of the "bone and sinew" of the State, some 1,600 of whom have come up and

Kansas State News.

The name of Peace, Rice county, has been changed to Sterling.

It is said that the herd law is bringing lots of settlers to Davis county.

The Solomon City salt works are to start up soon with a capacity of a car load of salt per day.

An organization of the Alumni of the Emporia Normal school is to be effected on June 15th.

DR. WATERS and wife, of Holton, lately celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of their marriage.

RUMOR says that upwards of fifty claims in Neosho county have been jumped since the recent land decision.

The Marysville treasury has a cash balance on hand of \$158. Three years ago the town was \$3,000 in debt.

TOM HODGSON has been found guilty of burglary in the Jackson district court and sent up for fifteen years.

COLUMBUS, in Cherokee county boasts of having witnessed twenty-seven prairie fires in one night last week.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in Kansas this year will be the largest produced in any of the western States.

JAS. M. GRAIN, a farmer residing near Peabody, was robbed one night lately of \$315 in money and two valuable horses.

ABOUT one thousand trees have been planted this season within the city limits of Humboldt by the people of that town.

A LITTLE daughter of A. L. Thomas, of Mitchell county was fatally burned on the 21st ult. Her clothes caught from a burning stalk pile.

Two men, named Mitchell and Crow were capsized in a boat at La Cygne Saturday night and drowned. Crow leaves a wife and seven children.

FRIDAY a week ago the residence of Mr. Prudden, in Jauessville, Greenwood county, was destroyed by fire, together with all the furniture.

A PAOLA paper knows Judge Stevens is a "driving" man because he won't let even an editor whisper in the court room without driving him out.

A MAN named Dancy was drowned in the Neosho recently a few miles below Chetopa. Mr. Dancy was setting a fish line, took sick and fell out of his boat.

OLD settlers of Anderson county are called upon to meet at Garnett next Saturday for the purpose of talking up the history of the county for centennial purposes.

MONDAY a week ago the Emporia foundry was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was only \$2,000 insurance.

The proprietors of Adams' addition to Larned have had a strip plowed around each block and are now getting on the ground 50,000 forest trees to set out on the borders of blocks thus plowed.

MISS ELLA MURDOCK, of Emporia, has been selected to deliver the valedictory of the graduating class at the close of the Normal in June. She has been a student of the institution for several years.

THE Alma News gives the following losses by the great storm of Saturday: Moritz Krantz lost ten head of cattle; Frank Meyer four; John Hess one, and George Ensign eight head of cattle and horses.

HENRY HUNTER, who recently died at Carbondale, belonged to a squad of sharpshooters in the battle of New Orleans in 1815; and it has always been thought that it was the bullet shot by Hunter that killed the British general, Packenham.

AN old man named Staley, an inmate of the Allen county poor house, was found dead in the cow lot of that institution on Wednesday the 3d. He was quite old and feeble, and it is supposed he died while walking out for exercise.

JAMES WOOD, oldest son of Dr. J. N. O. P. Wood, of Perry, was killed at Austin, Texas, on the 24th of April, by being caught between cars and crushed. The body arrived at Perry Sunday the 30th and the funeral took place the same day.

ARCHISON furnishes the mystery of all mysteries. About ten days ago the office of the city clerk was burglariously entered and the journal and ledger stolen. Who did it and why it was done is a mystery. The mayor offers a reward of \$250 for the thief.

THE town of Severance, in Doniphan county, was damaged by the hail storm of Saturday and Sunday a week ago. The mill was flooded, destroying a large amount of feed and grain, and dwellings were inundated, compelling the occupants to flee for safety on horseback.

PROF. KREZIE, of the Agricultural College, who is already at work upon an analysis with reference to a supposed case of poisoning from Neosho county, was on Tuesday visited by sheriff House, of Osborne county, with reference to securing an analysis upon another case from Osborne City.

MR. JOHN GRAYTON, formerly of Lawrence but now of Howard county, was recently very sick with pneumonia, and sent for Dr. Searcy, of Longton. Just as the doctor arrived, the sick man straightened out, drew a long breath, after which he was pronounced to be dead and was consequently laid out. Something like half an hour passed when the supposed corpse gave a slight cough and spit up a mouthful of bloody matter. Medical aid was extended, and at last accounts the patient was improving and likely to get well.

On the night of the 24th ult., the safes of C. C. Clonich and James Campbell, of Severance, were broken open and their contents taken, amounting to three hundred and fifty dollars. Two horses are also missing.

ABOUT one year a negro was arrested at Junction City for murdering his wife in Missouri. He was taken back, tried and found guilty, but got a new trial. He then plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, at which he remarked to the Judge that he would call around and see him when his time was out.

SEVERAL families of Mormons left Guilford township, Wilson county, for a home in a remote part of the Arkansas valley, which they have dubbed "New Zion." The site of their new abode has been selected for a year or more and several adherents of the faith from the county have preceded those going last week. Among this last emigration were several persons from near Parsons.

THE most terrific and destructive storm of the season swept over Kansas last Friday night. At Leavenworth it was particularly severe. Odd Fellows' hall was unroofed and the furniture, carpets and library ruined. The carpet factory, that cost \$50,000, was entirely demolished. The Union depot was partly unroofed, and about one hundred other buildings more or less damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$150,000.

