

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 6, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 231.

THE SONG OF 1876.

A Festival Poem written for the German Centennial Singers Union of New York.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Waken, voice of the Land's devotion!
Spirit of Freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores, to the Song of Ocean,
Rivers, answer, and mountains, call!
The golden day has come;
Let every tongue be dumb,
That sounded its malice, or murmured its fears;
She hath won her story;
She wears her glory;
We crown her the Land of a Hundred Years.
Out of darkness and toil and danger
Into the light of Victory's day,
Help to the weak and home to the stranger,
Freedom to all, she hath held her way.
Now Europe's orphans rest
Upon her mother breast;
The voices of Nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the Queen of a Hundred Years.
North and South, we are met as brothers;
East and West, we are wedded as one!
Right of each shall secure our mother's
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native Land,
For battle has tried thee and time endears;
We will write thy story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a Thousand Years.

THE TYRANT'S LESSON.

BY RUFUS HALE.

"You deserve to be knocked down for that, you young lubber!" shouted Robert Bend, the tyrannical captain of the ship Aurora homeward bound from Havana, to his cabin-boy, Henry Warding, a slender, handsome youth of seventeen, who had split a few drops of tar from a bucket he was lifting.

"I don't think I ought to be knocked down for an accident!" answered Henry.

The captain picked up a marlin-spike, and would have hurled it at the speaker's head but for his daughter Bertha, a pretty girl of fifteen, who, standing on the tips of her toes, and seizing both of his arms, pleaded earnestly with him.

Her power over him was great. He lowered the marlin-spike and walked away. But the irritation excited by what he mentally termed Warding's impertinence in answering him as he did, still lingered in his breast, and he resolved to punish the young sailor for it after his daughter should have gone into the cabin.

At night a stiff gale was blowing. There was no moon, but as the ship plunged and rolled along under her close-reefed maintop-sail and her fore-topmast staysail, her sides, her sails and even her deck, were faintly lighted up by the gleam of the rushing, hissing foam, alive with thousands upon thousands of softly-glowing sparks of phosphorus.

Delayed by the gale, which was a head wind, the captain, in an ill humor, moved toward the forward part of the vessel, where a lookout was being kept by Warding.

On the way, meeting a sailor, he pushed him roughly to one side.

In the waist, encountering another, the black cook, he applied the toe of his boot to him, sending the poor fellow into the lee scuppers with such force, that his head went right through the bottom of a scrub-pail, scattering about him the hoops, staves and all.

These, however, were only the preliminary effects of the tyrant's irritability on this night. He next walked up to Henry Warding, on the knightheads, and asked him, angrily, if he was asleep, although the youth stood, keeping an excellent watch.

"No, sir, I never sleep at my post," answered Henry, pleasantly.

"None of your impudence!" shouted Bend, furiously. "I'll teach you only to answer my questions, in future!"

As he spoke, he sprang on the knightheads and slapped the boy on the cheek, with his hard, horny palm.

The blow was quickly returned, for Warding, when his anger was aroused, never paused to consider the odds against him.

The captain hurled him down on his back, and placing both knees on his breast, as the youth lay with his head resting on the spritsail yard, he clutched his throat with a vice-like grasp.

Although in the dim light he could see the face of the struggling boy growing purple—could see the bulging of the eyeballs and the spasmodic quivering of his features, while choking gasps, mingled with a horrid, rattling sound, came from the swollen lips—yet, furious with rage, the tyrant still retained his hold.

When at length he relaxed it the young sailor was motionless!

The weird gleam of the phosphorus fell upon his ghastly visage, with the half shut eyes, the distorted mouth, and showed the arms hanging down toward the water.

"I have killed him!" was the fearful thought that flashed through the skipper's mind. He staggered back, and sprang to the deck, looking hastily around him.

But no person was in sight. Apparently nobody had seen him perpetrate the fearful crime. Scarcely knowing what he did, he ran towards the cabin; then he turned and retraced his way.

Just as he arrived amidships the vessel made a tremendous plunge, burying herself almost to her waist, with a great sea pouring over her like a cataract.

As she righted, the captain made his way to the knightheads, to discover that the body of his unfortunate victim was gone!

There was no doubt in his mind as to its fate; it had been swept overboard from its position near the spritsail yard by the torrent of water that had lately deluged the ship!

The miserable man went into the cabin. He felt that he was a murderer. His conscience tore at his very heart-strings like the fangs of a hungry panther.

"Where is Henry? What has become of Henry?" inquired Bertha, who had secretly loved the youth, when she missed him on deck, next morning.

"I don't know," answered her father, with a ghastly smile. "Steward," he added, turning to that person, "go and hunt him up!"

Soon others joined in the search, which was continued for hours, but Henry Warding could not be found.

Then, as the wretched captain was resolved to say nothing of his crime, it was thought that the boy had fallen overboard during the night.

From that moment Bertha became pale and sad. Her father guessed the cause of her grief, and this was an added pang to the fearful tortures he endured.

Three days later, another gale came howling over the sea. The night that followed was similar to the one on which the skipper had committed his fearful deed. The long yards creaked dimly, the ocean roared and hissed, and the phosphor sparks glowed like the eyes of demons in the white foam.

At midnight the captain, who could not sleep, was on deck. Miserable and hollow-eyed, he walked to and fro, shuddering at the unearthly creaking of the yards and timbers, for he was now a pitiful coward, quaking at every sound.

At length he moved forward to see if a good lookout was being kept.

As he drew near the knightheads—the place where his victim had lain when he choked him—he uttered a half stifled cry of affright and staggered against the rail.

Standing with the back toward him, and one foot on the spritsail yard, he saw a figure so nearly resembling Henry Warding's that for a few seconds the spectator was appalled.

He soon recovered himself, however, and moved on. Of course the figure could not be that of the cabin-boy!

"Keep a good lookout there!" he shouted, hoarsely, when within a few feet of the bow.

"Ay, ay, sir!" was answered, in a hollow voice, and at the same moment the face of the lookout was turned towards the captain.

A pale, ghastly face it was—a strange, unearthly face—and as the weird phosphor light fell full upon it, the horrified skipper recognized the features of Warding.

"My God!" gasped the skipper, staggering back, his knees knocking together; "it is the dead!"

Uttering a moan, and waving its arms, the figure then seemed to vanish slowly in the air before the affrighted man, who sank down unconscious.

A dash of salt spray in his face soon restored him. He staggered aft, and went down in the cabin, whence he did not reappear that night.

From then until the vessel was within a week's sail of her home port, the crew had no reason to complain of bad treatment.

The captain, wasted almost to a skeleton, would issue his orders in a weak, mild voice, and not even when blunders were made, would he show anger.

But one day, a fortnight since his seeing the ghostly vision, a dash of his old tyranny was perceptible.

The cook having spoiled his dinner, he seized him by the throat, which he gave one squeeze ere he recollected himself, and with wild eyes and a ghastly face, let go his hold.

At night, chancing to go forward, he again

beheld the vision of Henry Warding on the lookout. There he was, standing upon the knightheads, his visage dimly made visible in the partial gloom by the glow of the phosphorus, as he waved his arms warningly towards the miserable man.

Just then a half-stifled, feminine cry heard aft, was followed by the shriek of the deck-officer. "Hard-a-starboard! Bertha has fallen overboard! Clear away the quarter boat! Live-ly, lively!"

As the ship came up in the wind, the spectre which had so alarmed the skipper tied the end of the fore clewline about its breast and sprang overboard into the sea.

The fall-ropes having become jammed in the sheave-holes of the davy-head, it was some time ere the boat could be lowered. It was not pulled ten yards, when, by the gleam of the lantern, two forms were seen in the water. These being assisted into the boat, were discovered to be Bertha, with her rescuer, Henry Warding—the supposed spectre; but in reality alive and well.

By his prompt action, in spring from the bow, he had saved the life of the girl, who, owing to the delay in lowering the boat, must otherwise have been drowned.

"What does this mean?" inquired Bend, wildly staring at the youth.

