

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 13, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 232.

HARVEST SONG.

O thanks for the bountiful harvest,
And thanks for the joy that it brings;
The harvest of hay from the meadows,
Where the bobolink cheerily sings.

O thanks for the corn, bright and golden,
And thanks for the wheat and the grain,
For the bountiful, bountiful harvests,
That add to the harvester's gain.

We rejoice in the fruits of the season,
For the apple, the peach and the pear;
And the hosts of wild plums and berries
That grow without culture or care.

We've love for the ripe, rich pumpkin;
And 'tis a love that seldom dies;
But the love is many times stronger
For our mother's good pumpkin pies.

We'd sit in large fields of cabbage,
(We're an Irishman's "booty" just now)
And what we don't want for the table
Will be food for the nag and the cow.

We've a relish for the sweet potato,
As well as for the Irish kind;
And to eating the "Grant" tomato
Our habits and tastes are inclined.

'Tis a fact—and none will deny it—
That much of our living is bread;
Were it not for the habit of eating,
The life that now is would be dead.

O, thanks for the bountiful harvest!
And thanks for the joy that it brings!
We rejoice in the gifts of Nature,
Whence much of our happiness springs.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

Delivered at Black Jack, Palmyra Township, Douglas County, by S. M. Allen, Esq., of Lawrence.

BLACK JACK, July 6, 1876.
S. M. ALLEN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your Centennial Address, delivered July 4th, on the historic Battle Ground of "Ossawatimie John Brown," at Black Jack, gave such universal satisfaction to those who heard it, that we, the undersigned respectfully request you to furnish a copy of said address for publication.

M. A. O'NEIL, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note requesting a copy of the address delivered by me on the Fourth of July, at Black Jack, is received. While I feel that the address scarcely merits the distinction of publication, nevertheless I comply with your request, hoping that, in view of its lack of development, the theme I roughly touched, may stir some heart to give us the benefit of a broader and deeper study of it than I have been able to devote to it, in the few hours snatched from my daily work, and so in the end may be the means of leading some of us to the beginning of the new century with nobler aims and purer purposes than have controlled us in the past.

Respectfully yours,
S. M. ALLEN.

THE ADDRESS.

We celebrate to-day the Centennial Anniversary of our national liberty. A hundred years ago to-day, the immortal Declaration of American Independence which has been read in your hearing, was published to the world as the embodiment of the principle upon which a new nation had sprung into existence, and by virtue of which it claimed fellowship with other governments. Among other things it declared that all men were "born equal," and that "liberty" was one of the inalienable rights of humanity. And I call to mind that it was nearly exactly ten years ago when Patrick Henry, then an impetuous youth, in the legislative halls of the Colony of Virginia, in commenting upon the oppression of Great Britain, first enkindled the patriot fires in America by exclaiming, "Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus, Charles the First had his Cromwell, and George the Third—Ten long years—first of peaceful argument, then of angry dispute, and finally of bloodshed and war—must precede the birth of the first publication of liberty to the New World. And as we stand here to-day, to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of that birth, I am forcibly reminded that perhaps upon no other spot in all this land—the land we love to call the land of freedom—is it more fitting that the liberty loving people of America should gather and rejoice. For the soil on which we stand is holy ground—not made sacred by the blood of martyrs who had laid down their lives in defence of our liberties as against our Mother Country, but sacred as the theater of a conflict involving the same principles, and ending in the same triumphant success. That conflict had its beginning upon the bleeding soil of Kansas. And then followed ten more years—years of argument, years of strife, years of bloodshed, years of cruel war—and then, the shackles of a race are stricken off; millions are enfranchised, and the sun, as he traverses the blue canopy of heaven, and looks down upon the American Republic from Maine to Texas, catches no glimpse of bondman or slave. And the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 has maintained and vindicated the principles of the Declaration of 1776. And could these shady oaks, and this green sod, have tongues and speak, they would tell you that, by the blood of martyrs here shed, in this second struggle for liberty, the soil whereon we stand is holy ground; fittest place in all the land to commemorate the beginning

and the perfecting of American Liberty. And we shall have fully accomplished our mission to-day if, by a rapid retrospect of this first century, glancing at its grand achievements, and noting its failures to avoid hereafter, we may encourage ourselves, not only to maintain and defend in the future the legacies our fathers have left us, but to hand them down to our children unimpaired, and augmented with the principle of universal brotherhood.

But what has the century past produced? What its achievements? What its legacy to the century to-day begun? Compare it with the eighteen centuries that have preceded it, and as the sun outshines the stars, so this past century eclipses all its predecessors in the magnitude of its strides in all that makes up a nation's growth, or indicates the true progress of the race. Nor is this evidenced entirely by the progress made in the mechanical arts and sciences. True, in this century, we have seen the lightning brought down from the clouds and extracted from the earth, and made to encircle the globe, rehearsing at our bidding, to the inhabitants on one side, the acts of tramping, and the thoughts cherished, at the same instant, almost, upon the other. We have found within the vast, unlimited supply of water upon the earth a limitless power by means of which we traverse the ocean as well as the land, and transport ourselves and products in such quantities and at such speed, as Solomon with all his wisdom never conceived, and at sight of which he himself would be as much astonished, could he look down upon our land to-day and see its progress in that respect, as was the Queen of Sheba at his glory and wisdom. And while to other lands may belong the honor of first investigating these subjects, yet the glory of making both electricity and steam, what they are to-day, the grandest and most indispensable servants of the race, belongs exclusively to our own American Franklin, Morse and Fulton.

But time and your patience would both fail me were I even to attempt to enumerate the new developments in the whole range of the arts and sciences, and the wonderful achievements in the material progress of the race, which the century now commences has witnessed and in the development and completion of which the American people have been beyond question, first and last, the principal actors. But a nation's material progress ought not to be its greatest source of joy, and we shall lose the source of our keenest congratulation, if we omit the consideration of our progress in the realm of virtue. In our railroads and steamboats, our patent harvesters and sewing machines, our telegraphs and printing presses, our iron-clads and repeating rifles, and in a thousand other like matters, we have been in the century past the instructors of the world, and these things are sources of greatness. But the great Father has given us the power of instructing the race in that which is the evidence of truer greatness than victorious armies or conquering navies. For in the conflict between right and wrong, a conflict as old as time, and the race, and the world, destined to outlive it—we have witnessed in the past century, and in our own land, more triumphs for the better nature, for the pure, the good, the virtuous—than in any other century the world has ever seen. I understand full well that we are not yet perfect; that there are still serious faults among us; that our body politic is not yet wholly sound. Yet I look back over the century gone, and repeat, that in the realm of virtue, in the human higher nature, the American Republic has been the instructor of the world, and in its first century has inflicted wounds upon the foe of virtue which shall never heal, and added strength and power to the weapons of the right which shall never be overcome. Where, I ask, is that specious monster, from across the waters, that reared its ponderous brain above the race a century ago, and confidently proclaimed, there is no God—no immortality? Stripped of his armor, his weapons lost, his reason gone, he has slowly been compelled to abandon our shores, nor dares he meet in open fight again the advocates of Faith. And when to-day, America, from her thousand church spires and political platforms, sends greeting across the Atlantic, and proclaims that "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth," she waits in vain for Infidelity's reply—dead silence reigns—till finally there comes back, across the deep from the green plains of England, the vine-clad hills of France, and the domes of Germany, but the one echo, "God Reigneth."

And where is that proud spirit, full of boastful purity, clad in the armor of religious zeal, and while belching forth dire threatenings to such as dared dispute its motives or its divine authority, sought to regulate the worship of the Deity by means of the dungeon and the stake? He, too, has hung his head, and slunk away to dwell despised, among the few of earth's ignorant and degraded.

And that other monster, within whose breast no glow of pity ever comes, upon whose brow selfishness and hate, and who, feigning the stern countenance of Justice, was wont to look with calm delight upon his mangled victims, struggling in the galleys' noose, or severed by the hangman's axe, or blown to atoms from the cannon's mouth? With what abashed and fallen face, he lingers on the shores of Europe, and views the forgiveness which the Spirit of Freedom extends to her conquered unrelenting enemies! See! how he hides his head, and slinks into obscurity as the Spirit of American chivalry sings:

"No soldier spurns a fallen foe
No hate of human kind,
Can darken down the generous glow
That fires the patriot mind;
But love shall make the vanquished strong,
And justice lift their van,
When right no more can bend to wrong,
Nor man be slave to man.

And still again, in this past century's first years, I see another proud spirit, wearing the scars of innumerable deadly conflicts; his garments deep dyed in human blood, shed upon the

cruel altar of National Honor. (See how show his scars and flaunt his garments, and with haughty mien boast of the treasure that has been wasted, of the blood that has been spilled, and of the misery that has been entailed upon the race, at his beck and nod. A century goes by, and he begins to prize the blood of his sons, and comes forward, and pointing to his scars, demands that the vindication of his honor be entrusted to him. And while he pleads his cause Humanity shudders. The memory of his past deeds chills his blood. America catches a glimpse of Humanity's pale face, and spurns his offer. He begins to prize the blood of his sons, and comes forward, and pointing to his scars, demands that the vindication of his honor be entrusted to him. And while he pleads his cause Humanity shudders. The memory of his past deeds chills his blood. America catches a glimpse of Humanity's pale face, and spurns his offer. 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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 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 Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
 E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
 W. H. Chambers, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
 Oversee: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 Lecturer: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
 Steward: C. S. Wythe, Ottawa, Ottawa County.
 Assistant Steward: 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: E. J. 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, Severence, Doniphan County.
 Executive Committee:
 1st District: W. P. Popenoe, 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.
 J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas County.
 W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall County.
 F. J. Cochran, Eureka, Greenwood County.
 I. S. Plock, 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 Falls, Woodson County.
 C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
 J. P. Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell County.
 W. B. Carr, Larned, Pawnee County.
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice County.
 O. Drum, Emporia, Lyon County.
 F. F. Mahan, Elmwood, Barton County.
 E. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion County.
 R. M. Calk, Gardner, Johnson County.
 W. D. Rippey, Severence, Doniphan County.
 J. F. Williams, Grove City, Jefferson County.
 T. O. Denel, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford County.
 E. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn County.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith County.
 H. O. Babcock, Cayker City, Mitchell County.
 B. L. Beebe, London, Sumner County.
 J. H. Bradd, Francis Grove, Republic County.
 F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon County.
 J. F. Rickerts, Garnett, Anderson County.
 A. N. Case, Honeock, Saline County.
 F. B. Spaulding, Hilldale, Miami County.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno County.
 J. Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris County.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.
 J. C. O'Byrne, Humboldt, Allen County.
 H. O. Clark, Rippon, Labette County.
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha County.
 W. H. Lison, Benton, Butler County.
 E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua County.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson County.
 J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Johnson County.
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson County.
 W. W. Cone, Dover, Shawnee County.

POMONA GRANGES.

- Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
- Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
- Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
- Davis County, David Menfert, Master; Miss Jennie Walbridge, Secretary; G. W. Montague, Agent; Junction City.
- Crawford County, J. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
- Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
- Morris County, W. W. Daniels, Master, White City, G. W. Collins, Secretary, Council Grove.
- McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
- Sumner County, E. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
- Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon City.
- Bourbon County, J. W. Bowles, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
- Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
- Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
- Franklin County, W. S. Hanna, Master, Ottawa, Albert Long, Secretary, Leola.
- Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno County, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King City.
- Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
- Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
- Johnson County, D. D. Olathe, Master; T. W. Olathe, Sec'y, Olathe.
- Waubesa County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
- Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Lawrence.
- Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
- Clay County, E. A. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
- Mitchell County, Silas W. Fisher, Master, B. F. McMillan, Secretary, Reliance.
- Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. J. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
- Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
- Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
- Anderson County, George John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
- Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
- Jefferson County, J. N. Insley, Master, J. N. Insley, Secretary, D. B. German, Agent.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Ship-
 ping Co., E. A. Hodge, Sec'y, Marion Ctr.
 Sedgwick County—Patron's District Comm-
 ercial 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. P. Berston, Agt., Emporia.
 Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company,
 Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
 Linn County—Linn County Agency.
 Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company,
 W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
 Barbour, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Asso-
 ciation, James Coffin, Agt., Hutchinson.
 Butler County—Butler County Agency.
 J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
 Cowley County—A. W. Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
 Ellsworth County—Ellsworth County Agency,
 Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
 Jefferson County—Jefferson County Agency,
 C. A. Buck, Agt., Okaloosa.
 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.
 Marion County—The Chicago Bacon Factory,
 James Coffin, Agt., Council Grove.
 Wabash County Commercial Agency,
 G. S. Kneeland, sec. and agt. Mission Creek.