LAST week J. L. Ward and A. J. Freizner, two farmers residing on Long Creek, about four miles from Le Roy, got into a difficulty which resulted in the serious wounding of Freizner. The men met in the road and attacked each other with knives. After Freizner had been stabbed he got into his wagon, drove to the house of a Mr. Walden and called for assistance. Two physicians were summoned who say his wound is fatal, the man being partially disemboweled. Ward is under arrest.

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McCurdy Bros. 128 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. F. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will 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 execute all orders left with them. Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it a temptation to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order at the highest price article of the best manufacture, at a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited.

CONOVER BROS.

559 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Decker Bros." and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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

BEES! BEES! BEES!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey.

THIS SEASON.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-11 Lawrence, Kansas.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOMMODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-11 GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER, - EMPORIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 187

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

TONSorial ARTIST,

Opposite Ludington House,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED

FARMS, on 5 years

time, or less, at a

lower rate of interest

than ever before charged in this State.

Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D.

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRANK'S HALL.

Office hours from 9:30 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

Business hours up to 10:00 P. M.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The Independent Greenback convention met at Topeka, Thursday, in the State House. There were about seventy-five delegates, representing eighteen or twenty counties present, and ready for work. A temporary organization was effected by choosing Hon. Jas. A. Beal, of Pottawatomie county, chairman, and Jasper A. Moss, Secretary. The usual committees for a permanent organization were appointed. The work was accomplished without loss of time, by continuing the same persons as permanent officers who were chosen temporarily. The work of organization completed by choosing the following State executive committee:

First district—Hon. James A. Beal, Louisville, Pottawatomie county; W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

Second district—U. F. Sargent, chairman, Fort Scott; J. T. Stevens, treasurer, Lawrence.

Third district—Jasper A. Moss, secretary, Topeka; John W. Adams, Larned, Pawnee county.

State at large—John Davis, of Junction City; A. G. Wilcott, Wyandotte; P. B. Maxson, Emporia.

The following were chosen delegates to the Independent National Convention at Indianapolis, which meets May 17th:

First district—G. H. Everett, W. D. Rippey.

Second district—M. A. Wood, D. B. Hadley.

Third district—Wm. Allison, John Ritchie.

State at large—Governor Charles Robinson, J. H. Moss, U. F. Sargent, and J. T. Stevens.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of the Independent movement, to take immediate, prompt and efficient measures for the organization of the Independent party in their several counties and townships by forming greenback clubs and by the circulation of documents, and that the truth once fairly presented to the minds of the people will be invincible.

A motion declaring the principles of the National Independent party, the platform of the convention was adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The following is the declaration of principles of the National Independent party:

Our government is founded solely upon the consent of the people, and its powers are subject to their control. The evils we now suffer have resulted from the acts of unfaithful representatives who have set the interest of the party above that of the people. These evils are chiefly displayed in our monetary system and the monopolies which it has engendered. This system being monarchical in its principles and subversive of republican government, and as experience demonstrates that we can have no hope of reform from existing political parties, it becomes our imperative duty to organize a new party to the end that we may resist the encroachments of the money power upon the rights of the people, stay the tide of corruption and extravagance which overflows the land, and place the control of the resources and finances of the country in the hands of the people. We, therefore, establish the Independent party, and declare its principles to be as follows:

1. It is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end the circulating notes of all National and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation and a paper money issued by the government directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included. This money to be interchangeable, at the option of the holders, with registered government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

2. This system of finance will by stimulating our industries and commerce, soon make the United States the depository of the precious metals of the world.

3. The adoption of this system, by furnishing sufficient money at low interest, will solve the question of cheap transportation, because it will enable the railroads and carrying trades to relieve themselves of their loads of debt, lowering their rates, and enable the people to construct additional lines whenever internal commerce may require.

4. It is the duty of the government, in all its legislation, to keep in view the full development of agricultural and mineral resources of our country and its manufacturing interests.

5. That the great interests of productive industry, claim their just recognition at the hands of the government of the people and that through the monetary system here proposed all these interests can be fully secured.

6. That as the public domain is the rightful heritage of the public, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers.

7. That it is the duty of the government to equalize the bounties of soldiers and to bring to a speedy settlement all other just claims arising out of the late war.

8. All the rights, privileges and immunities recognized by the government should be based upon the fact of citizenship, equal rights before the law being secured by the constitution.

9. That we demand and insist upon severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of public affairs.

10. The rivers and harbors being under the jurisdiction of the government, should be by it improved when necessary to the commerce of the people.

11. Through the monetary system herein proposed, there will be established between the citizens of this country, east, west, north and south, a firm and lasting bond of union by giving a common interest in a common government, bringing peace and prosperity to all of its inhabitants.

12. As all special privileges, immunities, and powers conferred on corporation of any kind or nature, and granted at the expense of the people, these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people and subject to the supervision and control of the power creating them.

REACHING A GOLD BASIS.

A speaker at an eastern greenback meeting, said that three years ago he purchased a piece of property, eligibly located, and at what was then considered a low price; that there was a mortgage on it of something less than half of the purchase money, and that any one could have it now by paying the taxes of the present year.

The venerable Peter Cooper relates an incident which shows up the evil effects of the ruinous financial policy of contraction and gold resumption. A gentleman in New York owned some property valued at twenty thousand dollars. He had a mortgage upon it of five thousand dollars. The hard times depreciated the value of the property, and the owner of the mortgage demanded his pay. The money was not forthcoming, and a sheriff's sale followed. The capitalist owning the mortgage bid in the property for five hundred dollars, and now holds a claim against the former owner for four thousand five hundred dollars. The original owner has lost his property and is in debt to the above amount.