Explanations were soon made.

On that night when the skipper supposed he had murdered Henry, the latter was discovered, immediately after the captain ran aft, by several of the sailors, who chanced to emerge from the forecabin. They at once conveyed the senseless body below, and with cold water and a little brandy soon restored the boy to consciousness.

When they heard his story, it occurred to them to adopt the plan of having Warding play the ghost before the captain, hoping that by thus terrifying the tyrant they might secure to themselves better treatment. How the ruse succeeded has been shown, and now that the deception was unmasked, the skipper was not angry.

In fact, he was so overjoyed at the discovery that he was not a murderer, and at the boy's having saved the life of his child, that it seemed to soften his whole nature, so that he was never again known to be severe with men under his command.

In course of time he freely gave his consent to Bertha's becoming the wife of Warding, who had long loved the sweet girl.

One of Fanny Davenport's Jokes.

In a much more quiet way, Fanny Davenport, the actress, is a practical joker, equal in ingenuity to Southern. Her latest achievement was to dress herself in the costume of an old lady with gray wig, heavy veil, spectacles, and all the accessories. In this picturesque attire she proceeded in a carriage to Daly's Theater and called at the box office for seats for Brougham's Benefit. When the ticket seller offered her the digram of the house she refused to consult it, because they always managed to put people who bought front seats in the back row.

Steve Fiske, and subsequently Mr. Daily, were called to mollify the old lady, when Steve suggested that she take a top box, so when the theater was turned upside down she would have a good place. She accepted the suggestion, paid \$15, took the ticket, and was escorted by Fiske in his blandest manner to her carriage. He turned to Daly as she crossed the sidewalk and half whispered, "Crazy as a loon." As he handed the old lady into the carriage he inquired whether she would go.

"Here is the address," replied the old lady, pushing her wig aside and handing out her card. "It read 'Miss Fanny Davenport.'"

The joke on Steve Fiske now is, "Will you take a top-floor room?"

A Stinging Retort.

The story has been told in various ways, but I happen to know of the following—that is, if friends in whom I have always confided, are to be believed in this instance.

Rev. Mr. S—, of New York City, while on a visit to the White Mountains, happening to be in Conway over Sunday, was invited to preach, which he did cheerfully, and with pleasure. As he descended from the pulpit, after having delivered a sermon unusually ornate and eloquent, he was accosted by an illiterate elder—one of those who fancy they are "called" to preach, and who profess to despise superficial education or preparation for the ministry. Said the elder,—

"Sir, you've been to college, I reckon?"

"I have," was the smiling reply.

"Well, sir," pursued the elder, "I am thank-

ful that the Lord has seen fit to open my mouth without any learning."

"A similar event," returned the clergyman, with a bland smile. "took place in Balaam's time; but I apprehend that such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

Not long afterwards the elder was seen standing against the bridge-railing, near a blacksmith-shop, meditatively scratching his ear.

The Two Websters.

When Mr. Webster visited England; after he had attained fame enough to precede him, an English gentleman took him one day to see Lord Brougham. That eminent Briton received our Daniel with such coolness that he was glad to get away and back to his rooms. The friend who had taken him at once returned to Lord Brougham in haste and anger.

"My lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him, and has filled me with mortification."

"Why, what on earth have I done, and to whom have been rude?"

"To Daniel Webster, of the Senate of the United States."

"Great Jupiter, what a blunder! I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English language."

Then the great chancellor quickly hunted up the American Senator, and having other tastes in common besides law and politics, they made a royal night of it.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Salaries of Governors.

New York pays to its Governor an annual salary of \$10,000, which is the highest paid in the Union. Louisiana pays \$8,000, California \$7,000, Nevada \$6,000. Eight States—Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin—pay \$5,000; Maryland \$4,500. Three States—Alabama, Georgia and Ohio—\$4,000. Arkansas, South Carolina and Florida pay each \$3,500. Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey and Tennessee pay each \$3,000. Illinois, Iowa and Maine pay each \$2,500. West Virginia pays \$2,700, Connecticut \$2,000, Oregon \$1,500, Delaware \$1,300, and Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont pay their Governors respectively a salary of just \$1,000.

If You are Engaged to a Drinking Man, Break it off.

We tender our thanks to the Vermont Judge who the other day, in pronouncing upon a divorce suit, laid down the opinion that when a woman marries a man of known intemperate habits, she takes her happiness, prosperity and welfare in her own hands, and has no claim for redress of him thereafter. We have great pity for the wife who is joined to an intemperate husband, but we tremble for the fate of the woman who marries an intemperate man. If these words reach the eye of any woman under engagement of marriage to such a man, we most solemnly appeal to her to pause before she imperil her well-being by accepting any such risk.—*Congregationalist.*

Work.

The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. No matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can neither be contented nor happy without occupation. We were born to labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field for usefulness almost anywhere. In occupations, we forget our cares, our worldly trials, and our sorrows. It keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others; and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can possibly engage in.

"Almighty Big."

An English paper speaks thus of the American Centennial Exposition:

As to the Centennial Exhibition itself, it will assuredly deserve the description with which the Americans are accustomed to vaunt all their institutions. It is "almighty big," in every sense of that ambiguous yet comprehensive phrase. In the old country we thought the exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 decent sized things in their way, but the Philadelphia exhibition, which for the next few months will be the cynosure of the civilized world, has a covered area of twenty-five acres more than the area of the next largest exhibition that has ever been held—the Viennese one.

A claw-hammer found its way into a steam thrasher while the machine was running at full speed, in Georgia, last week. The boys don't know whether it thundered or was an earthquake. The owner, being a member of the church, was not allowed to express his feelings. He wants to employ a man who can swear by note, so as to be prepared for future accidents.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I see you invite the young folks to write for your paper. I thought I would write some, as there has been no letters from this part of the country. Pa has corn four feet high. He will cut his grain in a few days. Crops look well all but the spring wheat. Ma is sick. I do all the house work. I have two sisters and two brothers; my sisters are married. I went to school last winter, had a good teacher; her name is Miss Huntress. My home is on the Republican river. No more at present. NANNIE A. DEMOND. CLAY CENTER, KANSAS, June 23, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write, as I have never written a letter before. I have figured out all your puzzles but the first one. Frank Warner will observe that he has omitted figure 6 in his last enigma. Your correspondent. LAVINA HOVEY. WELLSVILLE, July 5, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I will send you another puzzle:

I went into a wood and got it; when I got it I looked at it; and the more I looked at it, the less I liked it; and I carried it home in my hand because I could not find it. P. R. GREEN ELM, Crawford county, July 1, 1876.

Charades.

I am composed of seven letters. My first is in life but not in death. My second is in ink but not in pen. My third is in breathing but not in breath. My fourth is in chicken but not in hen. My fifth is in onion but not in wheat. My sixth is in filthy but not in neat. My seventh is in friend but not in foe. My whole is a man whom your all ought to know. ANNA M. TORBERT. HUMBOLDT, Kansas, June 30, 1876.

I am composed of seven letters. My first is in lint also in lime. My second is in ink but not in pen. My third is in ink but not in pen. My fourth is in dent also in din. My fifth is in never but not in ever. My sixth is in eat but not in drink. My seventh is in river but not in brook. My whole is the name of the physician at Clay Center. NANNIE A. DEMOND.

Answers.

Answer to charade No. 1, "Ice Cream;" to No. 2, "Radish;" to No. 3, "Wilson;" to No. 4, "Chair;" to No. 5, "Popok." Answer to Frank Warner's enigma, "Wandering Albatross." Emma Lind answers all of the charades and the enigma; Lavina Hovey answers all of the charades, but the 1st, and the enigma; Annie M. Torbert answers all of the charades, correctly.

The Orioles.

Four little mouths agree forever;
Four little throats which are never full;
Four little nestlings who disserve
One big worm by a mighty pull.

Upon a limb—the lazy fellow—
Perches the father bold and gay,
Proud of his coat of black and yellow,
Always singing throughout the day.