State Lecturer's Work.

At Girard we met that father of the order in Kansas, Hon. F. H. Dumbauld, past master, and chairman of the executive committee, a person who has devoted more time to building up the order in southeastern Kansas than any other man. We held an exciting meeting, for near the close an old gray haired Patron arose and with trembling pathos, informed the State lecturer that he had not discussed the most vital of all questions connected with the order, and upon which in a great measure hung the future happiness or misery of the laboring man, and recommended him to discuss the national banking system and the financial issue in the future. His intelligence and well-timed remarks made a deep impression upon all, and the happy remarks that followed will not soon be forgotten by that earnest band of reformers. Although nearly dark, Bro. Dumbauld piloted us to his pleasant home some eighteen miles distant, where he has a fine bottom farm lying three miles north of Jacksonville. In the morning we examined his fine vineyard, groves, and other improvements, as well as those of his son-in-law, and then we rode to the grange hall of the first practical grange in Kansas, Osage Grange, No. 5. Here we met our old friend and past secretary of the State Grange of Kansas, Geo. W. Spurgeon, and treasurer H. H. Angell, from grange No. 10, and being surrounded by so many of the founders of the order in Kansas, we felt a little bashful about trying to give them any advice. The building is owned by the grange, and the many sisters present had nicely adorned the room, and the excellent singing and happy faces encouraged us to persevere. How glad I was to find such a strong grange, such earnest members, sixty-six in number, and four ready to initiate, and their faith in the order strengthening with their experience. It was another proof of what I have often asserted, that the grange has not failed in the least, but members of the grange often fail to come up to the requirements of the order, and try to excuse themselves by asserting that the grange is a failure, when they as Patrons are a failure. The oldest granges in Kansas and the Union, prove that the order of Patrons of Husbandry as an order, is a complete success. Drove to Pleasant Valley Grange in Bourbon County, which has over one hundred members. Major Bowles presided with dignity and understood his business, and if all large granges are like this, we are in favor of them. We would like to know if there is a larger grange in Kansas? After a profitable meeting we got a little sleep and met the Bourbon County Grange at Fort Scott, which does not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. The members do not seem to be in earnest, and there is little study or preparation to make it a great success, yet there are many intelligent members who hardly seem to know how best to direct their forces, or accomplish great results. A few of their live Patrons have started the Bourbon County Commercial Agency, which deals in agricultural implements, grain, flower, &c. Their faith in the order is illustrated by direct trade with England. They have shipped eight car loads of corn direct to Liverpool through the State agent of Texas, via Galveston. They got 18 cents a bushel advanced on it, when corn was worth about 20 cents a bushel, and expected to receive between 35 and 40 cents when the corn was sold, which will be over three months from the time of shipping. They had bought about forty car loads of corn, saving about 12 per cent., and saved about seven per cent. on agricultural implements bought of State Agent Stewart. At Dry Creek Grange we had a small meeting, but a very satisfactory one. This grange has about 60 members. George Amey, the new county deputy, guided us to Plymouth Grange, which we found in a good state of discipline. Here we enjoyed a fine feast after our lecture, and then adjourned till the special meeting in the evening, when we conferred the first degree in due form on Miss Amey. Some of the members declared it was the best grange meeting they ever enjoyed, and the deputy said he would not have missed it for five dollars. We met Bro. McGuire, master of Elk Creek Grange, who took upon himself the responsibility of advising us to go to bed and rest, and not attempt to go to Elk Creek, and we felt that we needed just such advice. We have learned of a sister who had been suspended for non-payment of dues who paid a smooth, oily-tongued agent eighty dollars for a sewing machine, paying thirty-seven dollars down, when, had she been a faithful member, she might have bought two instead of one for the same money; and this is a fair specimen of the way many members who do not keep posted are doing. Another used the grange as a lever to buy a Burdett organ cheap instead of patronizing the State agent, and lost considerable money. Another master of a grange asked me, "who is the State agent?" As long as such a stage of intelligence exists among our members they cannot expect to derive any direct benefits in trade, and the only wonder is that they are still members, and yet all these persons live within a dozen miles of Mapleton. At Pleasanton the wife of Master Humphrey saved enough to buy her a good pony on her American sewing machine, the freight from St. Louis being \$1.50. Pleasanton Grange has dealt with State agent, but were a little dissatisfied about a barrel of sugar, while Elm Creek Grange were enabled to sell 104 lbs of excellent sugar for \$1, bought through the same agent. Elm Grove Grange has purchased \$550 worth of supplies since last February, and report a saving of 35 per cent., on tea 100 per cent.; and they are combining with Pleasant Home Grange to raise a fund on the Rockdale plan, and intend to keep it rolling, and divide the profits among themselves. Here they were truly alive to the interests of the order, and leaving their pressing home duties, without any excuse, they waited from 10 o'clock till nearly 8 o'clock when the State lecturer ap-

peared and lectured about three hours. Here we found some of the most intelligent members on this trip, and being readers, thinkers and workers, their granges were alive, interesting, prospering, and receiving new members. The secretary of Elm Grove Grange is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, while Master Woodford is one of the finest farmers in Linn county, and here we saw the best corn in a trip of 700 miles.

Errors in Composition.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Now that I am home rested, and not sleepy, I wish to correct some glaring errors made by the type-setters, and perhaps by myself in correspondence.

Many of the granges of southern Kansas, to use their own language, are suffering "from general debility," "laziness," "ignorance from want of reading grange papers," "securing price lists for the benefit of their granges," and some do not even know who the State agent is, or that he can secure them better terms than they can secure for themselves. And they are paying for it by giving from \$40 to \$60 each on reapers and harvesters, instead of "from \$50 to \$60 on reapers" alone, and I might add in like proportion on many other implements, as I took pains to get the figures from the dealers in nearly every town I visited. It seems the editor of the *Kansas Farmer* don't like my statements. "Let him howl!" It is becoming self-evident that he cannot write the truth.

Dr. Woodring lives at Elk City, and was delegate to the last State Grange, then being master of Elk City Grange. I omitted to state that they have the finest appearing grange store at Independence I have visited in the State.

Montgomery county will have about 500,000 bushels of wheat (instead of "5,000,000"), so will Labette county. In Labette county I saw the finest orchards in the State, instead of the "first" orchards. On seven car loads of lumber shipped through the grange agent at Labette City, the saving was \$90 per car load, instead of "\$90 per M."

In times past, we have not corrected many errors, but knowing that parts of these articles are quoted by grange papers in different parts of the United States, we want to tell the truth as it was given to us.

W. S. HANNA,
Lecturer Kansas State Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT—The Coffey County Co-operative Store is prospering finely, with no jarring or division whatever; all are anxious for success. We have a full line of groceries, and pay cash for all kinds of produce. Our county agent, Bro. R. E. Lafeta, will furnish all kinds of implements and machinery. We get many of our dry goods from Montgomery Ward & Co.; we wish to change and get from Kansas City soon. Our District Co-operative Association is progressing slowly but surely.

Fraternally, D. C. SPURGEON.
LEROY, Kansas, July 8, 1876.

Master Allen.

T. R. Allen, master of the Missouri State Grange, in an article to *Colman's Rural World*, concerning a recent visit to the Clay County Grange, says:

I was much gratified to learn that the county grange was taking active measures to secure crop and stock reports and statistics for the county—just what every county in the State ought to do. When the grange movement commenced in this State, now nearly four years ago, I could scarcely have believed it possible that this important purpose of the grange should be neglected so long. Being a subject of such manifest importance, and lying at the very foundation of all co-operative enterprise; so very simple and easy to put into practical operation; each farmer having his own report, and the organized machinery of the grange affording such splendid facilities for collection, concentration and distribution of information so important to enable us to "calculate intelligently on probabilities"—it still seems unaccountably strange that nearly four years should have passed by and so little progress had been accomplished in what is so important to the progress has been made. What only a few saw clearly at first, many are now beginning to see. Of the many who at first went into the grange expecting to be suddenly greatly benefited without any sort of labor or effort on their part, some have nearly given up, and the grange has been left to the few who have left the grange for the grange's good. All, or nearly all, now begin to see clearly that the grange is just what we make it; that it will not run itself any more than our farms will run themselves. The purposes of the grange are wise, just and noble, but it requires labor to carry them out. It is not the pursuit of life, but the pursuit of the grange, the man of commerce and the professional man all know this. Look for the successful man in any pursuit, and you will find a man who has labored diligently in his business. Look at the very first proposition in our declaration of purposes: "The limitation of the labor of the farmer to the cultivation of the soil, and the resolution to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind."

Does that mean that we expect good to come to ourselves—the great agricultural class—our country, or mankind, without effort or labor? No sane man makes such calculations. The great advantage that the grange gives us, is that it brings us together, makes us better acquainted with each other; fosters mutual confidence and a true sympathy shows our identity of interest; cultivates fraternal feeling and generosity or charity; enables us to be mutual teachers of each other and learners from each other; thus enlarging and extending our knowledge, and raising the standard of general intelligence among ourselves. Then we see the importance of united concert of action on any good purpose or object, and the certainty of success, if all will do their duty. The purposes of the grange fully and faithfully carried out, will not only benefit all farmers, but all other good citizens. We do not propose to insure any true interest, but to benefit all such, by making ourselves intelligent and prosperous. No good citizen who is engaged in a legitimate business, and pursuing it in a legitimate manner, can afford to oppose us or to throw obstacles in our way of progress, because our prosperity secures the prosperity of every man who has taken the pains to inform himself, knows this to be true. We antagonize only abuses, wrongs, frauds, trickery and corruptions, that are injurious to all true interests. Therefore, all good citizens ought to desire to see us succeed—ought to co-operate with us, and help and encourage us, instead of opposing us.

A grange master in Missouri resigned his position because he found from bad health he could not regularly attend all the meetings.

Grange Supply Houses.

W. H. Hill, the business agent for the Patrons of Ohio, and one of the best in the country, says, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Grange Bulletin*:

For eighteen months past the business of the agency has steadily increased, and its operations for the year 1876 will exceed in amount two million dollars. A large number of joint stock supply houses have been established throughout the State, and, as far as we learn, they have been operated successfully and are receiving a liberal patronage from the patrons of husbandry, but there is still more work to be done to make the supply house efficient. They should be under the jurisdiction of the State Grange and have a general superintendent to purchase supplies, secure a reduction in freights and make contracts for machinery and agricultural implements. The orders from these houses could just as well be filled all at one time as to be filled singly. The grange superintendent could take his orders for sugar, rice, etc., and go to the plantations and make his purchases direct from the producer, and there would be no necessity of a break in the bulk until the articles reached a general distributing point in Ohio. And so with other articles which go to make up the stock of these supply houses. A co-operation of these houses is necessary to make them really of benefit to the order. Merchants throughout the country make the bulk of their purchases twice a year, in the fall and spring. These supply houses can do the same thing. Instead of the superintendent of each house going into the market and purchasing what he may need, let the orders be made out and sent to the general superintendent and have the purchases for all the houses made at one time. When this is done the combinations of middlemen gotten up for the purpose of breaking down supply houses will avail nothing. These supply houses might also be made a savings bank where Patrons could deposit money and receive a fair rate of interest for the use of it. The houses could re-load on good security and for such a length of time as would suit the depositors. We hope there will be some change made looking to complete combination of all these supply houses under the management of one superintendent, who will be entrusted with the purchase of supplies and supervision of everything that will be of mutual benefit.

We would be glad to hear through the grange press from superintendents of supply houses an expression of sentiment on this matter. A few years of co-operation by Patrons, and hard work on the part of grange officials, will result in bringing together the manufacturer, producer and consumer; then the urban gentlemen who have been playing a middle part for these many years, can turn their attention to other pursuits, and, no doubt, many of them will become tillers of the soil, and eventually large purchasers of salt, coal and stone fruit jars in car load lots each, and coffee in ten and twenty sack lots this week for supply houses in the state, at such rates as will enable them to undersell any dealer in the country. If we had orders from all these houses in the State for the groceries, dry goods, books and stationery, we could purchase and deliver to each member their supplies at figures that would astonish them.

Woman Needs the Order.