These are the facts in many other similar cases. Resumption—gold payments—means no more nor less than the sweeping away of the poor man's small property, if he owes anything upon it, to still further add to the gains of the Shylocks who are standing ready to gobble the homes of the people whenever they fall to stand ready to redeem in gold an obligation contracted to be paid in greenbacks.

GREENBACK CLUBS.

The Reform Central Committee last week adopted a resolution recommending that greenback clubs be formed in every school district in the State, and a fund be raised to prosecute a vigorous campaign. The editor of this paper is treasurer of the committee.

The work of organization should be commenced at once. With political parties, as with armies, nothing can be accomplished without organization, thorough and complete. The enemy is active, vigilant, organized. The money power has the capital; the people have the votes, but even the few, well organized, can defeat the many, without organization. An unorganized body of a thousand men can be defeated by one hundred well drilled, well disciplined regulars. The only hope of success lies in unity of action through a general organization throughout the State of all opposed to the suicidal policy of forced resumption.

THE CENTENNIAL OPENING.

Yesterday the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, was formally opened. It rained hard early in the day but finally cleared off, and at the designated hour fully 50,000 people were on the grounds and the rush continued. At 11 o'clock President Grant was escorted to the grounds by Gov. Hartranft with a division of military, and the President read a response to the presentation address of Gen. Hawley. The city presented a lively scene, and thousands of flags floated from business houses and private residences.

Chicago is now luxuriating in the possession of two mayors. Colvin claims to hold over, and Hoyne received almost the unanimous vote of the people for that position at the late election. Colvin continues to preside over the council, although that body is almost unanimous for Hoyne. Tuesday the council had a session with Colvin in the chair, and Hoyne qualified and had his bend approved. A resolution was offered instructing the heads of departments to recognize only Hoyne as mayor, and declaring him elected mayor. Colvin refused to entertain the resolution, whereupon a member put the motion and the resolution was adopted. Colvin, in a proclamation, orders the heads of departments not to recognize Hoyne, and in another he declares the city council proceedings illegal, revolutionary and void, and calls upon the citizens to protect him in his rights, and thus matters stand.

The testimony of Miss Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, before one of the investigating committees at Washington, shows that in securing her office she fell among thieves. Had Baker and Campbell and the rest of the crew who robbed her been highwaymen they could not have been more relentless in their demands for money. Both these worthies are at present government officers, but a suit of "penitentiary plaids" would be more in harmony with their actions than a government commission. Besides, they should be compelled to pay back to this woman the money of which they have robbed her.

Late reports from Mexico are that Diaz, with his artillery and infantry, is retreating to Matamoros, finding it impracticable to advance his artillery owing to the scarcity of water. His command has suffered terribly from fatigue and thirst, many of his men perishing by the roadside. The government forces have gathered all the forage, and unless Diaz carries forage with him his animals will starve. However, he is still sanguine of success.

The "Patron's Pocket Companion," referred to in our supplement, is not a ten cent tract, but is a nicely gotten up book of 270 pages, containing all the recent decisions and amendments, and is adopted as the legal authority in Kansas. Send 60 cents for a cloth bound copy, or, still better, one dollar for the leather bound, gilt edged copy, and your order will be promptly filled from the SPIRIT office.

A dispatch to one of the New York papers from Washington announced the postponement of the Independent convention at Indianapolis to July 4th. J. B. Buchanan, secretary of the National Committee, has issued a circular pronouncing the statement false in every particular, and that the convention will be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday, May 17th.

A postal card from Discord, Brown county, informs us that the farmers of that locality are busy with their spring work. Most of them have finished sowing their small grain, and are now planting corn. Our correspondent also says that the storm of Saturday, April 29th, was unusually severe and did much damage—estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the *Courier-Journal* to attend the unveiling of the marble statue of George D. Prentice, and the formal opening of the new *Courier-Journal* building, at Louisville, Ky., on the 16th.

Rubenstein, who was in the Brooklyn, N. Y., jail, under sentence of death for the murder of Sarah Alexander, last fall, died in prison Tuesday morning.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia on Tuesday returned a true bill of indictment against ex-Secretary of War Belknap for receiving bribes.

Wednesday night Dr. Wm. W. Hall, editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, fell on the streets of New York, in a fit, and died in a few minutes.

Rather a generous display of banners and bunting, in New York, signaled the opening of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia.

Washington was deserted Tuesday. Members of Congress and every one else, who could go, left for the Centennial opening.

Decoration Day approaches, but we hear of but few notes of preparation. It is time to be up and doing.

MOODY AND SANKY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Messrs. Moody, Sanky and Whittle have telegraphed that they will be present at the Missouri Sunday School Convention at Kansas City, to be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May. All the railroads in Missouri and Kansas will return attendants at one-fifth fare. Please give notice through the columns of your paper.

W. H. REED, Pres.

KANSAS CITY, May 8th, 1876.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Liberal National Republican Committee has called the National Convention for Philadelphia July 26th.

The President has nominated Seth W. Clark of New York, to be register of the General Land Office, and Wm. L. Jackson, Pension Agent at St. Joe.

A letter from Port au Prince says that Ex-President Dominique, of Hayti, who was taken on board of the French man of war, died from his wounds on board that schooner.

The President has pardoned Col. Marsh, of Kansas City, convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds, as gauger. His sentence was six months imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

Capt. Egan, with Company K, 2d Cavalry, and Company F, 9th Infantry, Lieut. Rogers, one hundred good fighting men in all, left Laramie Saturday morning for the scene of the late Indian troubles on Cheyenne river and in Red Canon.