Close at their side the watchful mother,
Quietly sober in dress and song,
Chooses her place and asks no foe,
Flying and gleaming all day long.

Four little mouths in time grow smaller,
Four little throats in time are filled;
Four little nestlings quite appal her,
Spreading their wings for the sun to glide.

Lazy no longer sits the father—
His is the care of the singing school;
He must teach them to fly, and gather
Splendid worms by the nearest pool.

Singing away on the shaken branches,
Under the light of the happy sun,
Dropping down through the avalanches—
Father Oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their mouths embolden,
Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little nestlings, fledged and golden,
Graduate in the world of song.

A Professor of Theology while hearing the recitation of a class of boys, asked the following question: "What is the most fatal theory which has afflicted mankind since the Reformation? Whereupon a little rogue who was suffering with sore throat, answered, "The diphtheria, sir."

"When kin you keep the boys out'n the Black Hills country?" exclaimed old Joe Nevins, a veteran gold hunter. "When kin you keep 'em out? I'll tell you when. You kin keep the boys out'n the Black Hills country when you kin keep your city women out'n the dry good stores."

A merchant went home the other night and said cheerfully to his wife: "Well, my dear, I've failed at last." "Oh, that's good!" exclaimed the wife, with a radiant face. "Now we can go to the Centennial, sure."

Kansas State News.

WILSON COUNTY is shipping new wheat to the eastern markets. An early beginning indeed.

THE three Olathe saloons in the past month did a cash business of about fifteen hundred dollars.

SURGEON TREMAIN is described by a correspondent of the Dodge City Times as "death's greatest enemy."

NEOSHO FALLS has had a "Centennial row" in which several prostitutes of both sexes took part. Nobody hurt.

ARCH SHAW has about fifty town boys employed in weeding hedge plants on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum farm.

AN old woman upon the Saline, sixteen miles from Salina, horribly mauled with a picket pin a grass-widow. Jealousy was the cause.

GEORGE TATTE, a boy about fourteen years of age, was drowned in a pond near Atchison, last Friday while bathing with his father and brothers.

SOME three-card monte men attempted to work the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road lately but were put off on the prairie by the urbane conductor.

THE jackass that gave the Paola Spirit boys so much trouble, has been ordered out of town as a disturber of the peace. Another instance of the good influence of the press.

THE Shawnee County Agricultural Society is making arrangements for holding a county fair commencing with September 26, and lasting four days. Good for Shawnee.

W. G. LONG, of Chalk Mound, has been hunting stray horses all summer, and has not failed in a single instance to find what he was looking after. So says the Alma News.

SINCE the burning of the Kansas City railroad bridge, Atchison has been running the old steamer S. C. Pomeroy between Harlan and Kansas City as a ferry boat, and it is said, has reaped a rich reward.

A LADY in South Atchison sent her little boy after a jug of vinegar, but by mistake he brought coal oil, which the lady used in cooking. The result was a small conflagration, a big scare and a whipped child.

MISS SALLIE McMECKIN, daughter of H. D. McMeekin, Esq., the boss hotel man of Topeka, has just graduated from Mount St. Mary's Academy, of Leavenworth, with high honors. "Mac" should feel proud of such a daughter.

THE Citizen of the 23d inst. mentions that Register Cowgill on the 22d received the largest mortgage ever filed in Wilson county, being one for the M., K. & T. railroad company to the Union Trust company of New York City, for the sum of \$10,000,000.

TWO young men, James Smith and Charles Cameron, while walking along the A. & N. railroad, near Iowa Point, the other day, were suddenly buried beneath a large quantity of earth and rocks that fell from a high bluff above them. They were both killed instantly.

THE Chautauqua Journal tells this story: While returning from Elk Falls on Sunday night last, Dan. Stough was chased by wolves for a distance of three or four miles. The ferocious beasts would come close up and then drop back, seemingly desirous of eating Dan, but too cowardly to make the attack.

THE Patriot says: "Three candidates loom up before the Republican convention for district judge, to-wit: Hubbard and Martin of Atchison, and Perry, of Troy. Perry receives the support of the Troy Chief, Hubbard is a manipulator by the Champion, and Martin receives an occasional puff all over the district, and no abuse whatever. Hubbard and Perry develop a great deal of strength and lots of enemies, while Martin has fair sailing and many friends."

T. B. MURDOCK, of the Walnut Valley Times, writes to his paper as follows from Philadelphia: "To see the Centennial is to see the world in a nutshell. Although we have been on the grounds but one day, yet we can begin to take in the scope and magnitude of this world's exposition. The Kansas building leads them all. Conveniently located, tasteful, cool and airy, it is a popular resort for visitors. Men and women open their eyes in wonderment the moment they enter the building. No other States pretend to make such a display. Men from all over the world come around to ask questions. They will scarcely believe what they see with their own eyes. They are incredulous. We brought with us samples of this year's growth of wheat, taken from E. H. Clark's farm in Spring township, and D. R. Appleman's farm in Towanda; also some seven-foot rye grown by Dr. Bugher, of White-water. We at once labeled them 'crop of 1876,' and put them in the center of the building. They have just opened their mouths, dropped their lower jaws and said nothing. Five-foot wheat cut in the last of May was more than human nature could stand. They simply wilted. 'What,' said one man, 'do you have coal in Kansas?' Yes, sir, said we, millions of tons of it, as we pointed them to a block of Osage shaft coal weighing half a ton. 'How do you gather your corn from such long stalks?' asked a sturdy old Vermont farmer. We stated that we sent a small boy up in a balloon for the highest ears. This Kansas display will be worth a million dollars to our State. There is nothing so convincing to a man as actual proof before his very eyes. We are proving to the whole world that Kansas is a great agricultural State. There is no disputing the fact that it is hot here. If we only had a Kansas breeze! Prices are not extravagant as yet. One can get good accommodations for from \$10 to \$30 per week. Philadelphia people are kind and hospitable. They are trying to make the exposition a great success, and are deserving of all praise."

THE Neodesha Free Press gives the following account of a serious affray that occurred in Fredonia recently: "The facts as near as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows: C. C. Chase, prosecuting attorney of this county, was on one of his periodical 'benders,' and was quarrelling with a man named Reardon. City Marshal Bauser attempted to pacify them, and preserve the peace. This exasperated Chase and he attacked the marshal with a knife, cutting him severely in the arm, breast and thigh—inflicting some six or eight wounds altogether. Bauser was alive at last accounts, but his chances for recovery are very uncertain. Chase was arrested, and we hear has given bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance for trial at the next term of the district court."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Burlington Patriot writes to that paper that a man in his neighborhood, engaged in breaking prairie with a yoke of cattle, met with a serious accident whereby one of his cows must go through life without any caudal appendage. It appears that one of his oxen gave out, and in order to keep things moving, hitched his cow in, ties their tails together to make all secure. The cow, not fancying the situation, refused to go and laid down in harness. He then took the yoke off without untying their tails, when the ox started on a run. The man thereupon whipped out his knife to cut the string which bound them together, and in his endeavors and the excitement of the moment cut the cow's tail off. At last accounts the flies, not having the fear of tails to encounter, were having a good time on that cow's back.

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This Harrow is an improvement on all other harrows. It does twice the work in going over the ground that any other harrow does. It has a seat attached to it so the driver can ride when tired of walking; also, by a simple device, the wheels are turned on their edges thereby making a cart, and can be driven over the farm without loading into a wagon; the wheels revolve as it is drawn forward thereby cutting the ground very fine. It 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 6cts.

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 874, 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,

14-17 North Lawrence, Kansas.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey.

THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-11 Lawrence, Kansas.

BEES AND HONEY

The Kansas Apiary,



BALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

During the coming season I will sell ITALIAN QUEENS, FULL COLONIES 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.