Woman needs our order far more than does the sterner, blundering, and the order needs her for moral improvement. Her gentle influence, her innate tact in all matters of good taste and propriety, her instinctive perceptions of righteousness and purity—all these are needed in the grange, and also in society at large, from which she is now so much secluded, but in which our order would introduce. The unkindness is therefore extended to community—especially to the rising generation, who are to be moulded and furnished for usefulness by her instructions and example. How shall she be the proper and efficient educator of the young, without being liberated in part from her confining pursuits? How shall she be able to do this, unless instructed by some such institution as ours? For it is noteworthy, that, while the man usually improves in general knowledge and business ability after he enters active life, woman too frequently retrogrades. When she reaches the period at which her children need her instructions most, she has nearly forgotten the lessons of her school days and the acquisitions of her girlhood reading, and finds that the children of twelve years old have outstripped the mother of thirty or forty; or, rather, that she has receded from her twenty-year-old attainments, until she is unable to read the lessons that were familiar during her teens. There is no necessity, no just reason for such a state of things. Side by side with her husband, should she advance in knowledge and wisdom, that she may be his helpmate in all things. Onward and yet onward, before her advancing children, should she be enabled to progress in useful knowledge, and to guide their tender feet in the ways of literature and science, while she trains them to lives of virtue, usefulness and peace. And he is an enemy (whether ignorant or knowingly) to woman's improvement in knowledge, usefulness and happiness, and to the welfare of society, who by any means hinders her from escape from an inferior and hampered condition, into the elevated and enlarged area of usefulness and happiness which our order is opening before her.—*Grass's Mentor*.

True Grangers to the Front.

Under the above head the *Southern Herald* has the following in a recent issue:

There is at this time a wonderful silence pervading the ranks of the order, and what does it signify? Does it betoken decay and dissolution, or is it that result consequent upon the banishment of novelty from the secret workings and proceedings of the granges, so truly predicted by the leading members of the order? Or rather, is it not the listless, breathless anxiety waiting upon the issue of the political storm which is soon to gather and burst, confirming dishonesty and corruption in their unbridled sway, or once more enthroning honesty, with Astrea at her side, meeting out with balance justice to all classes, conditions and colors? Never before were the American people, and especially the farming class, so solicitous about good government, hence the silent but deep anxiety which awaits the issue of the doubtful issue of the approaching struggle. It is true that our meetings have been somewhat disrobed of novelty, but are, nevertheless, fascinating. It is also true that those members who did not comprehend the objects of the order, and have since failed to learn them, have abandoned the order in inaction; but this array of members is too small to effect seriously the order's progress. Although there may seem to be a dead stand still and a little shadow of doubt hanging over the future, yet we say it, that to those who have kept pace with the teachings and developments of the order, there never was more reason to feel assured of victory in the grand issues to be evolved than now. All true Patrons yet remain at the front—a life engendering, hopeful sign.

Master Allen, of Missouri, speaking from experience, does not think an amputation of the ground, nor place in which to address a public meeting.

Reform.

The very first step toward public honesty is private honesty. Not alone that honesty that, enforced by law, makes men upright in business transactions, but that nice regard for right, which makes a public wrong of whatever magnitude and in the interest of whatever political party, appear odious. Public opinion must declare with sharp emphasis that there can be no such condition of character as respectable rascality, neither in private nor public life.

More party service is the poorest qualification for office, yet it constitutes the chief claim to the nomination as affairs are managed. This and the one other qualification—ability to win votes—make up in most cases the requirements of party. The ability to perform the duties of the place, is with the party managers a secondary consideration. Now, suppose the people give to this subject the attention it deserves, will it not be possible to inaugurate reform at once? If in every precinct the good, true and earnest men who are tired of prostituting the public service to personal and party uses will insist upon naming suitable men for office, looking to the interests which they are to represent, and their qualifications, taking into account character, ability and zealous regard for the just performance of the duties to which they are designated, there will be at once a great step made. It is true the rule of the party would be broken to some extent, but there would be nothing lamentable in such a change, which would at once compel the political parties, of facile principles as they are, to step to a higher plane.

The most important industry of the country, agriculture, may justly claim adequate representation in the various legislative bodies. As a matter of policy it will be wise for parties to give heed to the growing sentiment, which demands just representation for every great industry. Practical illustration of this desire will be made in some of the State legislatures, which next fall will not draw more than half the members from the legal profession. That will be a good step, the results of which need not excite anxiety.—*Husbandman*.

Suspended Members.

Master Webster, of California State Grange, gives, through the *Pacific Rural Press*, this ruling as follows:

In regard to subordinate granges having to pay dues on suspended members, although seemingly unjust, I have been compelled to so rule, because if you examine the constitution of the National Grange you will see that the State Grange is required to pay to the National Grange, the "annual due of five cents for each member in the State." It is also required (Sec. 2, Art. 7, N. G. C.) that "the secretary of each subordinate grange shall report quarterly to the secretary of the State Grange" and pay a quarterly due of six cents for each member.

Although a member may be suspended for non-payment of dues, or for some other cause, nevertheless he or she is still a member of the grange, and according to any reasonable construction of the law, must continue to be so until expelled. The remedy for this hardship is within the reach of every subordinate grange, for it is clearly within its jurisdiction to expel any member for non-payment of dues.

If the granges wish to make short work of this class of cases, let them incorporate in their by-laws the recommendations of the executive committee, as published in the appendix to the proceedings of our State Grange meeting. Each grange can, of course, modify or change said recommendation to suit its own special requirements; but something similar should be incorporated into the by-laws of every subordinate grange in the State, in order to meet the cases of curiosity seekers and adventurers who are hanging on the skirts of the grange waiting for something to turn up.

Immigration.

Mr. O. H. Kelly, secretary of the National Grange, recently passed through Albany, Georgia, on his way back from Florida, where he and another northern gentleman own three hundred and twenty thousand acres of land. He says that for the next five years he will devote himself to turning immigration from the north and northwest to the south, and that he will work hard to accomplish this purpose.

It is our duty to aid all such men in their efforts to promote our State's interest, and a systematic plan ought to be adopted to urge and regulate its immigration.

Alluding to this subject the *Albany News* says: Let our people think of the matter. We have called the attention of the Albany board of trade to take the initiatory steps, but they also loath to grapple with the subject. The State venture into an immigration bureau, and we sincerely hope by this time of '77 it will have one in successful operation.—*Georgia Grange*.

The Warehouse and Wharf.

The construction committee of the grangers' business association have agreed with Mr. Lloyd Eyder, of Benicia, upon terms of a contract for the immediate erection of two warehouses, 60x100 feet, and have ordered the material, which will probably be here so that the work will commence the coming week. The loading of the wharf material at Puget sound was delayed in waiting for piers, as the contractors were advised last week; but they do not expect its arrival here to be delayed beyond next week; and they calculate to complete the wharf within 30 days after the material comes. The directors will be prepared to supply sacks and other facilities for harvesting and marketing the crops, and by the middle of August, at latest, will be ready to load a 2,800-ton ship at the wharf, if the farmers are ready to furnish the wheat.—*Contra Costa Gazette*.

Co-operative Stores.

I desire the post-office address of each co-operative store in this and other States as I have valuable information to communicate to those engaged in the enterprise.

Address, E. R. SHANKLAND,
Member National Ex. Com., Dubuque, Ia.
Grange papers are requested to publish this notice, and oblige.

The watchfulness of the order over all the interests of the people, is seen in the fact that in Illinois the State Grange has made arrangements to furnish country schools with cheap desks, chairs and tables, while in a certain California county the Patrons appointed a committee to examine into the assessment rolls, and they have already corrected some notable cases of undervaluation.—*Oregon Cultivator*.

The New York *World* says that at a meeting of Knickerbocker Grange, No. 154, held at the Grand Central Hotel parlors, in that city, on Thursday, June 1, the name of Dom Pedro d'Alcantara (Emperor of Brazil) was presented for membership, and after much discussion was referred to a committee.

S. W. Tallafiero, of Bell Grange No. 36, Kentucky, has been a member for three years, and has missed but two meetings—once while attending the State Grange and once while absent from the State—very few can say as much.

Kansas State News.

JOHNSON county has been visited by a gang of thieves recently. Several burglaries were committed.

MONTGOMERY county was visited by a heavy rain storm last week that destroyed a large quantity of wheat in the shock.

The wheat crop of the southwest Kansas is estimated at five million bushels, and it is claimed that it is not over-estimated.

On Monday, June 19, at Hutchinson, a man named Ganasa, who had broken jail and was attempting to escape his guard, was shot and killed.

A YOUNG girl by the name of Davis, living about five miles west of Girard, says the Press, was snake-bitten one day last week, while herding cattle. For a time her life was despaired of, but she is getting well.

W. H. MIZE, recently from Junction City, has made a location on Kendall mountain, about two miles from Silverton, Colorado. Specimens from the lead show free gold, and it is apparently a rich strike.

THE Cawker City Echo says: "The east end of the court house was carried out by the wind on Wednesday afternoon. Not a south window was left in the town. Two buildings near Corinth were also demolished."

PROF. A. C. HILLMAN, who owns property in Saline county, and is well known to many of our citizens, is Principal in the Preparatory Department of the Southern Illinois Normal University, located at Carbondale, Ills.

THE South Solomon valley, or that portion in Rooks county, says the Stockton News, has been blessed with good crops, the people are healthy, the land is being taken up rapidly, and everything is lovely in that portion of the State.

MR. T. C. HENRY, the Kansas wheat king, who will harvest 5,000 acres of wheat this year, says a man can take raw prairie land, hire it broken, sow to wheat, and with an average yield realize a profit of 150 per cent. on his investment.

THE Alma News, speaking of the fruit crop, says early apples in Wabunsee township will be ripe in two weeks. The crop is large, some of the trees being so loaded that the limbs nearly touch the ground in the orchards that are from 14 to 18 years old.

THE Humboldt Union of last week said: "The wheat harvest has been pushed forward with vigor. Many of the farmers cut as much as they can with the harvesters, and when they strike ground too wet for these machines they take the old fashioned cradle."

THE Miami Republican says: Mr. Wilson Thomas, of Marysville township, on the farm of Mr. J. Tuggle, owns a mare, which, last March a year ago, foaled a full developed colt, but dead, and in May following foaled another colt, which was alive and is now a fine, young horse. This is indeed a strange incident.

REV. FATHER PONZIGLIONE, of Osage Mission, claims that as long ago as 1827, Rev. Father Charles Van Quickenborn, S. T., in his capacity as a Roman Catholic missionary, visited the Osages, then having a large settlement on what we now call "Four Mile Creek," about one mile from its confluence with the Neosho river.

On Wednesday, Judge Holt sentenced Mrs. Henrietta Cook, of Osborne county to be hung by the neck. It will be remembered that at the last term of court Mrs. Cook was charged with having poisoned her husband, Hiram Cook. The jury was out only three hours and found her guilty, and Judge Holt immediately passed sentence of death upon her.

A WRITER on the church history of Butler county, in the Walnut Valley Times says Rev. Fuller, a Congregational minister of Eureka, came to Chelsea and preached several times, would have continued, but in '61 when the war began he enlisted in the artillery service where he distinguished himself as a gunner. At the close of the war he returned to New England.

CARTHAGE Daily Patriot: "Oswego, Kansas, has complied with the obligations required by Messrs. Seligman and Macy, of N. Y., by which the Carthage road is to be completed to that place by the 1st of August. When this is done, we understand that it will be operated by the A. & P. railroad as the main line, the road below Pierce City being only a branch."

S. N. WOOD reports 50 per cent. more acreage of wheat in Chase county than last year. The average yield will be twenty bushels to the acre, while many fields will run as high as twenty-five or thirty bushels. The county will have one hundred thousand bushels surplus. Everybody breaking prairie and will sow double the number of acres this year. Corn, oats, rye and barley could not look better.

LAST Wednesday morning as the section hands on the Missouri Pacific railroad were going to their work near Atchison, they discovered the naked body of a boy floating among some driftwood in the river. The body looked as though it had been in the water about two weeks. A coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the boy came to his death by drowning. The body was not identified.

THE Atchison Champion says: "Harvest has commenced in dead earnest in the country and the golden wheat fields are going down before the festive reapers like onions in front of an army of grasshoppers. The crop is splendid and to judge from reports there will be nearly a full yield in every field. The red rust which alarmed the farmers a few weeks has done no damage, and in fields where it appeared the worst, the heavy rains washed it entirely off, and the heads expanded, filled out and now will yield a larger return than we have had from this crop in years. From every portion of the State comes the most flattering reports of the prospects of the corn crop, and the yield will be the heaviest ever known in Kansas."