Paris dispatches say that General Clue Berch writes to Gov. Lois, denying the statement which he regards as an insult, that he solicited pardon. He says he expected to be shot if captured and would have shot Ex-President Thiers or President McMahon if he had captured them.

The application for the pardon of Wm. McKee, presented to the President, was with other papers in the case presented to the Attorney General by McKee's counsel on Saturday. The Attorney General has received numerous letters from private individuals, asking for the pardon of McKee.

A dispatch from Yreka, Cal., says that Col. Winyard, United States paymaster, and his clerk, en route to St. Gaston to pay the troops, was attacked by two highwaymen and the clerk killed and sixteen hundred dollars taken from him. Winyard was wounded, but he escaped with the balance of the funds. One of the robbers has since been captured.

The tornado of Saturday gave Chicago a lively shaking up. A great many buildings were blown down and others more or less damaged. The Palmer House suffered to the extent of \$2,000. The Michigan Southern depot was badly wrecked and a number of men seriously injured. Churches were unroofed, and steeples hurled to the ground. The loss in Chicago will reach near a quarter of a million.

A misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the extradition treaty has brought about a correspondence between the United States and Great Britain which will likely result in the release of Winslow, the Boston forger, as well as two other criminals from this country, who have taken refuge in England. John Bull sticks on a small technical point as if he wished to try the nerve of Uncle Sam.

In the House of Representatives Saturday, Mr. Randall offered a bill providing for the coinage of twenty-five millions additional silver coin to that already authorized. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion with legal tenders, said silver shall be paid out in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury or in exchange for trade dollars at par. The bill further provides that the trade dollar shall not be a legal tender.

Alfred Ennis, of Topeka, the attorney for the bondholders, received a dispatch Saturday from Washington that the Supreme Court had decided that the bonds of municipalities in this State issued in excess of the amount provided by law were valid. Oswego township issued \$100,000 in bonds to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, while the assessment roll showed that it could legally issue but \$46,000. The decision is that all of the bonds are valid in the hands of third parties. This decision covers some other instances of the same kind in the State, but not in any great amount.

Piper, the Boston murder, has, it is reported, confessed to the murder of Mabel Young, and also the Landregan girl, of which he was suspected at the time, two years ago. Piper's confession has not yet been made public. His counsel in the Supreme Court said he would not press the motion for a new trial, in view of a conversation he had with Piper. Judges Colton and Lord thereupon overruled the motion. The announcement that Piper had confessed himself the murderer of the child and a young woman, caused great excitement. It is quite certain that Piper was the assailant of Mary Teynor, July 1st, 1874, and now an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He says the murder of Mabel Young and Bridget Landregan were prompted by stimulants, under the influence of which he had an insane desire to shed blood.

The freight agents of the leading western railroads were in council at St. Louis last week and fixed up these rates: From Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph: First class, 80 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 35 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special, 25 cents. Salt, cement and plaster, per barrel in car loads, \$65; class A, \$75; class B, \$60; class C, \$40; lumber, \$62.50. From St. Louis, to the same points; first class, 65 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 30 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; special 20 cents; salt, cement and plaster, per barrel in car loads, \$40; class A, \$50; class B, \$40; class C, \$30; lumber, \$32.50. Eastward bound freights to St. Louis, from these points, are made arbitrary.

Miss Ida C. Sweet, pension agent at Chicago, testified before the committee on Civil Service, in relation to the charge of paying money for her position as pension agent. She testified that she was an applicant for the position, and in consideration of receiving the appointment, agreed to pay David Blakely, pension agent, \$2,100, and was directed by him to pay the money over to B. H. Campbell, then, as now, United States Marshal for the northern district of Illinois. When she had paid the \$2,100 she notified Blakely and Campbell that she had performed her part of the contract, but Campbell told her that was not correct—that he had a note against Blakely for \$5,000 and she was to pay the whole of that note. Campbell is General Babcock's father-in-law. Blakely was also a defaulter as pension agent, in the sum of \$3,000. When he turned the office over to Miss Sweet, he turned over to her \$3,700, and induced her to give a receipt for forty thousand dollars to cover his deficiencies, and promised to attend to it in a few weeks. He did not do so. The day after the Minnesota election, Gen. B. H. Baker, Missouri Commissioner of Pensions, and Blakely, came into her office and demanded that the \$3,000 deficit be paid that day, and charged it upon her as her own deficit. She went to Campbell, and between them the amount was raised. Campbell gave her his note for about \$1,800, which she indorsed and got discounted, and he raised the balance on that occasion. Blakely and Commissioner Baker were great friends, and Baker knew of the arrangement she made with Blakely. She had paid out so much that so far she had received no benefit from her appointment as pension agent; that she had run into debt and was behind about \$2,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1876.

Flour—Fancy	6.75 @ 7.75
Family	5.75 @ 6.50
XXX	5.00 @ 5.75
Superfine	3.40 @ 3.75
Wheat—No. 2	1.40 @ 1.41
No. 3	1.28 @ 1.29
No. 4 red	.95 @ .96
Corn—No 2 mixed	.45 @ .46
Oats—No 2 mixed	.34 @ .35
Barley—No. 2	.53 @ .56
Rye—No 2	.58 @ .60
Pork	21.25 @ 21.50
Green Meats—Shoulders	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Ribs and Sides	10 @ 11
Hams	12 @ 12 1/2
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 9
Ribs	11 1/2 @ 12
Bacon	8 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sugar-cured and canvassed hams	13 @ 15
Lard	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Butter—Creamery	20 @ 36
Dairy, packed	24 @ 25
Country	12 @ 20
Eggs	10 1/2 @ 11
Hay—Prairie	9.00 @ 10.00
Hemp—Undressed	\$130.00 @ \$150.00
Dressed	225.00 @ 250.00

CHICAGO, May 10, 1876.