19-1

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 141 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

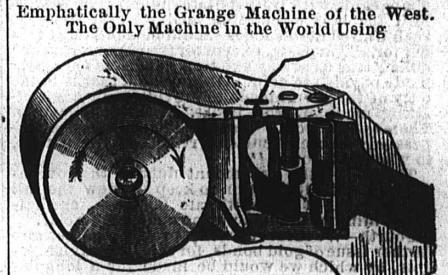
Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, & C.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West. The Only Machine in the World Using



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

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

MRS. M. J. F. 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.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store. 10-17

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.

THE CELEBRATED

MASILLON

THRESHING

MACHINES

ESTABLISHED 1842

RUSSELL & CO.

MASSILLON, OHIO

Illustrated Circular Sent Free

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

19-1

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 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 failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the 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 notes 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, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

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

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, holders of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially England, who would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three per cent, or five 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 money, 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 Fort Scott, on Tuesday, July 25th, 1876, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. 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 electing delegates to the Congressional Convention, be held in the respective Districts, on Saturday, the 22nd day of July, 1876.

It is also recommended that one alternate be elected for each delegate at the same time.

By order of committee. U. F. SARGENT, } Com. A. G. WOODS, }

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Kansas City Times, in giving a short biographical sketch of Mr. Tilden's life says:

Since the year 1855, it is safe to say that more than half of the railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri rivers have been at some time his clients.

His relations with these companies, his thorough comprehension of their history and requirements, have given him such a mastery over all the questions that arise in the organization, and financial management of canals as well as railroads, that his influence more than that of any other man in the country seems inseparably associated with their prosperity and success, not only in his own country but abroad.

It is a pity that the people everywhere could not be made aware of the above facts, if the people could only be made to understand that Mr. Tilden had been and was still, the father, protector and guardian angel of the giant monopolies, and corporations that had been crushing the very life blood from the agricultural and laboring interests of the country for the last ten or fifteen years. We say if this could only be known, it would create such a furor in behalf of Mr. Tilden, that he would sweep this country like an irresistible avalanche.

We have no doubt the statement made by the Times is correct, for that paper is true and loyal to the Democratic party;

and it certainly would not misrepresent its candidate for President of the United States.

The Times might, however, have gone a little further in behalf of its candidate, and told the people that he was the man who, in 1864 declared that the war was a failure, and who, in 1876 said he would have the nomination at St. Louis if it cost him a million dollars in gold. The people ought also to know that Mr. Tilden was one of the old, true and faithful Tammany ring, one of the co-laborers with Boss Tweed in saving the people's money in New York City. But where the "Boss" only saved six millions, Tilden saved ten millions of the people's money.

Can not our readers see that every pulsation in the breast of Samuel J. Tilden is in full accord, and in hearty sympathy with the laboring millions in this country?

The financial plank of the Republican platform is the only one that will attract the special attention of the people. It is hopelessly hard money, contraction, bullionistic, etc., etc.

In brief, it is in perfect consistency with the party on the question of the currency. As if that were not enough, Hayes, the nominee, says, he is not in favor of the repeal of the resumption act unless a stronger act is substituted. Like Bristow, he is not willing to wait till '79 for the great crash to come, but would have it a year or two sooner.

We shall call the attention of the public to this feature occasionally for fear some may forget it. How Greenback Republicans, and there are thousands of them, can endorse such a platform, how they can support such a candidate, we cannot understand. We have still some faith in the people and will not yet believe that they will consent to four more years of a disastrous and ruining financial policy. We believe they will rise in their might, overthrow such a policy, candidate and party, and elect to office a man who believes in the American system of finances, a man with few peers, with no superiors. Elect Peter Cooper, and save the country.

BE HONEST WITH OURSELVES.

Stand by your principles and vote in the direction of your honest convictions.

If we are in favor of reform, let us advocate the election of reform men to office; let us go at it with all our might, and organize greenback clubs in every school district in the land. Nominate and elect good and true men for State officers, for Congress, and for the different county offices, and then crown all by voting for that glorious old patriot and poor man's friend, Peter Cooper, for President of the United States.

HAYES AND RESUMPTION.

Twice recently Hayes has displayed a distinctness of outline in utterance and action that indicate the growth of executive character. We refer to his quick and complete reply to the question whether he was in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, and to his suppression of the riotous miners. He said he was not in favor of the repeal of the resumption act until a stronger measure could be enacted, and in the case of the rioters, he quietly but effectively executed the law, doing his whole duty without any shade of demagoguery.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Republican financial plank, it has been claimed by some, is not for contraction and the resumption act. We do not understand it any other way, but will pass that for the present. Whatever the platform says amounts to but little. It is the candidate that must be looked after. The above needs no extended comment. Hayes is thoroughly committed, not only to the resumption act, but to measures of greater damage and disaster to the people. He wants stronger measures enacted. Greenback Republicans will hardly vote for him, nor will the starving miners whom he compelled to submit to starvation at the point of the bayonet.—Indianapolis Sun.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

One hundred years ago, on the fourth day of the present month, a small body of men, representing the thirteen organized colonies that afterwards composed the United States, were convened in the Old State House in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking into consideration a question that had long been uppermost in the minds of the sturdy inhabitants, and one of the most vital importance to their welfare in the New World. History has presented in vivid colors the condition of those daring adventurers who opened up and introduced America to the world, under the rule of the tyrannical

potentates of the Old World. It is unnecessary to our purpose to expatiate on the situation at that time, or to reproduce facts concerning the relation of one people to the other, save to show the unprecedented advancement of a people who dared, in the face of such obvious consequences as might well have made many times their number, less determined, hesitate to declare themselves free and independent of a yoke that was galling, and too heavy to be borne.

Surrounding that grand old edifice, and in all parts of the city far and near, great crowds of patriots were congregated, waiting in almost breathless anxiety for the decision of their representatives; and when at last the result of their deliberation was proclaimed, the scene of wild confusion and demonstrations of joy is better left for the imagination. Henceforth they were a free people, and the indignation of a baffled monarch must be met. How it was done and how the right prevailed, we all know.

The possession of independence and freedom from an obnoxious and almost unlimited power in government, was not only an entire relief to the American people collectively in this direction, but an invitation and encouragement to free thought and action individually. Being in a large measure thrown upon their own resources for the maintenance and vindication of the new government, every active mind sought to avail itself of means within reach whereby the production of articles of necessity and improvement might be possessed, and this spirit of aggrandizement led to an inventive element, which has made the United States the most powerful nation on the globe.

No longer was it dictated to a man whether he should move or when he could come, but like a bird released from a long imprisonment, the liberated people spread rapidly over a land that bid a glad welcome to such an intelligent and progressive population. Manufactories and institutions of learning sprang up spontaneously with the advancement of civilization into the new land, and now its intellectual and mechanical productions are the wonder and admiration of the globe. Viewing the situation comprehensively at this the close of the first century of our existence as a nation, noting carefully our condition then, tracing the firm and steady tread of improvement through the long years, and arriving understandingly to the present glorious culmination, have we not reason to rejoice even to a man for such a realization of independence, the elements of which were inculcated by those brave defenders of the nation one hundred years ago?

TO OUR READERS.

We extend a cordial invitation to the Patrons and farmers of the State to write for the SPIRIT as often as they may find any thing of interest or information to communicate. We are aware that just now is the busy season, but still you may find a few minutes in each week in which to write a brief letter. Send grange, crop, stock and any items of general interest that may come to notice.

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS.—This morning I mailed you and the State officers each a copy of my new catalogue and price list, besides to all those brothers who had sent the required amount for a copy, ten cents or three postage stamps. Right here allow me to say, some of our brethren may think the State agency is going to make a nice thing off of the membership. One thousand copies, ten cents each, \$100. The portion of the book that I have to pay for, and the postage about six cents per copy, will just about balance. If our Patrons would each like to have a copy of our catalogue and price lists, let me tell them how they can get them. When they find they need something, get this catalogue and send their order and money, and if all will pursue this course, the parties with whom I deal will soon see the benefits arising from the distribution of one thousand copies and will be eager and anxious to have the next edition made larger and entirely free, not subjecting this agency to pay for extra pages, &c., not relating to their particular business, and in time may even be willing to pay the postage. Now, Bro. Stevens, this all depends upon the membership; it is entirely within their control. If they patronize and support this agency as they have the opportunity, their commercial success is a fixed fact. If they do not, it is simply a failure, and the

oft repeated prophecy of those not our friends, "that we could not hang together long, and sooner or later we would go under," would be verified. Which course our people will choose, time alone will tell.