DR. G. J. ROGERS informs us that he has 30 acres of corn growing on his farm, that he took the pains to mark, and in eight days it grew just exactly one foot, or one inch and one-third per day. The rapidity of growth in this latitude is of such a character that it is difficult to convince an eastern man of the positive truth in the matter. A corn crop maturing from the seed in sixty-five days, appears incredible, and yet, Mr. A. Simons, of this township, who kept positive count on his own farm last year, will be qualified to the fact.—Garnett Journal.

A LITTLE bruising and shooting scrape occurred in Leavenworth the other day, between Clark Hardin, a saloon keeper, and Wm. Ricker, a laborer. For some slight cause Hardin struck Ricker in the head with a slung shot making an ugly wound, and so maddening Ricker that he immediately went out and borrowed a revolver, when he returned and fired three shots at the saloon keeper, but not hitting him. A crowd soon gathered and had it not been for the timely appearance of the police, it is quite probable that Ricker would have been lynched by Hardin's friends. Both parties were arrested and locked up.

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC —OR— VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c, 50c, or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., Sole Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. F. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

T. WOODARD'S

Improved

SULKY ROTATING

HARROW!

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



"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking apple—and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooking apple."

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one. Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for 5cts.

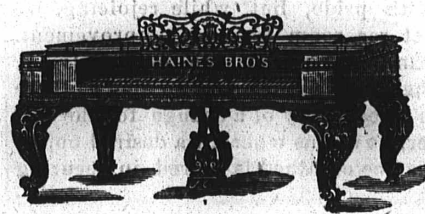
A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Steinway & Sons" 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.

SEED

SWEET POTATOES!

Yellow and Red

NANSEMOND.

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CABBAGE PLANTS

In their season,

Packed and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence, and warranted to be full count.

Address, D. G. WATT & SON,

5-11 P. O. Box 974, Lawrence, Kans.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle,

COTSWOLD SHEEP

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS

FOR SALE.

All stock warranted of best English and American pure blood, and from imported stock, registered.

Jas. O'Neill,

14-11 North Lawrence, Kansas.

BEEES! BEEES! BEEES!

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.

BEEES AND HONEY

The Kansas



Apiary,

BALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

During the coming season I will sell ITALIAN QUEENS, FULL COLOURED and HONEY, either in box, frames, or in neat, salable glass jars at very low rates. All orders carefully and promptly filled. Address for terms, C. E. Dallas,

Baldwin, Kansas.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD.

No. 144 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

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WAGONS,

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Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

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Dealer in a general assortment

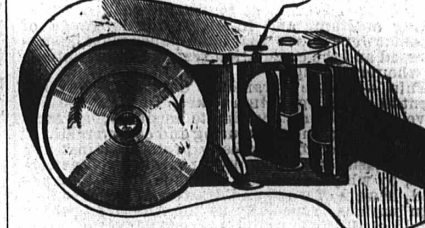
—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &c.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West.

The Only Machine in the World Using



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest! Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete! Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples, Testimonials and Terms to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 200 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods:

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.



All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store.

10-11

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 1855.

JAS. G. NIXON.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
NEWTON BOOTH,
OF CALIFORNIA.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the State of Kansas will be held in Representative Hall, in the city of Topeka, on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1876, at the hour of 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, to wit:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and five Presidential Electors.

All counties entitled to representation in the House of Representatives for 1876, and no others, will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows, to wit: Two delegates from each representative district.

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention herein called to be held on Saturday, July 22d, at such hours as may be designated by the Central Committee of each representative district or in the event that there is no such committee or that it shall fail to act, by the Central Committee of the county.

It is also recommended that in addition to the delegates herein provided for, one alternate be elected for each delegate. U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n. J. H. MOSS, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT REFORM DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the Second Congressional District of the State of Kansas, will be held at Lawrence, on Tuesday, July 25, 1876, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to be voted for by the electors of the District at the ensuing November election. Each Representative District entitled to representation in the Legislature under the appointment of 1876, shall be entitled to two delegates.

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Congressional Convention, be held in the respective districts, on Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1876. It is also recommended that one alternate for each delegate be selected at the same time.

By order of committee.
U. F. SARGENT, {
A. G. WOLCOTT, } Com.
J. T. STEVENS, }

INDEPENDENT REFORM CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Independent Reform Party of Douglas county will be held at the court house, on Saturday, July 22d, at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates from each representative district to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Lawrence, July 27th, and two delegates and two alternates from each representative district to attend the State Convention to be held at Topeka, July 27th.

All friends of the Greenback cause are earnestly requested to be present and participate in the proceedings.
By order of the County Central Committee.
TURNER SAMSON, Chairman.

We would call special attention to the extracts from an interview with Hon. Peter Cooper, taken from the New York Herald, and published in another column in this paper.

If the Independent party of this country, yes, if all the people who desire a pure government, administered by honest men, in the interest of the whole people, do not rally to the Independent ticket and elect it, they deserve to be consigned to the slavery prepared for them by the money rings and politicians of the country.

If such a man as Peter Cooper can not be elected, our country is lost; republican government a failure; free thought and speech myths, and humanity fit only for monarchies.

If the people of this great country do not organize and elect Cooper, then is sterling integrity and manly virtue in no demand, and the people of these United States but as so many Russian serfs or heathen Chinese. Will the people be true to themselves, their pos-

terity, and their country? Or will they vote for men who corrupt with money the very foundation principles of our liberty as a nation?

The campaign before us is no child's play. We will either rise up gloriously, and burst asunder the chains that are now being bound about us, or we will humiliate ourselves in the very dust, and weakly submit to the shame and oppression, that is now, or may be hereafter, poured upon the common people by the money power of this country.

Shall we be free American citizens, or shall we be the slaves of a few hungry money cormorants? It is for us alone to decide.

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED.

The Centennial Anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated throughout the whole land, a general review of the history of this great Republic has been made, and as a result the multitudinous important events that have transpired during the past one hundred years are fresh again in the memory. We look upon the record with pride, but while rejoicing, we yet see room for vast improvement. American people are progressive in their very nature, and so long as there is a possibility of a change for the better, no means whereby a desired object may be obtained is spared in securing it.

There appears before us on the horizon, a great political struggle, a struggle which shall determine many points of vast importance to the administration of affairs in the government of the nation. The struggle involves the perpetuation or overthrow of a reign of corruption that has pervaded the various departments of public trust during the present administration, and there is no denying the fact that the contest will be a hot one. Already a universal interest has begun to make itself manifest. The people are awake to their interest and are set in a determination to trample in the dust an obnoxious power that would soon ruin any nation if left to take its own course.

Almost every day we hear of some new damaging exposure in the ranks of the office holders, and the question very naturally arises, shall we permit such men to remain in a position where they may dictate and defraud with impunity, or shall we rise in a body and supersede them with men who have been weighed and found not wanting?

WHAT PETER COOPER SAYS.

We can hope for nothing from either of the old parties. They are joined to their idols. Hard money is their god, and an absurd divinity it is, to be sure. I wonder if they ever read Ben Franklin. Ben was a great man in his way. And how admirably he put this very matter years and years ago. He said:

"Gold and silver are not intrinsically of equal value with iron. Their value rests chiefly in the estimation they happen to be in among the generality of nations. Any other well founded credit is as much an equivalent as gold and silver. Paper money, well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver, being light and convenient for handling large sums, and not likely to have its volume reduced by demands for exportation. On the whole, no method has hitherto been formed to establish a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a general legal tender." Of course the Republicans see no wisdom in this. They have found a convenient way cry, and will doubtless hold to it. So I place them entirely one side. They will nominate their candidate as a hard money man. For him the hard money Republicans will vote, of course. If there shall be at the same time an unobjectionable soft money man in the field, for whom would the soft money Republicans be most likely to vote in this crisis? And this is a crisis. It is a crisis which may well make a patriot tremble. We are drifting to bankruptcy, thence to starvation, and thence to revolution. Revolution in this country means much more than it can in any other. Our people showed by their terrible energy in the rebellion that fighting was work, not play. There are elements in our composition which make war most horrible, and would give to revolution a character it has never known elsewhere. We are so badly mortgaged now that if sold we could not half pay our debts. Our people are starving. It is no fancy picture. I wish it were. People are starving

and worse is yet to come. And that "worse," what is it? God knows it is only at such a time, and in such a crisis, that I would consent to give up my life to what I fear is now, in the near future, a call to Washington. Labor unions are taking an active interest in the matter. They tell me they see the folly of strikes and hope to be able to carry their point hereafter without recourse to that absurdity. The laboring men of the country seem to have confidence in me as one of themselves, and that may make it difficult and inexpedient to substitute Governor Allen for me, but I fervently hope and pray to effect that end. While politicians are pottering about place and so-called statements are dickered for office the nation staggers on toward bankruptcy. National bankruptcy and universal bankruptcy are as certain as fate, unless some unforeseen fortune turns the tide of events. And what has caused it all? When we look into the history of the past for the real cause of those periodical panics that have brought financial ruin on so many of our people we find that on all these occasions, as in the present paralyzed condition of the trade and commerce of the country, the main difficulty has originated in the unfortunate financial policy adopted by the general government. A policy that is producing for our people what the policy of the British Government has brought about for the people of that country, where the real estate of the whole of England has, in a comparatively short period, been transferred from 165,000 of the past to 30,000 land owners of the present. And this where the most rapid increase of wealth perhaps in the world is also attended with the worst and most unequal distribution, and where, instead of diffused happiness and universal prosperity, the rich grow richer and the poor poorer by constant vacillation in the measure of value. Our own government, instead of taking the whole subject of money and currency entirely in its hands, as provided for by the constitution, allowed, for a time, local banks to multiply and continue until the notes, which were promises to pay specie on demand, became mere delusions, and the best informed and most prudent merchant found it impossible to distinguish those that were redeemable, or convertible into gold, from those that were not. The chartered bank of the United States, in the first four years of its operation, issued \$40,000,000 of paper with only \$300,000 in specie to redeem its notes. Banks evaded the law by issuing paper that they were unable to redeem. The reason of this lay in the fact that the demand for currency at times was far in excess of the quantity that could be re-absorbed into gold when the currency was no longer needed.

Reporter—And if you, as the soft money candidate, should be elected, you would do your best to make legal tenders the permanent currency of the country, the volume of which should not be increased or diminished, except as per capita, with the population of the country?

Mr. Cooper—Precisely so. And the very first result would be a restoration of confidence, without which it is impossible to barter or trade. And then the tide of immigration would begin again, because we could offer a better reward for labor. As it is, no one comes and many go away.

Reporter—If Governor Allen is not acceptable to the convention, or if, being acceptable, would not accept the nomination, you will continue a candidate?

Mr. Cooper—Yes, sir. I have not sought it. It is fraught with annoyance and distasteful prominence, but I shall stand. I dare say the papers and the politicians will abuse and defame me—not truthfully, but falsely—but I owe a duty to my country, and, although it may cost me my life, I am ready to meet the emergency.

SEND FOR IT.

Bro. A. T. Stewart, our State agent, has just got out a complete catalogue and price list. We advise every Patron in the State to send ten cents and get a copy. By having a price list at hand you can always tell whether you pay too much for what you buy. Send ten cents to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, and get a new price list.

Postmaster General Jewell has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the President.

GENERAL NEWS.

Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, a party of masked men over-powered the guard and entered the jail at Nebraska City, and assassinated Hank Dodge, who was to be executed for murder on the 21st inst.

A special from Bozeman, Montana, dated July 3, p. m., says Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening, and reports the following: A battle was fought on the 25th ult., thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked an Indian village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, and Col. Reno was to attack it on the other. Some companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. Gen. Custer and fifteen officers, and every man belonging to the five companies, were killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was three hundred and fifteen. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno. The battle ground looked like a slaughter-pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over and accompanied it to Gen. Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed.

A correspondent, from Stillwater, Montana, under date of July 2, writes: Muggins Taylor, scout for Gen. Gibbon, got here last night, direct from Little Horn river. Gen. Custer found the Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took but five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is yet known of the operations of this detachment only as they are traced by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions; besides, the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer had two brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed are estimated at three hundred, with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came up, when they broke camp and left. The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where the steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the dead soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole Custer family died at their posts. The exact number lost is not known, as the adjutant and sergeant major were both killed.

The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn, from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, who was on the field after the battle.

The above is confirmed by other letters.