Flour	3.00 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 1, spring	1.12 @ 1.15
No. 2	.99 @ 1.00
No. 3	.90 @ .92
Corn	.45 @ .46
Oats	.30 @ .30 1/2
Barley	.60 @ .62
Rye	.60 @ .62
Pork	20.30 @ 20.35
Bulk Meats	7 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard	12.00 @ 12.20

KANSAS CITY, May 10, 1876.

Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	1.25 @ 1.30
No. 4	1.05 @ 1.10
Corn	.87 @ .88 1/2
Oats	.28 @ .30
Hay	6.50 @ 7.00

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1876.

Cattle—Native Shippers	\$4.75 @ 5.37
Cows	3.75 @ 4.25
Pony Steers	4.00 @ 4.50
Hogs—Shipping	6.00 @ 6.25
Packing	6.75 @ 7.00
Extra	7.50 @ 7.75

CHICAGO, May 10, 1876.

Cattle—Good Steers	4.00 @ 4.10
Stockers	3.75 @ 4.00
Shippers	4.25 @ 5.25
Hogs—Packers	7.00 @ 7.15
Bacon	7.50 @ 7.60
Philadelphians	7.50 @ 7.60

[Corrected every day for the SPIRIT OF KANSAS by Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, commission merchants, Kansas City.]

KANSAS CITY, May 11, 1876.

Cattle—Prime to extra steers, 1,200 \$4.00 to 4.65	
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,200	3.75 @ 4.00
Native stockers, 1,000 to 1,200	3.50 @ 3.75
Medium stockers, 850 to 950	3.25 @ 3.50
Light natives and Texas	2.50 @ 3.00
Native cows, good	2.50 @ 3.25
do do poor	2.00 @ 2.50
Hogs—Packers, av. 250 and upwards	6.35 @ 6.60
Light packers	6.35 @ 6.60
Stockers	5.50 @ 6.00

In St. Louis wheat is higher than last quotation, and corn about one cent higher. The Chicago market shows activity in wheat, with better prices and tendency to a further advance. Corn is also higher. Hogs 10 to 15 cents lower with probabilities of a further decline. The general markets remain firm with few changes.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, one inch .50.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

City and Vicinity.

WE are requested to state that mails going west on the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe and also on the Galveston roads, close at 11.15 a. m.

WM. REEDER, of Prairie City, committed suicide by hanging on Saturday morning last. He had been considered partially deranged for several days. He left home to take a horse down to an old house on the farm, used sometimes for a stable. A young man working on the place went to look for him, and found him hanging from the gable outside the house. His family consists of a wife and child.

At a parish meeting Monday evening the following gentlemen were elected vestry men of Trinity church for the ensuing year: G. W. Smith, C. W. Babcock, J. W. McMillan, O. H. Dorrance, Fred E. Simpson, W. A. Harris, J. G. Horton, F. E. Watson, S. B. Wheeler. Messrs. Babcock, Harris and Simpson were chosen lay delegates to the diocesan convention at Topeka, and Messrs. Kimball, Ransom and Burns, alternates.

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 Hamerslough, the enterprising clothing merchant of Kansas City. His stock embraces everything a man may need for himself or boys. Remember then to call on Hamerslough or send him your orders. He'll attend to you.

THIS city and vicinity was visited by another severe storm Friday night last. For over three hours the heavens were one continued blaze of lightning, the thunders roared and the rain poured down in torrents. North of town there was also a wind storm and several houses were blown down. Mr. B. F. Akers had two valuable brood mares killed by lightning. The usually harmless Wakarusa became a surging, boiling, angry stream, and the Kansas river got up to its highest pitch. We hear of no loss of life although there were several narrow escapes.

BRO. M. N. EVERETT, Treasurer of the Colorado State Grange, has been in the city the present week. He visits Kansas in behalf of the people of Colorado who for the past two years have suffered from the ravages of the grasshoppers. He comes to the Patrons of Kansas and asks donations of seed wheat, corn, oats, &c. He is recommended by F. H. Dumbauld, chairman of the executive committee, and P. B. Maxson, secretary of the Kansas State Grange. The railroads have generously agreed to ship all supplies to Colorado free of charge, and Bro. Everett will be glad to have a liberal response from the Patrons of our county and State.

THE lady readers of the SPIRIT would be delighted with one glance at Mrs. Gardner's show windows, if they have not already seen them. If they live in the country it is worth a trip to the city to see how handsomely Mrs. Gardner has everything arranged. She has just got her new goods opened and they are displayed in the most attractive and tempting manner. The most beautiful flowers, elegant hats and bonnets, stylish ribbons, feathers and trimmings—everything in fact to please the ladies, all of which she is selling at gold prices, and taking her pay in greenbacks. The lady who neglects to call on Mrs. Gardner misses a rare treat.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gather in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fungicide Pills are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. BOYER.

VERMILION, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1875."

ALL parties who may desire to get the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, standard authority, are requested to read the advertisement of G. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass.

Notice to Farmers.

Use Leis' Condition Powders for Hog Cholera. They are a safe and sure remedy for that disease. For sale by all Druggists.