Master Hudson made me a pleasant visit last week on his way home from the field of labor, in which you have accompanied him, sowing the good seed, which must yield a bountiful harvest. I don't want to make you feel proud, but I must acknowledge the fact that three-fourths of those who have sent for the new catalogue of this agency, say they saw the notice of it in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. I more and more believe in the course of time our people will become a reading, thinking community. If each grange in the State would only take some paper, through which they and the State officers could communicate, a large portion of the time occupied in State sessions might be avoided, thereby saving expense to the State treasury, and creating a better feeling and preventing any deep-seated grudges or ill-feeling.

The fact is, Brother Stevens, the State agency feels the necessity of a medium of communication with the membership weekly. Without it, it is as sea as it is impossible to communicate with our large and ever increasing membership by letters, and give satisfaction. I am just in receipt of a letter from Brother W. S. Hanna, who says he is just in from a seven-hundred-mile trip. Describes that portion of country visited, where the SPIRIT is not taken, as almost totally ignorant of what is going on in the order, or trying to be done. He thinks printed instructions and oral should be furnished them, or we will suffer a loss in membership, which it is to be hoped may not occur.

Bro. Stevens, I wish you and all other lecturers would impress it upon our people that this agency was required to be self-supporting by the executive committee, hence the necessity of demanding ten cents per copy for catalogue, and the small commission charged for making purchases. And you may say in addition that a faithful record is kept, and will be exhibited at the State Grange, together with all other business of this agency. And if our Patrons will sell all their produce or one-half of it, and purchase one-half of their necessary supplies through this agency, and all at a saving to them, this agency would not hazard much in saying that it will place in the State Grange treasury more than enough to meet each member's dues.

Hoping our Patrons will not continue standing in their own light longer, I am, fraternally and faithfully yours, A. T. STEWART.

KANSAS CITY, July 3, 1876.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Washington special to the Brooklyn Eagle says, Senator Morrill has finally determined to accept the cabinet position tendered him and will assume the duties of his office on Wednesday.

Austria has notified Serbia that she will not place obstacles in the way of the Turkish troops reaching the Serbian frontier by way of the Danube. The Austrian ex-Gen. Stratimirovitch has been appointed second in command of the Serbian corps at Alexinatz.

Ex-Sheriff James R. Roby, of Coryell county, Texas, recently eloped with a young lady, and at the same time also carried off with him from \$8,000 to \$10,000 belonging to the State and the county school fund. Roby left a wife and several children, and is reported to have fled the State.

A Washington special says that the President has asked Commissioner Pratt to remove Mayor Clarke, special agent in San Francisco, and Ferdinand Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, the successor of McDonald. It is said that Pratt opposed the removal of these officers, and that it is possible he may himself resign.

The residence of James Henry, in Lexington, Henderson county, Ill., was struck by lightning a day or two ago. One corner was shivered, and Mrs. Henry and daughter rendered senseless for hours. The electric current melted an earring which Mrs. Henry was wearing, and passed down her right side to the sole of her right foot. It left a red stripe, one and one-fourth inches in width all the way down. The shoe on the injured foot was torn into shreds, and the stocking set on fire.

On the 3d inst. the mayor of Montgomery, Alabama, sent the following telegram:

To Gen. Hawley, President Centennial Commission, Philadelphia: The people of Montgomery, the birth place of the confederate government, through its city council, extend cordial and fraternal greeting to all the people of the United States, with an earnest prayer for the perpetuation of concord and brotherly feelings throughout the land. M. L. MOSES, Mayor.

The Cuero (Texas) Star, tells the following, and its near approach to the truth will be vouched for by any visitor to that section in April or May: A gentleman picked up a handful of the soil of our street to examine its quality, contemplating the purchase of the place soon, in the event of the failure of the resumption of the traffic on the railroad. One-half of the soil gently glided up his sleeve, and the balance jumped to his shirt front and made for the region of his waistband. "D—n the deas," was his only utterance.

George Williams, a young man living near Amity, Ind., while under the influence of liquor, cut his sister's throat after knocking her down and stamping her face with his heel. He also cut her face severely. She can hardly survive her wounds. Williams is still at large. There is great excitement over the affair. It is thought he will be captured soon.

The report of the Committee of Conference in the post-office appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision concerning third-class mail matter: All third-class matter except unsealed circulars shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly, or may print on any package, the number and name of the articles enclosed, and the publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which subscriptions were paid, and the address on postal cards and unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender.

The Paris North Texan, referring to the management of the penitentiary in that State a matter which is now affording much food for comment throughout the whole country, says: How is it that Ward, Dewey & Co. have figured the State indebted to them in the sum of \$280,000? This they claim on penitentiary affairs. Not only have they had the labor of convicts, but have the blood and the lives of scores, and still they want that sum of money from the State. Of all the damning curses that ever vailed a State in this country, certainly the management of our penitentiary has been the most blighting. The North Texan has cried out against this sin in time past, and intends to keep the subject buzzing around the ears of the members of our Legislature until a wholesome change is made.

General Marshall Lefferts, long identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company and Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, died Sunday morning while on his way to Philadelphia with the veteran corps—the Seventh Regiment. He died of heart disease just as the train was entering Newark, N. J. The General was seen to fall out of line on Broadway, and it was remarked when he took the cars at Jersey City that he looked like death. When the train reached the Newark depot, the veteran corps, numbering several hundred men, debarked, and, bearing the body of the dead General from the cars, remained with it until a train was made to carry all back.

The diamond necklace and ear rings, sent by the Khedive to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, have been taken from the vaults of the treasury and sent to the acting secretary of the treasury, who will deliver them to General Sherman in accordance with the resolution of Congress.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 5, 1876.	
Flour—medium fall extra.....	\$ 5.00 @ 5.55
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.27 @ 1.34
No. 3.....	1.10 @ 1.12
No. 4 red.....	84 @ 90
Corn—No 2 mixed.....	42 @ 43
Oats—No 2 mixed.....	29 @ 29
Barley—No. 2.....	53 @ 56
Rye—No 2.....	67 @ 67
Pork.....	20.00 @ 20.50
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 10
Hibs.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Bacon.....	8 @ 11
Lard.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butter—Dairy, packed.....	20 @ 22
Country.....	9 @ 12 1/2
Eggs.....	10 @ 11

CHICAGO, July 5, 1876.	
Flour.....	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 1 spring.....	1.12 @ 1.15
No. 2.....	1.04 @ 1.06
No. 3.....	90 @ 92 1/2
Corn.....	46 1/2 @ 47
Oats.....	29 @ 30
Pork.....	19.10 @ 19.75
Bulk Meats.....	7 1/2 @ 10
Lard.....	11.05 @ 11.25
KANSAS CITY, July 5, 1876.	
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall.....	\$1.10 @ 1.15
No. 4.....	90 @
Corn No. 2 mixed.....	35 @ 37
Oats.....	25 @ 24
Hay.....	6.00 @

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Native Shippers.....	\$ 4.50 @ 5.00
Hogs—Shipping.....	5.25 @ 6.00
CHICAGO, July 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Good Steers.....	4.40 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers.....	5.75 @ 6.00
Bacon.....	6.25 @ 6.30

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

KANSAS CITY, June 30, 1876.	
Cattle—Prime to extra steers, 1,200 @ 4.70	
Fair steers, 1,000 up.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Native stockers, 1,000 up.....	3.25 @ 3.50
Medium stockers, 850 to 950.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Fat Texan.....	3.25 @ 3.50
Native cows, fat.....	2.75 @ 3.50
Extra fat cows.....	3.50
Through Texans.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Hogs—Packers, av. 250 up.....	5.20 @ 5.50

KANSAS CITY, July 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Prime and extra steers, 1,200 @ 4.60	
Fair steers, 1,000 to 1,200.....	3.50 @ 4.25
Native stockers, 1,000 up.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Medium do 850 to 950.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Fat Texas.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Native cows, fat.....	2.50 @ 3.25
" extra fat.....	3.50
Hogs—Packers, av. 250 up.....	5.35 @ 5.60

During the past week prices of grain have risen in St. Louis, slightly. There is an improvement in the best grades of wheat. The prospect of war between the Turks and Christians, especially if Russia is drawn into it, will have a slight tendency to keep up the price of wheat.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 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.