A dispatch from Topeka dated July 11th, says: "Samuel Lappin, the late State Treasurer, who has been confined in jail here for the last six months, awaiting trial on the charge of forging district school bonds and purchasing the same while he was State treasurer, escaped from jail this morning, in company with the other prisoners. They effected their escape by sawing the bars off the cell doors and the door to the outside. Several parties are in pursuit of the fugitives, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Governor Osborne has offered a reward of \$300, the full amount allowed by law for the apprehension of Lappin, and Sheriff Wade has offered an additional reward of \$200."

Since the above telegram was sent, the details of Lappin's escape have been learned, and are about as follows: On Monday evening Sheriff S. P. Wade, who has charge of the jail where Lappin was confined, having made preparations to take a short trip East, left the jailer in charge and went home. The jailer, as is his custom, saw that everything appeared safe, and at his usual hour, about eleven o'clock, also retired, and there being no night-guard at the jail, it was left comparatively unwatched. Tuesday evening, when he went to open the cells to permit the prisoners the liberty of the corridors, he discovered that something was wrong, and upon investigation, found three cells empty, and Samuel Lappin, together with two colored prisoners, missing, one of whom was the one who had assisted Lappin in a former attempt to escape, and who had been shackled the night before. The other was awaiting trial on the charge of rape. Upon examining the doors it was found that several of the bars of each of those upon the cells occupied by the colored prisoners had been sawed off from the outside, and that the shackles had been removed from Lappin's confederate by the same parties. The large bolts securing the sliding-bar on the door of Lappin's cell had been unscrewed, the common lock wrenched open, and the State's prisoner brought out. The west window, which looks

out in the rear yard, was next examined, and it was found that three of the bars had been cut out, leaving an aperture ten by eighteen inches, and the marks of the cutting showed that the bars had been partially severed long before the escape, as over one-half of the ends of the bars were rusted, while the remainder were bright, as if lately cut. The job was neatly done, and by one who was skilled in the business, and must have been done very quickly. Some of the other prisoners, who saw the escape, say Lappin and his companions were received outside by a party of about twelve masked men, who immediately set out with the object of their visit, but it was not known in which direction. Sheriff Wade, as soon as he was apprised of the escape, deferred his proposed trip, and organized a posse of men, who started in search of the fugitives, but up to a late hour last night, no clue whatever had been found that would even indicate the direction they had taken, but it is supposed that Lappin is, by this time, far on his way to Mexico, and to future liberty; and as no one seems to doubt that his escape was so well planned as to avoid all chances of recapture.

Another daring railroad robbery took place on Friday night last. A dispatch from St. Louis gives the following account of the deed:

The eastward-bound train on the Missouri Pacific road left Ottumville a few minutes past ten o'clock last night. When two and a half miles east of that place, and in a deep cut, the engineer saw a signal light to stop. Thinking some obstruction was on the track he applied the air brake, and after running a few yards discovered a pile of ties and lumber on the track. He comprehended the situation at once, but could not stop the train, and it was not till the locomotive had climbed partly upon this pile of ties that the train came to a stand. At the same instant a dozen or fifteen men appeared with terrific yells and discharging pistols, they dashed at train and proclaimed their intentions.

Two of them jumped on the engine and with navy revolvers covered the engineer and fireman and threatened to kill them if they offered resistance. They were then marched into the baggage car and placed under guard. At the same time three other robbers climbed into the express car by the side door which was open. Bushnell, the express messenger, however, had been too quick for them and had dashed through the train to the rear sleeper and giving his safe keys to a brakeman made him put them in his shoes. Mr. Conkling the baggage man of the train was in the express car when the robbers entered, and they demanded of him the keys of the safes. He told them he was not the messenger and had no keys. Two robbers then put Conkling in front of them and with revolvers at his head marched him through the train demanding that he should point out the messenger. When they came to him in this way they passed through the entire train to the terror of the women and children and great fear of the male passengers, many of whom had crouched down under the seats and hid themselves in various ways. Arriving at the rear sleeper Conkling pointed out Bushnell, and the robbers demanded the safe keys of him. Under the circumstances there was nothing to do but yield, and Bushnell took the keys from the brakeman and handed them to the robbers. One of the latter then stood guard over Bushnell while the others marched Conkling back to the express car, where they opened Adams' safe and put the entire contents into a sack they had brought for that purpose. Not being able to open the other safe with the keys they got from Bushnell, one man went to the engine and got a pick and with this broke in one of the panels of the safe, and its contents were also put into the sack.

The robbers then took the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad letter box, broke it open, but finding nothing they wanted scattered the letters over the floor of the car. They also went to the Adams express freight car, but found nothing there that seemed to be worthy of their notice.

While these acts were being performed the remainder of the robbers were making night hideous by marching up and down on the outside of the train yelling like devils and firing off their pistols. In this way the passengers were completely terrified, and not the least show of resistance was made by them. When their work was done they left the scene of their daring exploits and departed in a southerly direction. It is understood that a party of citizens are in pursuit of them, and at last accounts were only ten miles behind them. So far as can be learned the Adams Express company lose some four thousand dollars and the United States company about twelve thousand. But these amounts may prove to be too small.

The railroad company have started the sheriff of Pettis county, with a posse of men, in pursuit of the robbers. Gen. Bacon Montgomery, of Sedalia, has also gone in pursuit, with a party of selected men, and struck the trail some ten miles south of Ottumville. One other party has also left Clinton on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and still another from Lebanon, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The entire country between these points will be scoured and from the well-known character of the men sent out, there is good prospect that at least some of the rascals will be captured.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

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

City and Vicinity.

THE Cantata of Esther, under the manage-
 ment of Prof. Foote and Mr. J. E. Covel, is be-
 ing memorized by a large chorus, assisted by
 able solo singers, and the Lawrence people
 may expect, ere many moons, to hear it ren-
 dered in fine style.

Sewing Machine.

See advertisement of "American Sewing Ma-
 chine" in another column. It is said by many
 parties who have tried it, to be the best ma-
 chine yet produced. Any person wishing one
 of these machines can get one on the most rea-
 sonable terms by calling at this office.

SHERIFF CLARKE returned last night from
 his trip southwest whither he had been in
 search of the horse stolen from Mr. Stover, of
 Kanwaka township, several weeks ago. Mr.
 Clarke found the animal near Emporia, and
 brought it with him. The thief, it will be re-
 membered, has been captured and is in the
 custody of the sheriff.

On Monday we had the pleasure of listening
 to some rare music, both vocal and instrumen-
 tal, rendered by Mr. C. E. Hollenbeck, agent
 for the Estey Organ Company, of Chicago. Mr.
 Hollenbeck has a pure tenor voice of excellent
 quality, and we could easily understand that
 the practice of voice culture had not been neg-
 lected by him. This gentleman is not only a
 fine musician, but a live and energetic business
 man. We predict for him success in Kansas.

EDDIE WILLIS, a little son of one of our citi-
 zens, Mr. Jerry Willis, while bathing in the
 river near the railroad bridge, on Monday after-
 noon, got in deep water when his companions
 were at a distance from him, and before any as-
 sistance could be rendered, was drowned. Ed-
 die was a bright little fellow about eight years
 old, and the blow falls heavily upon the be-
 lieved parents. Efforts are being made to re-
 cover the body of the little boy, but up to this
 writing they have been unsuccessful.

MR. HARVEY LIVERMORE, who for some
 time past has been an assistant in the manage-
 ment of the grange store in this city, has ac-
 cepted a like position from the Patrons Co-
 operative Association of Johnson county, and
 will go to Olathe this week to take charge of a
 store about to be established at that place by
 this association. Mr. Livermore is thoroughly
 acquainted with the co-operative plan of doing
 business, and will no doubt render valuable
 services to the Patrons of Johnson county.
 We can spare him for the good of the order.

Personal.

MR. FRANK O. MARVIN has gone west; will
 return however ere many days.

MISS CYRENA CARMEAN, of Lawrence, is
 visiting with friends in Burlingame. So says
 the *Chronicle*.

MR. C. S. WEBSTER, accompanied by his
 family, have gone the way of the world, &c.,
 to the Centennial.

REV. J. M. COCKINS and wife have gone
 East to spend the regular summer vacation al-
 lowed by the church.

MR. C. A. FARIS and family left on Tuesday
 for the mountains of Virginia, where they will
 remain during the season.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. All Subscribers who do not give express
 notice to the contrary, are considered as wish-
 ing to continue their subscription.
2. If Subscribers order the discontinuance
 of their papers, the publishers may continue
 to send until arrears are paid.
3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take
 their papers from the postoffice to which they
 are sent, they are held responsible until the
 bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be
 discontinued.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to
 take a newspaper or periodical from the post-
 office, or ordering it and leaving it uncalled for,
 is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE Douglas County Pomona Grange have
 decided to hold a County Fair this fall, and has
 appointed a committee to secure grounds.
 Those having good groves convenient to water
 and rail road, that will be suitable for such
 purposes, will please correspond with Wm.
 Roe, Vineland, or Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence,
 or give the information to E. Parker, C. W.
 Sears or Wm. Miller. Each Subordinate
 Grange in this jurisdiction are requested to
 elect one of their members as a corresponding
 and local member of the county committee to
 be on the alert and assist said committee in all
 possible ways.

There will be a meeting of this committee at
 the grange store in Lawrence, at 9 a. m., Sat-
 urday, the 19th inst., and a special meeting of
 the county grange on Saturday, July 22d, at
 10 a. m., to hear the report and take action.
 Put your shoulder to the wheel. This means
 business.

Matrimonial yet Again—Three More

Have Left the Banks.
 The bachelors of Lawrence are beginning to
 realize that in truth "it is not good for man to
 be alone," and at the rate they have been shut-
 ting off all single obligations of late there will
 soon be not one left. But let us tell you about it.

Married at St. James Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.,

Saturday evening, June 3, 1876, by the Rev.
 Dr. Cheever, F. J. V. Skiff, of Lawrence, and
 Mary R. French, of Garnett, Kansas.

We knew nothing about it until Tuesday of
 this week. Strange, but true. Well, every-
 body in this vicinity is acquainted with Mr.
 Skiff and his estimable wife, therefore it is use-
 less for us to but say: May joy and happiness
 attend you through all the days of your lives.

Married, on Tuesday evening, July 11, at the
 residence of the bride's mother, in the city
 of Lawrence, by the Rev. Mr. Tremper, Mr. J.
 N. Corbin and Miss Adelaide L. Prentice.

We are not surprised in the least, for this is
 as it should be. Mr. Corbin for long years has
 been connected with the firm of Crew & Had-
 ley in this city, and for a steady and accommo-
 dating business man, we know of no better
 example. Mrs. Corbin is the sister of our
 townsman, Mr. C. T. K. Prentice, and is well
 known in Lawrence society as an admirable
 young lady. Allow us to extend congratulations.

Now we will record one more, and our pleas-
 ant task is concluded.

Mr. A. F. Bates, one of our popular and
 well known business men, went East a few days
 ago, and before his departure he informed us
 that he was going to see the Centennial Exhi-
 bition. That, of course, was all well enough,
 but he neglected to mention that it was his in-
 tention to stop over at a certain point, and take
 a companion, not only for the trip to Philadel-
 phia, but for life. The following is now proper:

Mr. A. F. Bates, of Lawrence, Kansas, was
 married on the 5th inst., at Wing Station, N.
 Y., to Miss Ella Preston of that city.

Miss Preston is well known in our city, she
 having been the guest of the family of Rev. J.
 K. Dunn for a number of months last year.
 We offer congratulations and wish the happy
 couple long life and abundant prosperity. After
 visiting Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Bates
 will return to Lawrence.

Greenback Club.

At a meeting of the legal voters of district
 54 of Douglas county, Kansas, called for the
 purpose of organizing a club in the interest of
 the Independent Greenback party, held at the
 school house of said district, on the evening
 of the 7th inst., J. W. Dolan was elected chair-
 man, and C. H. Taylor, secretary. Speeches
 were made by various parties present, show-
 ing much earnestness and unanimity in the
 cause. It was resolved to form a Greenback
 Club upon the following declaration of prin-
 ciples, which was unanimously assented to,
 and signed by every voter present:

We, the undersigned, do hereby form our-
 selves into an organization to be known as the
 Greenback Club of District Fifty-four, Dou-
 glas county, Kansas.

The object of this club shall be to promote
 the interests of the State and National In-
 dependent Greenback parties, upon the declara-
 tion of principles as laid down in the platform
 of said party and adopted at the Indianapolis
 National Convention, believing, as we do, that
 under no other party organization, now before
 the people, can the industrial and commercial
 interests of our country be restored and pro-
 tected. And we do hereby pledge ourselves,
 severally, and as a club, that we will not in any
 way by vote or action support any man or can-
 didate for any office of government trust unless
 such man or candidate is known to be in sym-
 pathy with and pledged to support the plat-
 form and principles of this party, a copy of
 which is herewith attached and made a part of
 this compact.