FIVE barrels Castor Oil at Leis' Drug Store, which is the oil for machinery.

FOR RENT.—A two story frame house, eight good rooms and cellar. Good yard, shade trees, fruit trees and shrubbery. Good water. Call at this office.

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 about mentioned.

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

Apply to your Secretary for information about sending us an order by mail.

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

Those who visit Philadelphia we shall be glad to have call and either they wish to purchase or not. We shall at all times be happy to show our goods and explain our mode of doing business.

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TOWER HALL,

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Use Geo. Leis' Condition Powder, for sale by all Druggists.

Plenty of Lamps, Lanterns, Globes, Chimneys, &c. at Leis' Drug Emporium. 47-48

Durham Bull.

A full blood Durham bull, four years old, to trade. Inquire of William Campbell or Gov. Robinson, on the farm of Gov. Robinson, three miles north of Lawrence.

Glycerine Soaps only 5 cents a cake at LEIS'. 47-48

WINDOW glass, white lead, linseed oil and paints ready mixed at manufacturers prices at Leis' Drug Store.

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Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 25 cents; shampooing 15 and 25 cents. First class work done. W. H. BUTLER, W. H. FENNELTON.

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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 merchandize. Low priced pianos on easy terms. T. G. LANE, 48-3m

JACOB HOUSE, the great clothing merchant, who is proprietor of the Centennial Clothing Hall, has just received the largest stock of clothing, hats, caps and other goods, ever brought to this market. He purchased this stock of goods at the lowest prices, which he will sell accordingly. Mr. House has all the time stuck by Lawrence and the people should stick by him.

As a Liniment WAREFIELD'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, Chills, Cuts, Sprains, &c. No physician can do more. For Sale by all Druggists.

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. WAREFIELD'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. Any of our readers who may desire anything in their line will find themselves more than suited.

Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them. Having purchased my stock after the recent great decline in the eastern markets, I am now prepared to offer to my customers and the public generally their dry goods at lower prices than they have ever been sold at in this or any market. My stock is complete and complete, and particularly adapted to the wants of the people. Come and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere, and judge for yourselves. GEO. MARCH, 111 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan.

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, 18-3m C. J. BUCKINGHAM.

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 1280 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorne, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brig-noli, Mambrino Patchen, Brigand, &c.), dam by Sir William Wallace 2528, g. d. by Trumper 2800, g. d. by Caldwell's Whelp; g. d. by Sir Arch 2278.

Ashland Chief will make the season of 1876 at the low price of \$15.00. Good pasture for mares at \$1.00 per month. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Will stand Thursday, Friday and Saturday, each week at Donnell's stable in Lawrence. JAWETT & DUNN, RENO, Leavenworth county, Kan. 43-3m

STALLIONS

Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

NORWOOD.

Was got by Alexander Norman, who was the sire of "Julia," 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 \$50,000.

Norwood's first dam was by Old Cocks-pur; 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 Cocks-pur, and third dam by Morris Whip, son of Black-born's Whip.

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

E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

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PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address,

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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

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 SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, at the lowest rates.

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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 Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Beverly R. Keim, General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City.

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Baldwin, Kansas.

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 subdivision 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 payments 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, Kansas, 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, Trustees.

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 new 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 pursue 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 termism, all official extravagance, all repudiation of honest debts or 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.

The HOME JOURNAL is a large handsome paper, nine columns to the page, with but little space devoted to advertising and a great deal to reading matter. It gives every week about double the reading matter of any other paper published in Lawrence. It is furnished, postpaid, to subscribers at \$2 per year, payable in advance.

CENTENNIAL CLUBS.

During this Centennial year we offer the HOME JOURNAL in clubs at the following reduced rates. Any old subscriber, remitting for one year in advance and sending us at the same time a new subscriber, can have the two papers at our club rates of \$1.50 each per year. Any new subscriber who will also send us the name of an additional new subscriber, can have both papers at our club rate of \$1.50 each per year.

We make these offers to remunerate our own subscribers for acting as agents in extending the circulation of the HOME JOURNAL. At these figures the HOME JOURNAL is one of the cheapest papers in the State.

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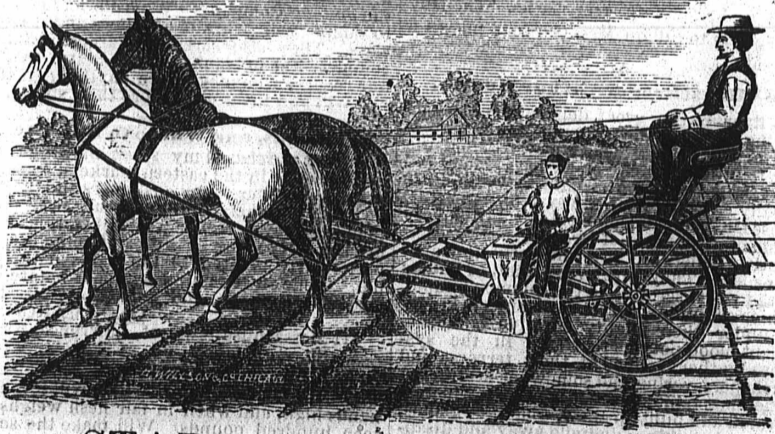
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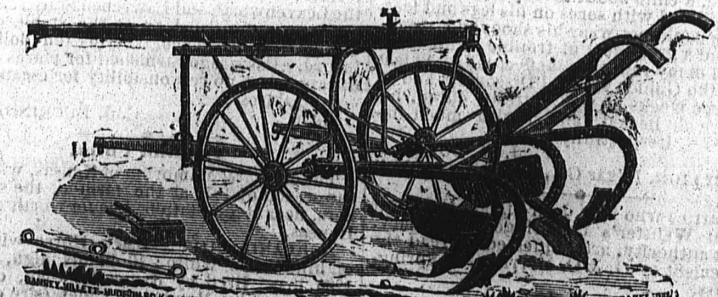
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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & BATH

Lawrence, Kansas

Farm and Stock.