THERE will be a meeting of the delegates to the tax payers' organization, on July 15th, at Gov. Robinson's office, corner of Mass. and Winthrop streets. All delegates are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the committee.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors of Kansas for the week ending July 1, 1876, and each dated June 20, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: L. Tandy, truck and bag holder, Cherokee; H. Green, burglar alarms, Chetopa; L. Parker, sugar safe, Robinson; T. McClanahan, lock, Parsons.

THE Arkansas City *Traveler* tells us that Judge James Christian, a former resident of Lawrence, has opened a law office, insurance office, stage office, and has charge of an express office in that town. The Judge is a lively one, and can run a good sized town alone. Now, Judge, start a hotel and run a newspaper, and you will be "fixed" sure. We are glad to hear of the Judge's prosperity.

Personal.

Messrs. J. C. Horton, W. W. Cockins and B. W. Woodward have gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing the wonders of the world.

R. J. Borgholthaus, Esq., is visiting in Illinois and Iowa. He will probably call at the Centennial before his return to Lawrence.

Mr. T. D. Thacher, editor of the *Journal* returned from the east on Saturday.

MR. ALBERT P. GILL and Miss Julia T. Oliver were united in the holy bonds of wedlock on Monday night. Rev. Mr. Conry, of North Lawrence, being the officiating clergyman. Mr. Gill is, and has been for some years, engaged in the *Journal* office in the capacity of pressman, and if he makes as good a husband as he is a workman, his wife will have no reason to complain. We wish them a long life, and abundant prosperity.

The following letter to Mr. Leis, is another testimonial of the efficiency of his Condition Powders:

MR. GEO. LEIS:—My horse was afflicted with cholera last spring. I tried everything I could hear of, but they kept dying. I had lost about a hundred head. I went to Lawrence, thinking to hear of something that would check it. Mr. R. R. Dunbar gave me a receipt, which he said was a sure cure. I also got a couple of pounds of your Condition Powders, when I came home I took twenty-two pigs, as nearly alike sick as I could get, put eleven in each pen, and tended them as near to the directions as possible. The eleven that I had under Dunbar's treatment all died but one, and out of the eleven I treated with your Condition Powders I saved six. I believe if I had used your Powders from the start I would have saved many more of my hogs.
I find them useful for stock of all kinds. We had a horse that was manky, and had rubbed his tail badly. We use powders on him he has just as sleek a coat as anybody's horse now. You need not hesitate to recommend your Powders. I have tried them and know they are a good thing.
J. BEBOUT.
TONGANOXIE, June 8, 1876.

The Glorious Fourth.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Douglas county very generally celebrated the Fourth by holding numerous picnics in different places throughout the county. We attended one of these gatherings gotten up under the auspices of Farmland Grange. It was held in a fine grove belonging to Wm. Hughes, and lying about six miles east of this city. We arrived on the ground about 10 a. m., and found that some three hundred Patrons with friends had already arrived. The meeting was soon called to order by the President of the day, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, and after some fine singing by the united choirs of Farmland and Douglas Granges, Judge S. O. Thacher came forward and made an elegant and acceptable address. The voices of the united choir again rang out with patriotic songs; when Gov. Robinson was called and immediately stepped forward, and for an hour waded into the corruption of our latter day politicians, and held up their doings in contrast with that of our Revolutionary fathers. The Governor's speech was well received and most heartily endorsed.
Now came a most sumptuous dinner and all were invited to partake.
After dinner, more music, and then the editor of this paper was called upon to speak, which we did to the best of our ability. The day was well spent, and all seemed to enjoy the One Hundredth Anniversary of our National Independence.

24 Years Ago.

For more than two-thirds of a life-time Charter Oak Stoves have been a familiar household word; daily gaining in popularity, and doing a vast deal of good in enabling housewives to place before their families every day at a very small cost of both fuel and labor, and we are doing no more than our duty in advising every housekeeper who does not have a Charter Oak Stove to get one with the least possible delay.

WAKEFIELD'S Wine Bitters. This is a Strengthening and Blood Purifying remedy, adapted to persons who are weak or debilitated, whether from sickness, biliousness, deficiency of appetite, or impurity of the blood. It should be in every house. For Sale by all Druggists.

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

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 graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some quiet locality, where a good school is kept up. For particulars address J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kansas. 23-1f.

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

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.

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 effective in relieving children or adults from their 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 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Chickering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandise. Low priced pianos on easy terms.
T. G. LANE, 18-3m Traveling Agent.

ONE of the most extensive job printing, book binding and blank book making establishments in the State is that of our neighbors of the *Journal* Company. We have had occasion to sample their work many times and it is first class. They also carry the largest and most complete line of blanks in the State. Any of our readers who may desire anything in their line will find themselves more than suited.

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

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 Sutcliffe's Clothing House. The new firm will be styled, Mitchell & Anderson. Mr. Mitchell is a barber of the highest order, and has been commended from us. All that have tried him know his ability. Give them a call. James Gross formerly with Jas. Johnson can be found with this new firm.

If you want Fine table Cutlery,
" " " Common "
" " " Queensware Best quality
" " " Common "
" " " Fine glassware
" " " Common "
" " " Fine goblets or Tumblers
" " " Common "
" " " Fine lamps or common lamps
" " " Plated castor or " castor
" " " Knives, forks, or spoons
" " " A baby wagon
" " " Fruit jars or jellie 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 11b, Mass. St.

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 Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads have resolved to accept the situation, and have agreed to afford the public the quickest 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., Atchison at 3:50 p. m. and St. Joe at 5:10 p. m., will arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over two hours ahead of all other lines. By this route passengers have Chicago for furthering their business or pleasure before taking the afternoon trains for the East or North. Day coaches Pullman sleeping cars run through from Kansas City to Chicago via C. B. & Q. R. R., and from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, via Toledo, Wabash & Western R'y, without change. For further information 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.

Centennial Excursionists
Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Railway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great number of famous resorts in New York and Pennsylvania. The Canada Southern is the only line from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Wincell Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent parlor, sleeping and drawing room cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.
Any information can be obtained by addressing FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, DETROIT. 25-1f

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 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 having come to our knowledge that Patrons, as well as others, have been sold inferior and trashy garments at high prices by unscrupulous persons doing business in our neighborhood, who constantly deceive and swindle the unwary in this way, representing their stores to be ours.

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

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Entrance right under the large street clock.

Fast U. S. Mail Line.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches are run through from Kansas City to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland without change, via H. & St. Joe R'y and the Wabash line.

No extra charge for seats in Through Day Coaches.

Direct connection is made at Cleveland with through Sleepers to New York and Boston. The Wabash is equipped with the improved Air Brake, Miller's Couplers, Pullman's Sleepers, and the Day Coaches are the best in the West, having a patent heating apparatus by which the heat is distributed under the seats.

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

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

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

Ashland Chief.

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

ASHLAND CHIEF.—Black Horse with star of hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weighs 1230 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brigpoll, Mambrino Patchen, Brigand, &c.) dam by William Wallace 2228, g. d. by Trumpeter 2600, g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. d. by Sir Arch 2276.

Ashland Chief will make the season of 1876 at the low price of \$15.00. Good pasturage for mares at \$1.00 per month. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Will stand Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of each week at Donnelly's stable in Lawrence, Jewett & DUNCAN, RENO, Leavenworth county, Kan. 18-3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book ever published. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. 27-1f

CAMPAIGN OF 1876. MONEY and FUN!