[Here follows the platform of the Indepen-
 dent Party, which can be found in another
 column.]

After the signing of the above declaration,
 the Club proceeded to the election of perma-
 nent officers, resulting as follows:

President, J. W. Dolan; Vice-President, A.
 H. Field; Secretary, C. H. Taylor; Treasurer,
 W. W. Randolph.

On motion, the following resolution was
 unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly request each
 school district throughout this county and
 State to organize and assist us in the present
 struggle for financial and governmental reform.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet on
 July 14, at 7 o'clock p. m.

C. H. TAYLOR, Sec. J. W. DOLAN, Pres.

A GOOD milk cow for sale. Call at this of-
 fice.

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

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

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

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

A Chance for a Bargain.

A good watch, a silk hat, good as new, and a
 great variety of clothing at Hope's.

Situation Wanted.

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

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

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

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

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO SECRETARIES:—We have within a
 few days mailed to the Secretary of every
 Grange in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Dela-
 ware, 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 for order by letter.

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

TO MEMBERS: Please apply to your Sec-
 retary for the information above mentioned.

It is not necessary for applications for samples
 of our circulars to be made by letter. They may
 be obtained by mail, by enclosing a postal card
 addressed to the Secretary of the Grange, and
 by enclosing a small sum of money to pay for
 postage.

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, repre-
 senting their stores to be ours.

Those who visit Philadelphia we shall be
 glad to have call on us, whether they wish to
 purchase or not. We shall at all times be hap-
 py to show our goods and explain our mode of
 doing business.

BENNETT & CO.,
 TOWER HALL,
 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Entrance right under the large street clock.

Only 20 Hours.

Clear the track! The country is saved and you
 will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable
 Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In view of the
 fact that the "great political campaign" of 1876
 is right upon us, and the prospect of big crops
 all through the entire West—thus insuring a
 splendid business—were never so flattering as
 now, the managers of the Old Reliable Hanni-
 bal & St. Joe Railroad, Burlington & Quincy
 Co., and Chicago & North Western R.R., have
 agreed to afford the public the quick-
 est and best means of transit between Kansas
 City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joe and Chicago.

Therefore, from and after June 25th, the
 train leaving Kansas City at 4:35 p. m., Atch-
 ison at 5:35 a. m., and St. Joe at 6:10 a. m., will
 arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over
 two hours ahead of all other lines. By this
 route passengers have in Chicago a half-day for
 business or pleasure before taking the after-
 noon trains for the East or North. Day coaches
 Pullman sleeping cars run through from
 Kansas City to Chicago, St. Louis, B. & O. R. R.,
 and from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and
 Cleveland, Ohio, via Toledo, Wabash & West-
 ern R.R., without changes. For further informa-
 tion address G. N. Clayton, Pass. Agt., 531
 Main street, Kansas City; or T. Penfield, Gen.
 Pass. Agt., Hannibal, Mo.

N. B. Ask ticket agents in the West which
 route makes the quickest time to Chicago.

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coach-
 es from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleve-
 land without change, via the Wabash Line.
 Connecting at Ft. Wayne with through sleep-
 ers to Philadelphia, and at Cleveland with
 through sleepers to New York and Boston,
 making but one change of cars from the Mis-
 souri River to the "Centennial," or New York
 and Boston.

The Wabash Line is also the most comfort-
 able route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other
 Eastern cities.

Passengers taking this line have choice of
 routes either via Quincy or St. Louis, and can
 visit all principal cities, watering places and
 prominent resorts throughout the country
 without extra charge.

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

WAKEFIELD'S Worm Destroyer. This valuable
 medicine is prepared in Lozenges; is very
 pleasant for children to take, is quite harmless
 in any reasonable quantity, and is very effect-
 ual in relieving children or adults from these
 disturbers of rest and health. Children eat
 them like candy. For sale by all Druggists.

Pianos and Organs.

Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 46 Mas-
 sachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Chick-
 ering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whit-
 ney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and
 general musical merchandise. Low priced pianos
 on easy terms. T. G. LANE,
 18-3m Traveling Agent.

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

Among other things for sale at Hope's is a
 brand new "Webster's Dictionary, 1876."

WASHING made easy by using the hard-
 water soap. It is kept at the Grange Store.

Barber Shop.

Warren street, under the State Bank. Shav-
 ing 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing
 15 cents. First class work done.
 W. H. BUTLER,
 12-4t W. H. PEMBLETON.

ONE of the most extensive job printing,
 book binding and blank book making establish-
 ments 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.

If you want Fine table Cutlery,
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Queensware Best quality
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine glassware
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine Globets or Tumblers
 " " " Common " "
 " " " Fine lamps or common lamps
 " " " Plated castor or " castor
 " " " Knives, forks, or spoons
 " " " A baby wagon
 " " " Fruit jars or jelly tumblers

If you want anything or any quality in the
 above line, I have the stock. Come and see
 me. I will make the prices suit you. I am
 bound to sell. J. A. DAILEY,
 22-3m 113, Mass. St.

Centennial Excursionists.

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights com-
 fortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada
 Southern Railway Company has, through its
 connections in the West and Northwest, placed
 on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion
 Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which pas-
 sengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhi-
 bition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition,
 visit the principal eastern cities, with an op-
 portunity of stopping at any of the great num-
 ber of famous resorts in New York and Penn-
 sylvania. The Canada Southern is the only
 line from the west running directly to Niagara
 Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a won-
 derful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract,
 Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing
 them directly at the Falls. The track of the
 Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel
 rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves
 or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are
 furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator,
 ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its
 complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleep-
 ing and drawing Room Cars from Chicago, De-
 troit, and Toledo, and its admirable connections
 at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York
 Central and Erie Railways, the Canada South-
 ern is fast becoming the favorite line to the
 East. Tickets via this popular line can be pro-
 cured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the
 company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by address-
 ing FRANK E. SNOW,
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
 25-11 DETROIT.

MARRIED.
 SKIFF-FRENCH—At St. James Hotel, Kansas
 City, Mo., Saturday evening, June 3, 1876, by the
 Rev. Dr. Cheever, F. J. V. Skiff, of Lawrence,
 Kansas, and Mary R. French, of Garnett, Kansas.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.
 ST. LOUIS, July 12, 1876.

Flour—medium fall extra	\$5.00 @ 5.55
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.25 @ 1.37
No. 3	1.10 @ 1.12
No. 4	.85 @ .92
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.40 @ .43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.27 @ .29
Barley—No. 2	.56 @ .58
Rye—No. 2	.67 @ .67
Pork	20.00 @ 20.50
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	.12 @ .12
Bacon	.10 @ .11
Lard	.11 @ .11
Butter—Dairy, packed	.20 @ .22
Country	.0 @ .12
Eggs	.10 @ .11

CHICAGO, July 12, 1876.

Flour	4.25 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 1, spring	1.12 @ 1.15
No. 2	.99 @ .99
No. 3	.90 @ .92
Corn	.40 @ .47
Oats	.28 @ .29
Pork	19.10 @ 19.75
Bulk Meats	.7 @ .10
Lard	10.80 @ 10.90
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	\$1.08 @ 1.04
No. 3, spring	.90 @ .90
Corn No. 2 mixed	.35 @ .37
Oats	.26 @ .27
Hay	6.00 @ .60

Live Stock Markets.
 ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1876.

Cattle—Native Shippers	\$4.50 @ 5.00
Hogs—Shipping	5.25 @ 6.00

CHICAGO, July 12, 1876.

Cattle—Good Steers	4.40 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	6.25 @ 6.37
Bacon	6.25 @ 6.30

[Corrected every day for the SPIRIT OF KAN-
 sas by Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, commis-
 sion merchants, Kansas City.]

KANSAS CITY, July 7, 1876.

Cattle—Prime and extra steers	1,200 \$4.30 @ 4.60
Fair steers, 1,000 to 1,200	3.90 @ 4.25
Native stockers, 1,000 up	3.25 @ 3.75
Medium do 850 to 950	3.00 @ 3.25
Fat Texas	3.25 @ 3.75
Native cows, fat	2.50 @ 3.25
Extra fat cows	3.50 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers, av. 250 up	5.50 @ 5.75

KANSAS CITY, July 8, 1876.

Cattle—Prime to extra steers	1,200 \$4.30 @ 4.60
Fair steers, 1,000 up	3.90 @ 4.25
Native stockers, 1,000 up	3.25 @ 3.75
Medium stockers, 850 to 950	3.00 @ 3.25
Fat Texas	3.25 @ 3.75
Native cows, fat	2.50 @ 3.25
Extra fat cows	3.50 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers, av. 250 and upwards	5.50 @ 5.70

Horticultural Department.

Fire-Blight in the Pear.

Mr. Meehan, in the American Pomological Society Report, 1875, says:

That this is of the fungoid origin is now clear from the researches of Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt. Dr. H. is president of the Bibliographical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, an excellent botanist, and one as well skilled in microscopy as you and I are in the pruning-knife. He finds that a very minute fungus germinates on the outer bark, enters the structure, destroying the cells as it goes, till it reaches the alburnum, and then it penetrates clear to the pith by the way of the medullary rays, totally destroying the branch from centre to circumference. Dr. Hunt was not one of those who believe much in fungoid diseases. Indeed, I believe Dr. H., if he had any prejudice at all, was impressed with a presumption that the fungus found in pear blight was but a follower of diseases. But there is no other conclusion here than that arrived at by Dr. H., that in the true fire-blight fungi are the cause of the disease.

The fire-blight attached large branches, destroying them rapidly, because all connection with sap-collecting roots was cut off; but there were numerous diseases of the pear similar to fire-blight but not so destructive because the fungus did not penetrate deep enough to sever all connection with the roots. It may be that fungi causing these appearances are forms of the other fungus, for it is now known that many characters are assumed at various stages of growth by these little plants we know as fungi. One of these diseases appears as a sort of bark scaling at a period anterior to that when the pear becomes naturally rough-barked, which is not until its twelfth year. This does not penetrate deep enough to affect seriously the inner bark. Still that it has a bad effect on health is apparent from the fact that trees with it have their leaves turn of a red or brown color early in the fall, showing that their nutrition has not been perfect. Another form attacks the green bark of five or six year old branches, making dead patches of an inch or more over surrounded by the healthy green bark. Where the destruction terminates there is a separation, and the appearance is much as if the irregular patch had been marked by the edge of a knife. Still another form seems to confine itself to the spurs. It eats out the structure at the junction with the main branch, and gives the tree a peculiar appearance. Dead leaves and spurs everywhere, but the main shoots and branches healthy as they can possibly be.

Doctor Hogg's Classification of Apples.

The eminent British pomologist, Dr. Robert Hogg, has recently added to the several attempts that have been made to classify apples. The idea is to fix upon such a system of grouping the fruits as will allow one to ascertain the name of a given specimen by comparing its characters of shape and color, with a systematic key, in a manner similar to that followed by a botanical student in determining an unknown plant. Dr. Hogg makes four principal groups, founded, first, upon the eye or calyx; second, upon the seed-cells, whether they meet upon the center or not; third, the shape of the calyx-tube, or that cavity just below the eye, or calyx-segments; and fourth, the stamens, or rather the dried remains of these that are found in the calyx-tube, their position, whether attached to the base, sides or margin of the tube being taken into account. These primary groups are sub-divided into others, founded upon color, form and other characters. Of course a system proposed by so high an authority, is sure of respectful consideration, and it has received the recognition (regarded by some as premature) of the Royal Horticultural Society. As the author has subjected only 300 of the best known varieties to the test of his system, and as of these nearly one-third fail to fit, but have to be placed under two, three or more main groups, in order to meet all their departures from the regular structure, it is evident that the system cannot be regarded as a very precise one, and that it is quite as open to objections as those which have preceded it. It has already been criticised very mildly and fairly by the *Gardener's Chronicle*, and the most that can be said of it is that it will add to without enriching the literature of pomology. The great obstacle to any satisfactory classification of fruits, is in the fact that the objects themselves are variable. Through long cultivation, fruits are in an unnatural condition, and all their parts are enlarged and exaggerated, and the characters which would be of value in the wild fruit cannot, in these, be regarded as permanent.

Every one who has much to do with fruits would heartily welcome any fairly, accurate classification, and we regret that the hope excited when it was announced that Dr. Hogg would publish one is not borne out by an examination of the system itself.