Early Things Pay Best.

A chicken which comes to this market in July, and is large enough to make any show when broiled and placed on a piece of toast, will sell for fifty cents. Feed the chick till it is four or five times that size, which will require it to be kept till about Christmas, and it will bring a quarter of a dollar. Most farmers follow the latter practice and declare that raising poultry for market does not pay.

Spring lamb retails in July at twenty-five cents per pound, and the market is seldom supplied even at that price. Keep the lambs till November and the meat will most likely retail at twelve cents per pound. Continue to feed the lambs till they are sheep and their flesh is denominated mutton, and the latter can be disposed of at about six cents per pound, though there will be little demand for it. Most farmers think there is no money in mutton.

The first quart of strawberries, raspberries, or blackberries that appear in the market, brings about as much money as the last bushel of these fruits. The same is true of the first cherries, peaches and apricots. Nothing sells more readily in April than pie-plant, and nothing is less saleable than the same substance two months later. The first asparagus in the market is caught up at fifty cents for one bunch, while the last that comes finds slow sale at the rate of five cents per bunch.

The first cucumbers in the market sell from twenty-five to fifty cents each; late in the season a bushel brings about the same sum. Nothing produced from the soil pays better than early vegetables, and hardly anything pays as poorly as late vegetables, unless it be late small fruits. After one variety of fruit that succeeds another comes into market, the price for the former immediately falls. It is like a garment no longer in the height of fashion.

Early poultry, meat, fruit, and vegetables, class as luxuries, and there are always persons enough to purchase luxuries at any price. In every large city there are persons who do not hesitate about the price in the matter of gratifying their appetites. The demand for luxuries does not seem to decrease during hard times, neither does the patronage of expensive restaurants. The high-priced luxuries that farmers can derive benefit from, are the things that can be marketed early.—Chicago Times.

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill-treatment, and consequently may be as good or bad according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy; vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high-spirited horse, attached to a carriage down a steep hill with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kind of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks and the animal takes it all as the natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is a great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted, and more of education.—In Door and Out.

Butter and Cheese vs. Corn.

One of our eastern exchanges gives the following pertinent advice to western corn growers, and the concluding sentences are certainly very suggestive ones:

With richer grazing lands, the farmer of the west possesses an advantage over the east which more than compensates for the increased cost of transportation of these to the seaboard for the export trade. Through the multiplication of these refined and condensed products the west, in time, be able to overcome the onerous task of trans-

portation. It bears heavily upon grain, cattle, hogs and sheep. A large percentage of the value of these products is consumed in transportation for all long distances. The true economy, then, would seem to be to turn these substances into less weighty and valuable products, to refine them, using the grosser parts at home, and shipping abroad the more valuable parts. A bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds. Say it is worth 70 cents in New York, or 1-4 cents per pound, and that it costs 40 cents to get it here, or about 3-4 of a cent per pound. It thus costs 4-7 of the total value of the corn to market it. On the other hand, if a pound of cheese is worth 15 cents in New York, say it will cost 1 cent for transportation, or 1-15 of its value. In the one case, the farmer must pay 4-7 of the value of his crop to reach a market; in the other, he pays only 1-15 to reach the same market.

Value of a Grain Drill and Horse Rake.
Col. John M. Crockett, of Dallas, the State purchasing agent for the Patrons of Husbandry of Texas, in a communication to the Waco Examiner, says:

No two machines pay better on a farm than a grain drill and a horse rake. No grain can be sown perfectly without a machine. Although we should never drill any grain, the machine is equally useful, for it sows broadcast to perfection, and that cannot be done by hand. Besides, it can be used for sowing any kind of grain, from corn down to turnip seed.

The hay rake will pay for itself on the first piece of land of thirty-five to fifty acres. It will pay equally as well in raking the oats, barley or rye.

One man bought a rake last year, raked thirty acres of wheat, and got enough at one dollar per bushel to pay for his rake. Another man bought a rake, and got permission to rake a neighbor's field. He saved seed wheat, eighty bushels, and oats enough to feed his horses on three or four months. But it is properly a hay rake, and most invaluable in that use. Run your mower till noon, and cut five or six acres of grass, rake it in one hour, and stack or house it before night. Most hay is ruined by lying out too long. It should not be exposed to the sun too long, and rain or dew spoils it. It should be put up the day it is cut. The mower should never be run after noon.

Breeding and Raising Short-horns.

The breeding and raising of Short-horns is a most fascinating pursuit, and an English contemporary recently said:

If you once buy a beautiful heifer, with her mossy coat, her well rounded form, sweet head, and all the qualities that go to make up a pretty picture, you are a Short-horn breeder forever. You cannot escape from her toils; she has fascinated you, and you will never tolerate anything that does not show equal quality at least. So you go on breeding and buying—breeding and selling—sometimes with profit upon the outlay, sometimes with considerable loss, but profitably on the whole, and you cannot give up the pursuit. But why should you? Public opinion has indorsed your choice, and has decided that the Short-horn is the animal of the day—that she is the most generally useful and profitable of all breeds that a farmer has to pay his rents by. So you are not only pleasing yourself by carrying on your pet hobby, but you are conferring a boon on your fellow farmers.