By using and selling Sewell's Illustrated Campaign Letter ENVELOPES; also humorous envelopes, sent ten cents for ten assorted for ten, and terms to agents, to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, 118 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ED. MOORE.

NEWS DEALER & STATIONER!

DEALER IN

Blank Books, Fancy Box Stationery, Playing Cards, Games and Notions of all kinds. Eastern Journals and Weeklies constantly being received. Papers and Magazines supplied at publisher's rates, and sent to any part of the country. ED. MOORE'S News Depot, under Eldridge House, Lawrence, Kansas.

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

CONVENIENCE,

NEATNESS,

—AND—

ECONOMY,

And all the essential points that go to make up the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

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Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

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SOLD BY

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

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

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

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

WESTERN HOME JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS!

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

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

GENERAL NEWS.

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

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

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

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL LITERATURE.

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

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

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

POLITICS.

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

TERMS.

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

CENTENNIAL CLUBS.

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

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

Specimen copies sent free upon application.

Address all letters and remittances to

THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Farm and Stock.

How to secure Premium Honey.

Dr. P. A. Baker, in the *Bee-keeper's Magazine*, publishes a plan to secure the largest quantity and the best honey, which is well worthy of trial. The plan is simply to keep a very strong colony queenless during the greatest flow of honey. All apiarians know that a virgin swarm will work with more energy building comb and storing honey, than one with a full supply. It is not uncommon for strong families, with everything needful for storing honey in surplus boxes, to loaf about the hive, until a few empty frames are given between the full ones, when they will soon be filled; but, being in the queen's chamber, she immediately performs her maternal duty, and you get no honey. The law is immutable, in their allowing no empty space between broad combs, and the law compelling the bees to fill the space with comb, acts with like force in indicating to the queen her duty. By virtue of cause and effect, if the entire hive is made into space, it is but fulfilling that law for the bees to promptly fill it with comb and honey, if, perchance, it is in abundant supply, but madam queen being present, we must allow a considerable force to assist in attention to her royalty; dethrone her and supply the colony with material to make a new one, and yet allow none to mature for a period, and we shall have our boxes filled with the beautiful nectar. The operation is to put two large swarms, without queens or comb, into a hive filled with empty sectional frames or honey boxes, and give one broad comb at one end of the hive, and before the new queen is hatched, remove the comb and give them another. When the second has become fertile, the greatest flow of honey being over, remove the honey frames or boxes and fill the hive with combs or empty frames, as the fall season for honey may indicate. The queens and broad combs can be utilized to advantage, which any intelligent apiarian will understand.

The Best Mind for Farming.

Time was when men thought that the dullest boy of the family would do for a farmer. The brightest boy was put to the study of the law, or medicine—but the idea was common that after farming, the biggest fool would do well enough for a doctor or a preacher. We have lived long enough to see the supreme folly of all this, and public opinion now holds farming as an intellectual calling. And why not? The farmer has to deal with life under all its conditions; he must bring life to perfect development both in the field and in the herd. Life is the thing with which he deals first, last, middle and end. From the seed which he plants to the animal that he raises, life is the subject of his thoughts and purposes. The reward of his labor must come from life; so that the farmer is a god among the seeds of things. If there is a calling on earth that demands mental vigor and large stores of information, it is agriculture. There cannot be too much of mind united with it. Intelligence is demanded of the farmer in all his business, efforts and aims.

Raising Tomatoes.

Burr tells us that the French mode of propagating tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is all topped down to the leaf; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, strings or sticks are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

Poultry and Eggs for Profit.

The American *Agriculturalist* thus discourses: "One man out of ten thousand might probably go into the business of raising eggs and poultry for market, profitably; but the chances are that every one of the others would fail. It is a business that requires as much tact, patience, practical knowledge, and habits of close and careful observation, as bee-keeping. A suitable place is also needed, and a locality where fresh eggs and spring chickens bring a good price. The knowledge of what is required can come only through experience, and cannot be communicated except with a great deal of detail. That there is profit in the business is certain, but only when the right man goes into it in a right place."

It is as easy to build a stack of wheat as to load a wagon. While building the butt of the stack, the heart must be kept full. When you begin to take it in, keep it fuller so that the stack will never take rain. If the heart is not kept full, it is very easy to build a stack that looks well but it will not save. I have built hundreds of stacks, and never had one spoil while some of my neighbors who have much nicer looking stacks, always have more or less spoiled wheat.

Hog Cholera.

A great many hogs are now dying with cholera. Some three or four years ago, C. W. Noyes, of White Cloud, published the following remedy in the *Chief*, and distributed it among the farmers. It proved very efficacious. In one instance, Mr. Noyes says, I was added with good results. He requests the publication of the remedy again, and will distribute copies throughout the country.

Having corresponded with several persons that have used this remedy for hog cholera with success, I would recommend that the following receipt be preserved for future use:

Sulphur, 2 lbs; copperas, 2 lbs; Mad-dar, 2 lbs; saltpeter, 1-2 lb; black antimony, 1-2 lb; arsenic, 2 oz.

This quantity is sufficient for one hundred hogs. It should be mixed with slop enough to make several doses; one-fifth given every morning. If used as a preventive, a less quantity of material might be used.

Points of the Dairy Cow.

Mr. E. H. Seward, of Marengo, N. Y., in giving the characteristics which he most prized in dairy cows, says:

We want a cow low in the legs, deep in the chest, and through the lungs a chance for a large flow of blood—this gives health. We want also a great width across the loin, this shows great secreting power; the udder should set well up under the body, wide teats and wide quarters. The escutcheon, or milk mirror, should be wide—the wider the better. The hair should be bright showing a healthy condition. He wanted also a deep shoulder, neck to come out large from the body, tapering finely to the head, the head firm and bony. The head should taper well down to a small muzzle; the skin should always show a yellow color, with a firm, soft feeling.

Motherless Young Animals.

How to mother motherless young animals—foals, calves, or lambs. Rub the palm of the hand full of gin on the nose and mouth of the dam; rub a little of the same bottle along the back of the young animal to be adopted, place them together, and the relationship is complete. The advantage of this simple process will be complete to those who have to do with long-wool sheep, where, as is frequently the case, a ewe dies, leaves a pair of fine lambs, while probably another ewe loses her lambs, when exchange of maternal affection is instantly brought about by the gin, to the saving and successful rearing of what otherwise would be two troublesome pets at best. When a ewe has three lambs and another ewe one, the disparity can be effectually remedied in the same manner.

Room for more Sheep.

Last year we paid foreign countries fifty millions of dollars for woolen goods and eleven millions of dollars for unmanufactured goods. When we have in the country twenty million more sheep than we have now, we shall only produce the wool we use; and yet there is on this country on earth where sheep could be raised so profitably as in the United States. But we are coming every year nearer to supplying our own markets with the wool they demand. In 1875 the wool clip of the country was nearly 200,000,000 lbs., while in 1860 it was only 65,000,000.

Patching an Egg.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* writes: I sent eggs to a customer, and one got accidentally broken. Pieces of shell were ready to fall off; his wife suggested sealing wax. He sealed it over as best he could, and put it with the others, and now there is as lively a chick from that egg as any. The fifteen eggs all hatched. It has been thought that a broken egg would not hatch, unless it was already nearly hatched when broken, but a Spanish egg, it seems will hatch under any circumstances.

An exchange says experiments have been made in packing green hay with entire success. The dew or rain is dried off, leaving the stalk still green, but wilted. The hay is then pressed into bales and stored away. It will come out in winter almost as fresh as it went in, losing comparatively but little in weight. Of course this is an improvement upon the old method, as the juices of the grass are retained.

A crow shot in the orchard of Deacon Barbrie, of Plymouth, Me., was found to have in his crop twenty or thirty nests of caterpillar eggs showing that the much abused crow had made a satisfactory dinner on about 4,000 or 5,000 caterpillar eggs. As these eggs are plenty, we bid, the whole crow family to eat their fill three times daily or much oftener, and there will be "enough and to spare" then.