Most dwarf trees should have from one-third to one-half their fruit picked off just after it sets, so that the rest will be of good size and quality; this will be found to more than pay for the trouble, besides, with young trees just coming into bearing, it is absolutely necessary, if the future good of the tree is regarded.

Common Sense in Tree Pruning.

There appears to be here and there a return to common sense ideas about pruning fruit trees. We have had all sorts of theories, and much time has been spent in arguing the question of summer or spring, or winter pruning. Now, broadly speaking, a tree should not be pruned at all. That is to say, it should be allowed to grow naturally. The careful pomologist will see when a tree is sending out young branches which, in progress of time, are likely to interfere with each other; these are to be taken out so early that the term pruning, in its ordinary sense, does not apply to the operation. Some folks tear out the middle limbs to let the sun in, some cut out the roots to promote bearing and the early ripening of the fruit. Nor is it to be denied that the object is gained in both cases. But that is not the whole question. The purpose is, or ought to be, to grow a tree in its greatest perfection, and to last for its natural life. Of course there is such a thing as aiding nature; it is, in fact, about all there is in horticulture or medicine; but giving good conditions does not by any means imply amputation either for tree or man. It will probably be found in the long run that extra forcing and heroic cutting are alike objectionable. Had we time and taste, the rubbing off of the bud of the likely to be uncouth limb would suffice for all trimming. Old trees, like old folks, do not readily form new graces, and are sure to be hurt, when even bad but accustomed habits are rudely hewn away.—*Providence Journal*.

Then and Now.

A quarter of a century has wrought a vast change in the fruit interest in western New York. The *Rural New Yorker* recently contained the following:

When a boy we resided in Western New York, Orleans county, and then a sale for cash of any kind of fruit was a rare occurrence. The best of Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenbergs and Pippins, were sold for twelve cents per bushel in trade, and we well remember trying to sell a wagon load of excellent plums, in Albion, offering them at twenty-five cents per bushel, but only managed to sell one peck at that rate. A quarter of a century has, however, worked a change in that region, and from late reports of horticultural societies of Western New York, we gather the following items in regard to sales of fruit from Orleans and adjacent counties:

Orleans county, apples and pears, valued at \$	300,000
Genesee county, all fruits shipped,	153,000
Niagara county, "	1,147,000
Orleans county, "	784,000

The pear crop in Genesee county sold for \$11,000; in Niagara county, \$35,000; in Orleans county, \$12,700. Apples in Genesee county, \$141,000; in Niagara, about \$1,000,000; Orleans, \$632,000. The quince crop in Genesee was only \$1,000 against \$6,000 last year; in Orleans, 3,860. Peaches in Niagara sold for \$52,000, plums \$10,000. The crop of apples in Wayne county was 185,000 barrels.

Renewing Strawberry Beds.

A good way to renew an old strawberry bed, is to cut out with a hoe, as soon as the plants have done fruiting, enough plants to leave them growing about three feet apart. Then take a fork—potato fork is best—and loosen up the ground all over the bed, breaking the lumps, and leaving it soft and smooth and very soon the runners will grow out and cover the ground. Sometimes it is best to guide the runners to vacant places, and set them, by taking a garden trowel, and covering them at the joints with earth, first sinking them about half an inch below the surface of the soil. In the fall, the bed will probably contain more plants than ought to grow in it, and they should be thinned out to stand about eight inches apart, or further if you choose. Some varieties bear well when growing close and some do not. The rule is generally not to allow the plants to bear over two years before renewing in this way, so that you can get a crop of fruit every season on the same bed.—*Tiffin Star*.

Experimenting in Pruning.

A Western fruit grower reports that he made the following experiment: A branch one inch in diameter was cut from a tree of Rawle's Genet on the first day of each month in the year, and at the end of five years, when all were sealed over, they were opened and found to have decayed the least in those cut in February and March (or just before the swelling of buds), and most of those cut in June or July, or during the growing season. This goes to show that the best time to prune fruit trees is early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow freely, which has been the custom of most fruit growers for a century past.

Generally speaking, the smaller the quantity of fruit on a tree, the higher the flavor; therefore, thin all fruits in moderation, but avoid excess; a single gooseberry on a bush, or a single bunch of grapes on a vine—no matter how fine it may be—is a disgrace to good fruit growing.

Newly planted trees should be mulched with hay, straw, or other litter, to enable them to recover from the effects of moving.

Blackberries are not always ripe when they are black. Leave them on till they part readily from their stalks.

The Household.

HAIR WASH.—One ounce of powdered borax, one half ounce camphor, dissolved in a quart of boiling water. When cold it is ready for use. It cleanses, beautifies, strengthens and preserves the color of hair.

ICE CREAM IN THE COUNTRY.—Take three pints of milk, four eggs, well beaten, three-fourths pound of sugar, and one tablespoonful corn starch; mix in a three-quart tin pail; boil in a kettle of water till quite thick; add one pint sweet cream, and flavor to taste. Freeze in a common water-pail or any vessel of suitable size, with equal parts of ice chopped fine, and coarse salt. Rotate the pail and stir frequently.

CHOWCHOW.—Boil in one quart of vinegar a quarter of a pound of mustard, mixed as for table use, 2 ounces of white pepper, a very little mace, with a few cloves. Take one dozen large cucumbers, peeled and sliced, and place in a sieve with a handful of salt, let them stand ten minutes, then put in jars. When the vinegar is cold enough pour it over and tie down tight. This chowchow will be fit for use in one week, and will keep good a year.

MATS FOR FLOORS.—Very durable and neat mats for floors can be made from old coffee sacks. A piece of the bagging of suitable size is bound with some dark fabric, and secured to a frame of laths. By means of a hook of wood or iron, like an enlarged crochet needle, carpet rags are carried through the material so as to skip every other thread, and to leave loops half an inch long, the ends, of course, being fastened. Old red flannel can be used to make tasteful borders.

CURE FOR CORNS.—There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until it is soft; cut a thick slice and bind it on the corn on retiring at night. In the morning, if the corn is white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger nails—never cut a corn. Sometimes several applications of the lemon slices will be necessary, but the corns are bound to succumb, and you can dance the next night if you like. After you remove the corns, wear shoes that fit and are not too stiff in the soles.

UTILIZING OLD TIN CANS.—Take off the top of the can, punch holes on opposite sides near the rim, put in a wire bail, and you have a little bucket, which may serve for a paint pot, to keep nails in, or other handy purposes. Take off the top, cut to the proper shape, and fasten on a handle by means of a screw through a hole in the bottom, and a useful scoop may be made. A saucepan for small messes may be made by cutting down a can, leaving a strip to be bent at right angles, and turned around a stick to serve as a handle. A coarse grater for crackers, etc., is easily formed from a piece of tin fastened to a board. The holes in the grater should be made with an old three-cornered file.

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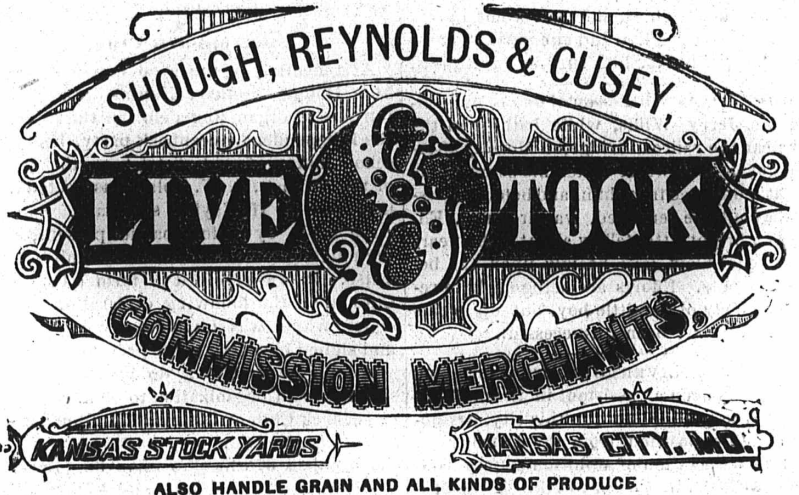
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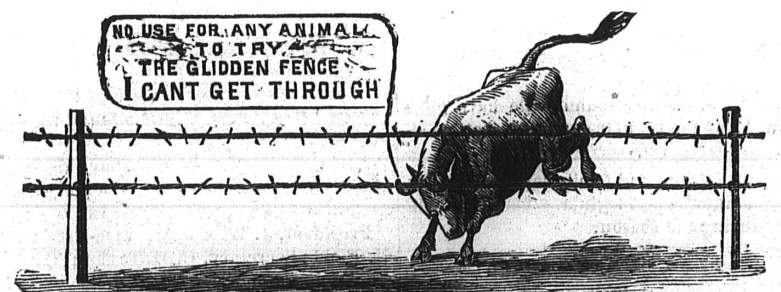


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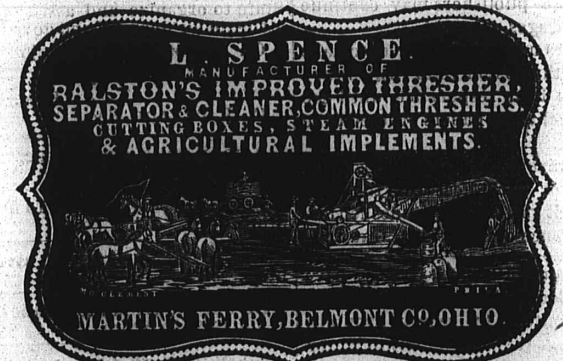
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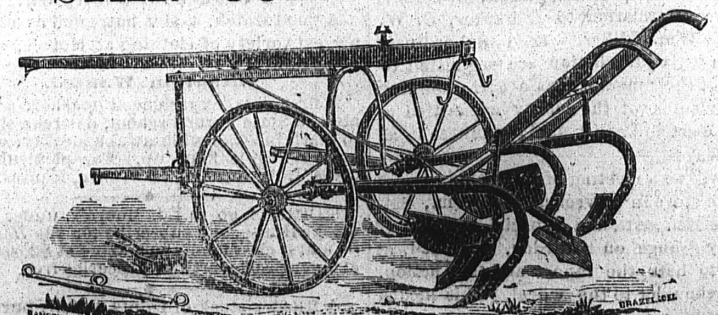
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Farm and Stock.

BRO. STEVENS:—This has been one of the wettest seasons I ever saw. Some corn looks well, though most of the corn was planted late and is very weedy; oats good though thin on the ground on account of bad seed; has the rust some. Wheat all harvested; injured by rain; little flax sown, looks well; grass good. Health of the people never better; doctors will have to move to more sickly locations. Plenty of old corn to last another year; hogs scarce though good; cattle doing well on prairie.

Fraternally, D. C. SPURGEON.
LEROY, Kans., July 3, 1876.

"Grass is King."

The fact that well-managed grass lands must be the main dependence of the American farmer, for profitable returns, is now very generally admitted by the great mass of intelligent observers, and there is consequently increased attention everywhere observable in the care and management of these lands. But in view of the fact that the results of the most carefully conducted scientific investigations, and the experience of all practical farmers have demonstrated that early-cut grass and clover are vastly superior in nutritive value to the more matured crop, it is unaccountable that so many farmers are found to disregard these lessons, and allow their hay crop to stand and ripen until it becomes hard, unpalatable and indigestible.

Green grass, we know, will fatten cattle, sheep and horses, while hay, as generally cured, will barely keep stock in condition. Our object, therefore, should be, to secure and preserve in the hay crop the nutritive value of the green grass; and to do this, all experience proves that we must begin to cut the crop (clover as well as grass) before it is in full flower. And this early cutting, let it be remembered, is quite as important to the maintenance of the life of the plants in the ground as it is to the value of the hay. It is true that hay cut at this stage requires a little more attention in the curing than if cut after all the juices have been dried up, and the plant has become dead ripe. In the latter case, it is frequently cured before it is cut, while in the former, good weather and thorough tedding is essential to the highest stage of perfection in the product. Care should be taken, however, not to cure hay too much—get it in the mow bright and green, and then you may be sure that the nutritive value is not lost.

We all know how readily the aftermath starts after the first mowing of the harvest, while the late-cut meadows, in ordinary seasons, will hardly make a start at all. We therefore urge upon our readers the great importance of an early hay harvest, because of the largely increased value of the crop, and the undoubted fact, so often overlooked, that the practice is essential to the preservation of a good "stand" of grass in our meadows.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

Weaning Berkshire Pigs.