A Profitable Dairy.

T. A. C. Solville, N. Y., sends the American Agriculturist a statement of the yield of his dairy of twenty cows, from two to five years old: this was 5,012 pounds of butter, which was sold at forty cents per pound, producing \$2,004.80. These cows have been bred with care for a number of years, and are of Short-horn descent, showing that the ancient good character of this stock for the dairy may still be retained by care in breeding.

A Good Jersey Cow.

Mr. W. T. Keelber, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, writes: I have a Jersey cow weighing 835 lbs., from which I have milked from nine to eleven quarts twice a day. The milk of the Jerseys is rich and the butter yellow and delicious. The milk of one Jersey cow will color that of four ordinary cows. Some of our grades are quite as good milkers as the thoroughbreds. I have none for sale as I cannot get animals enough for my own use.

When calves are intended to be kept for cows they should never be fattened when young. A thrifty growing condition is needed, and for this oatmeal porridge with skim milk is as good a food as is possible. Where young calves are fattened, the tendency to fatten is easily established, and cows thus reared will always thus be better for beef than milk.

Mr. N. B. Douglas, of Palmyra, Me., has three native cows from which he has made 425 pounds of butter and 500 pounds of cheese in eight months, commencing June 1st, and ending January 31st. The cows have had no extra feed, excepting one peck of raw potatoes to each cow per day, since they came to the barn.

A few days since Mr. S. D. Herndon, of Callaway county, Mo., sold 175 head of sheep to Wm. McCrackin at \$8 per head—\$1400.

Veterinary Items.

Tumor.

I have a very fine horse that has a lump on his neck on the left-hand side. First noticed it a month ago. It is situated about six inches in front of the shoulder; it was soft at first, and in a few days it seemingly went away. But I find upon examination that there is still a spot, about ten inches in diameter, that has a hard and gritty feeling, as though there was a kernel in it. The horse has been running out all winter, in the daytime, in the field, and taken up at night and fed corn and hay. He has, from all appearances, an extraordinary amount of speed, and I wish to train him for the turf this season. Please give me your advice, and prescribe a treatment, and oblige

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Apply the following embrocation three times a day over the surface of tumor, and hand-rub well in: oils spike, origanum and turpentine, of each one ounce; tincture cantharides, spirits ammonia, of each one ounce; camphorated oil and laudanum, of each four ounces; alcohol, one pint; mix and apply as directed; if an irritation is produced on the surface of the skin, stop using the embrocation for three days and apply again in same way. Use the following between times: equal parts of laudanum and linseed oil, in a slightly warm state. This treatment will no doubt entirely remove the trouble you complain of.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Vertigo.

Please inform me if there is any cure for vertigo, or blind staggers, as it is called. I have a valuable horse that is subject to these attacks. C. D.

ANSWER.—There is a cure for vertigo in the incipient stage of the attack. In your statement you do not state how long your horse has been suffering from this affection; but it has been caused, no doubt, by overloading the stomach with food or provender, and then driving injudiciously on the road. The treatment best adapted to this attack will be to give a laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, twelve ounces; powdered Cape aloes, two drachms; calomel and tartar emetic, of each half a drachm; mix and give. Repeat this drench on third day for three times and stop. Feed your animal on vegetable diet, and his grain must consist of oats and bran only. Feed in small quantities, and not too often, so as to overload the stomach. Give moderate exercise daily. This treatment will be found as efficacious as any you can adopt.—Ibid.

Worms.

Please give me a prescription for worms. My horses are badly affected with them. T.

ANSWER.—Give the following laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, twelve ounces; powdered Cape aloes, three drachms; calomel and tartar emetic, of each half a drachm; mix and give in the morning immediately before feeding; repeat the drench every fourth morning for three times, and stop; inject into the rectum once a day for three days, raw linseed oil, two ounces, finely scraped castile soap, one large tablespoonful, and laudanum, one ounce; warm water, two quarts. This treatment will be found efficacious in entirely destroying the worms.—Ibid.

Sprains.

Please give me your valuable advice in regard to sprains; and also prescribe a treatment for the same through your veterinary column, and you will confer a favor that will be most highly appreciated by

ANSWER.—In the incipient stage of sprains, the following cooling lotion will be found efficacious, composed of muriate of ammonia, three ounces; pure cider vinegar and methylated spirits of wine, of each, half pint; cold water, three quarts; mix and apply by means of linen bandages, put on loose and kept constantly wet with the lotion.—Ibid.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle,

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—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS

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Early and Late Rose, Early Vermont and Early Fluke.

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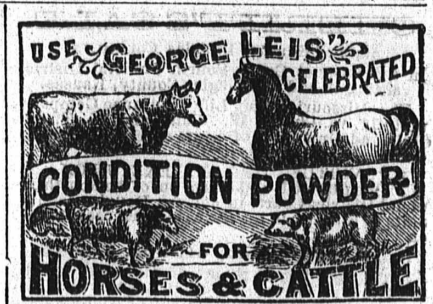
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FOR

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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, Flukes, Polt-Evil, Hilda-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Induration of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), 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. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Negerins or Glindins, &c. LEIS' POWDER eradicates these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in the morning or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve; it will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an abundant and stimulating. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

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