Large Geese.

Mr. Arthur F. Olmstead, of Fond du Lac, has a pair of fine white Brahma geese. The gander weighs 22 pounds. The goose has astonished her owner by laying 41 eggs this season, which weigh 18 pounds, and by persisting in keeping right on in the good work yet longer.

Gooseberries are usually marketed green, as they command a ready sale, while the ripe fruit is seldom seen in our eastern markets. Apply sulphur freely, when mildew appears, and use white hellebore for the worms that attack them.

Veterinary Items.

I wrote to you last summer for advice and treatment for my horse which you gave me through your valuable veterinary column, and it worked like a charm. I would consider it another great favor if you will give me your advice and prescribe a treatment for the same horse for an injury he received last fall in the knee. I treated the injury myself, and gave him rest during treatment and for sometime after; he appeared to fully recover. I took him up and put him to training and ran him twice; he was then a little lame in walking, but would run all right. The knee is a little enlarged, with a small puff about half the size of a common walnut on front part of the knee, it is soft and resembles a wind puff; he is a little lame yet in his walk or trot, but seems all right in his run when playing in the field; he is now running in a hundred acre field with other horses. An answer in next issue will be most highly appreciated by an

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Would advise you to foment and sweat blister. Make a strong lye by dissolving half a pound of soda in eight quarts of boiling water and apply to the knee three times a day by means of a sponge as hot as the hand will bear, half an hour each time, and keep the lye to this temperature during fomentation. Immediately after fomenting at night apply and hand rub well in a sweating blister over the entire surface of the puff, composed of oils spike, origanum and turpentine, of each two ounces, tincture of cantharides, two ounces; corrosive sublimate, one drachm; camphorated oil and laudanum, of each four ounces; alcohol, one pint; mix and apply as directed until you have produced considerable irritation on the surface of the skin; stop the use of the blister for three days, and apply again in same way; keep on with your fomentations during the use of the sweating blister, and continue fomenting for three or four weeks after discontinuing the use of the blister entirely. Give your animal rest during treatment and turn him out in the field in pleasant weather. Feed no heavy grain while under treatment, vegetable diet and oats and bran. This treatment will, no doubt, if strictly conformed with, effect a permanent cure.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Will you allow me to address you a line in relation to a valuable horse that I own? More than a month ago one of his hind legs became enlarged for three or four inches above the hock joint and a little below; it was a hard swelling, looking as though hurt. This went away in a few days before hot vinegar and flannel bandage, but while he stood in the stable he became "stocked" all around; this likewise soon disappeared before exercise and rubbing. But he was very dull, and would stop suddenly, when driving at a trot come down to a walk, so as to throw the driver forward. But the first time I discovered that there was anything really the matter with him as to his general health, was two weeks ago, when he would not respond to the whip. He was trotting against another horse, and he gave out so that although I cut him with the whip he could not be urged out of a walk. He is usually very sensitive to the whip, and very ambitious. I brought him home, and he has been in stable and paddock ever since. Skin as tight as a drum. Eats pretty well; legs cool and comfortable; no lamppres; bowels comfortable; his sheath clean; kidneys acting freely. I have given him whole flaxseed, and a tablespoonful three times a day of the following powder: Hickory ashes, two quarts; sulphur, pulv., half lb.; black antimony, quarter lb.; nit. potass, half lb.; rosin, pulv., half lb. His pulse this morning is 50; eyelid clear. I noticed some days ago that his chest was a little prominent. This morning it is more so, and hard right over the bone on each side of it. It is large, hard lump. I put in two moxas, one on each side of it, one inch and a half in diameter, of leather, under the skin. If not too much trouble, tell me your views, and oblige a subscriber.

ANSWER.—Give arsenicum, alb., 6th solution, in ten-drop doses three times a day. Should the swelling increase, give tinct. China O, ten-drop doses, alternately with the arsenicum every three hours, and a dose of tinct., sulphur morning or evening. After the more violent symptoms have passed away a few doses, of antimonium crudum 3, will complete the cure.

Remedy for Scratches.

In answer to an inquiry for a remedy for scratches, I will give one which I used for thirty-five years with complete success, having never failed in one instance: Take white pine pitch, rosin, beeswax, and honey, one ounce each; fresh lard, one half pound; melt well together over a slow fire, then add one-half an ounce of sulphate of copper, stir till it is quite thick, so that the parts may not settle and separate. This makes an excellent application for harness galls, cuts and sores of all kinds, on horses and cattle.—*Farmer and Gardener*.

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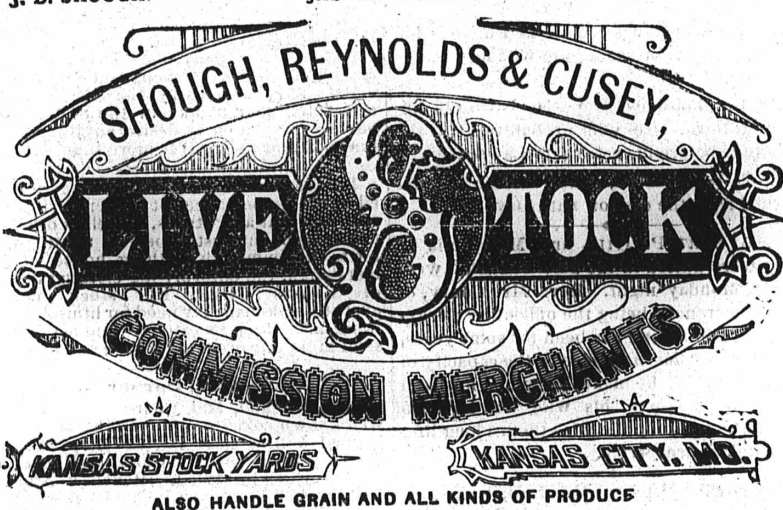
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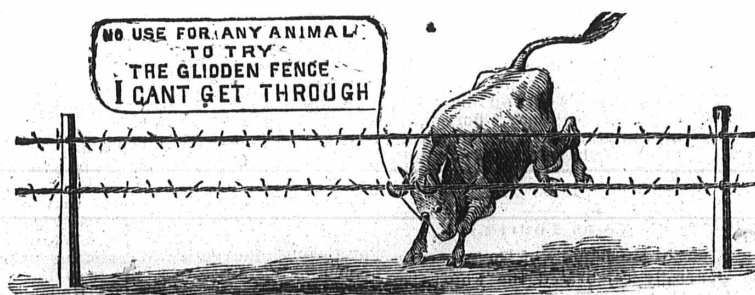


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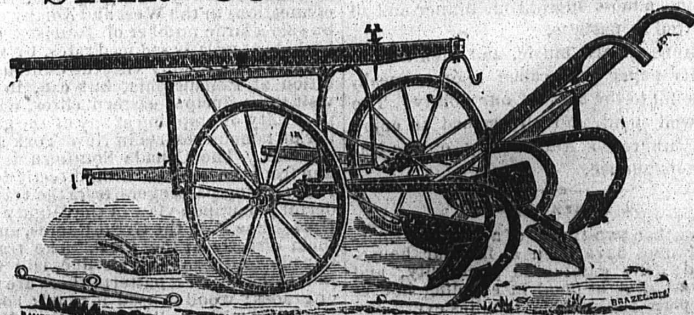
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116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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 Hallie 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 23rd day of June, 1876.

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

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 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county
of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, to the
highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the
right, title and interest whatsoever of the said
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 29th day of June, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Geo. J. Barker and M. Summerfield,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AGENTS

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Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Hu-
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Cash assets.....\$547,542.54
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abilities.....536,179.30
Net surplus.....\$ 11,363.24
Cash capital.....400,000.00

Surplus as regards policy holders...\$421,363.34

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

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

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

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

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,
Lawrence, Kan.

21-ly

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lebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative
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