The weaning process should be gradual, at least a week's time should be consumed before the last pig is finally taken away. The first day take off one or more of the litter, according to their number finally leaving only one, and at the proper time remove this also. During the week, daily reduce the richness of the food, stop giving milk or whey, if previously given, and see that the remaining pigs draw from every teat. If they do not, it must be done by hand. The third day before definitely weaning let the remaining sucking pig in to the mother only three times, the second day twice, and the last day once. Then see that the sow's bag dries up speedily. If milk still remains, draw it out by hand, so as to prevent caking or a swollen bag, liable to end in running sores or a total loss of it, thus ruining the animal for future breeding. Berkshire sows are usually great milkers, and in order to dry them off it is sometimes necessary to reduce their food, for a few days, solely to a short grass pasture, or, in extreme cases, confine them to a close pen, giving them nothing but water for twenty-four hours, and afterwards their Indian meal gruel, or any food which has a drying tendency.

Early Rising.

A young farmer found he was getting reduced in circumstances. He went to a friend to ask his advice. This friend, with a grave face, said: "I know of a charm that will cure that; take this little cup and drink from it every morning of the water you must get at such a spring. But remember, you must draw it yourself at five o'clock, or the charm will be broken." The next morning, the farmer walked across his fields, for the spring was at the further end of his estate—and spying a neighbor's cows, which had broken through the fence and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended the fence. The laborers were not yet at work. When they came loitering along after their proper time, they were startled at seeing their master so early. "Oh," said he, "I see how it is; it comes of my not getting up in time." The early rising soon became a pleasant habit; his walk and cup of water gave him an appetite for his breakfast; and the people were, like him, early at work. He soon acknowledged that the advice his friend had given was as good as it was simple.—*New England Farmer.*

A Farmer's Experience.

R. W., in the Cincinnati Gazette, relates in a brief but interesting way, the story of his life as a farmer. He says:

In 1838 I rented a field of ground for which I paid \$3 per acre, and sowed it to wheat, working the field with my father's team. In 1839 I harvested 300 bushels of wheat, selling it to a merchant on credit for 50 cents per bushel. The merchant failed, and I only received a suit of clothes worth \$20, and \$52 in money for 300 bushels of wheat. In that year, 1839, my father died. He left me 83 acres of land. I had no money, horses, or farm implements. The first crop of wheat I sowed was a failure. My second crop promised fair until late in May, when it was killed by frost, the wheat being then out in the head. During my first ten years of farming I saved \$400 in money and accumulated \$400 in chattel property. In 1850 I bought a farm of 100 acres, for which I agreed to pay \$3,000, I paid \$400 down and the remaining \$2,600 in annual payments with interest. Since 1850 I have paid \$10,650 for land, \$5,000 for buildings, \$1,000 for railroads and free pikes, \$5,000 for taxes, and \$5,000 for interest, and \$1,200 for doctor's bill. I have lost in that time three crops of grass with high water, equivalent to 100 tons of hay. I have lost two crops of barley, and one crop of wheat by freezing, and a crop of barley and a crop of wheat very much damaged by excessive wet weather. My entire loss would be equivalent to \$3,000. I have raised a family and sold \$60,000 worth of produce in twenty-six years.

I am now 59 years of age. I have good health, am free from aches and pains, and I do not think I have worked excessively hard. Indeed, I would rather now do a moderate day's work than to do nothing. Neither has my family been worked to death. My habits have been regular. I do not use tobacco. I never was drunk. I have now 320 acres of good land. This has been my success in farming.

Pulled Wool and Sheep's Pelts.

The following directions for taking the wool from sheep's pelts, we find in the *Ohio Farmer*. It says: Prepare a board three feet wide and three or four feet in length, with one smooth side; and spread a pelt on the smooth side of the board, flesh side up. Have mixed some lime and water, about the consistency of good rich cream, (lime mixture such as is suitable for plastering or laying brick will do, but you must use a little more of the latter.) Wood ashes mixed with water, as with lime, will start the wool quicker, but it frequently eats into the skin, and makes it so tender that the skin will tear in pulling. Spread a thin layer or coating of the lime mixture all over the flesh side, then fold the flesh sides together carefully, and roll up, and lay in a moderately warm place for six to twelve hours; the wool will then be ready to pull. Then place the board at an angle of say forty-five degrees, unroll the pelt, scrape off the lime, and lay the flesh side upon the board, holding the neck in one hand, and with the other slide or push the wool off in a whole fleece, which can be easily and nicely done in ten minutes. Then roll it up, same as if shorn wool. Put the fleeces separately in a dry, airy place six or eight days, to let the moisture escape that is natural to lately-shorn wool, as well as that absorbed from the use of the lime mixture. Last year we had a similar lot of wool to that we now have, and sent it to a wool manufacturer. Their sorter valued it at 45 cents per pound. Calling such wool worth 35 cents per pound this year, we got for the wool of each pelt one dollar and ninety-two and a half cents, or one dollar and seventeen and a half cents more than the highest price the pelts would have brought.

Shade Trees.

If any man can adduce a good reason why there should be no shade trees in pastures, I wish to hear from him at once, as we have read the agricultural papers for years, and have not seen a solitary argument worth noticing shade trees in pastures. What a brute a farmer must be who would be willing to see his cows, horses and sheep sweating under a summer sun with the thermometer in the shade up to 90 or 100 deg.; he should be stripped of his clothes and exposed to the same heat till he had learned to appreciate the value of shade to animals in summer. The only reason advanced against shade trees in pastures is, that cows are inclined to spend too much of their time under them, and consequently give less milk than they would if no shade existed. This is all talk. Cows that rest a portion of the time under trees feed more nights than those do that have no shade in their pastures. The farmer who advocates cutting the shade trees of pastures is a heathen in his feelings, and not worthy of owning live stock, because to furnish such stock with no shade is downright cruelty to animals, and ought to be an indictable offense. The more comfortable and quiet we keep our cows, the more milk they will produce, and we contend that cows that have a shady grove to lie in, or large shade trees in different parts of the pastures to stand or lie under, will produce as much milk as cows do without shade, and the animals are far more comfortable, and their owners feel a pleasure in seeing them enjoy themselves in a cool shade during the heat of the summer days.—*New England Farmer.*

Veterinary Items.

I have a very valuable thoroughbred mare, five years old, who is at the present time apparently afflicted with disease of the womb; there is an almost continuous discharge from the vagina, of white frothy substance; and this discharge is greatly increased when she is exercised or driven on the road, and also when she becomes in use. There is a fluttering and disagreeable sound emitted upon any sudden movement. She conceives with much difficulty; she had a miscarriage in a short time after becoming pregnant, and this latter misfortune occurred without the least apparent cause. If you can from my statement, diagnose the ailment, and prescribe an efficacious treatment through your most valuable veterinary column, you will confer a great favor, also please inform me will she ever be suitable for a brood mare, answer and oblige, LEAKSVILLE.

ANSWER.—Your mare is suffering from a weakness, caused by a mechanical injury. The treatment will be to inject into the vagina, three times a day, by means of a syringe—a solution composed of bi-carbonate of soda, one ounce; of tepid water, two quarts; mix thoroughly, and divide the quantity into three parts, and use as directed. Should say this difficulty will prevent her being a suitable brood mare.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Be kind enough to inform me, through your valuable paper, the best and safest mode of castrating lambs. Some years I lose none, some years one-half. As a general rule, I clamp-cut and pass over a hot iron. I never have them to die from loss of blood. They die in six or eight days from lock-jaw. Also what age should they be? By answering the above you will confer a favor on one who is trying sheep raising.

E. M. WELLS.

ANSWER.—There are several modes of effecting the operation. First, by squeezing the testes upwards into the belly and cutting off a portion of the bag, and then allow the testes to sink and protrude through the orifice; then detach by cutting or sometimes by wrenching the cord. The wrenching is preferred by many, as the laceration serves to arrest hemorrhage. Another method is to hold the bag firmly between its contents and the belly, and squeeze the contents downwards; then make a long incision in the scrotum through which the testes protrude, and are separated as above. Lambs should be castrated in from two to four weeks after birth. A few doses tincture of camphor O often prove beneficial after castration, particularly where the convulsive symptoms appear; also belladonna O caprum, a 6, hyoscyamus 3, and veratrum O; two-drop doses for lambs, with threatened lock-jaw.—*Ibid.*

I have a young horse that about one month ago, rapped his ankle with his foot, but not so as to cut the skin. It began to swell, and seemed very sore to the touch, and after driving he became lame. Previous to this he had something like scratches, which I had very nearly cured by application of powder, and lard. I have applied arnica and flannel bandages, but the swelling and soreness does not get any better, and there is an eruption coming out on the skin. He is not at present lame, but I think would be were he used. Most of the swelling is on the inside of the ankle-joint. I am trying at present a linseed-meal poultice, but seemingly without effect. Please tell me what course to pursue, and greatly oblige, T. A. K.

ANSWER.—Take one oz. tinct. Thuja O, add to 10 oz. water, and bathe with the lotion every three hours. Give five-drop doses Thuja O three times a day internally. Also give a few doses tinct. sulphur, alternately with the Thuja. Should this not prove entirely effectual, use Dulcamara O internally and externally, the same as advised for Thuja.—*Ibid.*

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STATE OF KANSAS, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly authorized by this department to transact business in this State until the last day of February, 1877, and that Park & Selig have been by the officers of said company appointed Local Agents to transact business for said company in this State, having or keeping an office or principal place of business at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided in said appointment, now on file in this department.

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

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

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

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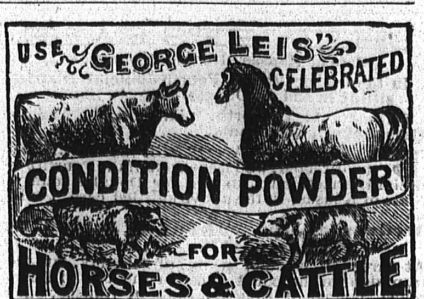
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LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Meagles or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate 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 their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes 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.



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Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a simple and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Mucous, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

At three (3) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the
front door of the court house in the city of Law-
rence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of the said Andrew Carnes
and Halie Carnes, and each of them in and to the
following described premises, to wit: Lot num-
ber twenty (20) on Rhode Island street, in the city
of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas.
Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of
sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 23d day of June, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
25-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
HAMPTON & BONGHOLTH, Att'ys for Pl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Horace A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Eber Burrows
and Josephine Burrows, defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-
dicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on Monday, the 31st day of July, A. D.
1876.

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county
of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, to
the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all
the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said
Eber Burrows and Josephine Burrows, and each
of them in and to the following described premises,
to wit: Lot number fifteen (15), in block number
seven (7), in Lane's first addition to the city of
Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, and State of
Kansas, and appurtenances; appraised at seven
hundred (\$700) dollars. Said premises to be sold to
satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 28th day of June, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
31-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Geo. J. Barker and M. Summerfield,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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POMONA, Franklin county, Kans. 24-cowat

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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 Kan-
sas City.

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, situ-
ate in Franklin county, Kansas, will receive
sealed proposals for the purchase of any legal sub-
division of the same, until the 15th day of June,
A. D. 1876. Said proposals to be addressed to Geo.
J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

There are about nine thousand acres of these
lands, situate as above mentioned in Franklin
county, Kansas, and all within a few miles of the
city of Ottawa, the county seat of said county, a
place of some 2500 inhabitants, and in the very
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some of the finest farming lands in Franklin coun-
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The title to these lands is perfect, being direct
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TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, balance in equal annual pay-
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BIDS.

All bids will be opened at the office of Geo. J.
Barker, Secretary, in the city of Lawrence, Kan-
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A complete list of these lands, including a brief
description of the same, will be furnished by the
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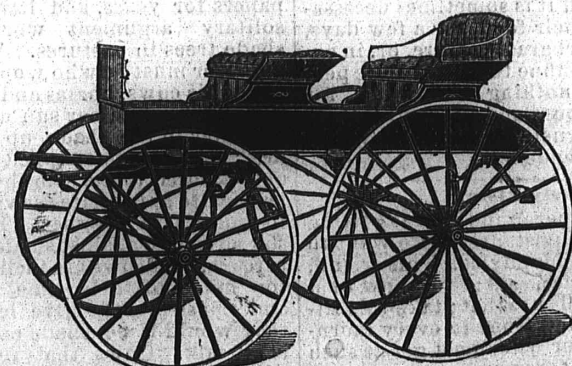
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