

1876

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 1.

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

WHOLE NO. 205.

WHY?

BY DE. C. D. GARDETTE.

Why should the Autumn days be called
The saddest of the year?
To me it seems they give us gleams
Of loveliness beyond our dreams,
And in the glorious hues they spread
Beneath the foot and o'er the head.
A lesson of good cheer spread
To all who choose to hear.

What though the forest boughs grow bare,
Their leaves still clothe the sod!
These gauds they cast to fight the blast
Of Winter's legions, and at last
They conquer in the season's ring,
And don fresh jewels with the spring—
So flowers shall bloom, and birds shall sing
New hymns to Nature's God!

The gray of sky, the gloom of earth,
The weariness of rain,
The snow, the frost, are but the cost
Of Nature's triumph o'er the lost
That ever still was found anew,
And brighter, braver, better grew
From pain and peril ventured through
To life and light again!

So, say not that the Autumn days
Are saddest of the year;
But learn to know that here below
Each season hath its weal and woe;
That Summer's bloom is only blest
Because of Winter's frosty rest,
And of Earth's changes, each is best
In its appointed sphere.

"CURSED WITH HER HEART'S DESIRE."

BY ANNIE SHIELDS.

"It must be pleasant to have the power to
do so much good," Mrs. Hillman said, as her
aunt handed her a handsome cheque for a
charitable purpose.

"Pleasant to be rich!" was the rejoinder.
"Ah, Myrtle, I carry my prosperity with such
bitter remorse, that I find no pleasure in its
possession."

"Remorse! You!"

Myrtle's face was so expressive of genuine
blank astonishment, that her aunt could not
help smiling, though smiles were rare visitors
to her pale, sad face. But the smile died very
soon as she said:

"My wealth is the price of my life's happi-
ness, Myrtle. I will tell you the story, if you
care to hear it, dear."

For answer Myrtle drew her low cushioned
seat a little nearer her aunt's, and lifted a
listening face.

"When I was eighteen," Mrs. Monroe said
gently, "I had two lovers; one, Mark Stone, a
young carpenter; the other, Will, Monroe, a
cabinet-maker, making a comfortable income
by his trade. I was the daughter of a store-
keeper, and brought up upon a very limited
income, your father being the only other child.
When Mark asked me to be his wife, and I re-
fused him, he sold his shop and left our little
village for California, then in its first flush
of the gold fever that so soon infected the entire
country. Two months later I married Will,
Monroe, loving him with my whole heart,
Myrtle; loving him with my whole heart!"

For a moment the agitation upon the sweet
sad face was so great that Myrtle whispered:
"Don't tell me if it grieves you."

"Yes, dear, I will tell you. The grief that
haunts me night and day, will be no greater
because I speak of it, for the first time in many
years. When Will and I were married, we
had a small but cosy cottage, that was bought
with my husband's savings, and furnished al-
most entirely by the work of his hands. We
were thoroughly happy there, Myrtle, for two
years. Looking back now, I wonder how the
demon of discontent could have found entrance
into our home. Will was kind and thought-
ful, our boy Harry was a healthy, happy child;
we had perfect health; and if our income was
not very large, we had no fear of want, no ex-
travagant desires.

"But when Harry was a year old, Mark Stone
came back from California, with one of those
suddenly acquired fortunes that were the
world's wonder.

"Is that Hiram Stone's father?" asked Myr-
tle.

"Yes, dear, hard as it is to believe, that mis-
erable drunken wretch, who is the object of
mingled pity and scorn now, was then a hand-
some man, not thrifty, with immense wealth to
excite the envy of all the villagers."
"They are rich yet!"

"Yes. But in those days the house that now
has many rivals, stood alone for magnificence
in the whole country. Mark's horses and car-
riages, his splendid new house, his furniture
from New York, were all the wonder of the
place. He brought a wife home with him—a
pretty little woman, who wore diamonds with
her morning dresses, and excited the envy of
all the village maids and matrons. Most of all
mine! I had never had wealth, and its power
to dazzle me was unlimited. It blinded me to
all my own happiness, and I was wicked enough
to regret my refusal of the man who had be-
come so successful. I hid nothing from you,
Myrtle. In those miserable days my husband's
devotion, my boy's baby beauty, my pleasant
home, all were as nothing to me in the shadow
of Mark Stone's great house, his wife's dia-
monds, and his power to gratify every desire
of her heart. When I saw his velvet carpets,
his conservatories, his magnificent furniture, I
hated my humble home, adorned only by the
work of Will's hands, every piece of which
was a proof of his love for me.

"Had I carried my bitter envy silently it
would have been bad enough, but I was wicked
enough to let my husband see it. For many
months he bore my grumbling at our poor sur-
roundings in silent patience, for he loved his
home, his wife, and his child, and asked no
greater wealth than the slowly increasing gains
of his own honest industry. But he loved me
so unselfishly, so entirely, that my evident dis-
content became a weary burden for him to bear."

"It is hard to imagine you fretful and re-
proaching, Aunt Louise," Myrtle said, caressing her
aunt's hand.

"Yet I was both, dear. Once my husband
asked me if I regretted my refusal of Mark
Stone. I had been visiting Mrs. Stone, and ad-
miring enviously a large box of dry goods she
had just received from New York. When Will
put this question, sadly, wistfully, I answered
pettily:

"Of course not; but I wish you had his
money. It is rather provoking to see how
splendidly his wife lives, and think it might
have all been mine."

"Myrtle, I wonder now what demon in my
heart prompted that speech, the key-note to all
the misery to follow. From that hour Will
changed. As quickly as possible he arranged
his business, sold the stock he had, and when
all was ready told me he was going to Califor-
nia."

"With you?" asked Myrtle.

"No, dear, there was no thought of my go-
ing! When Will first spoke of going I felt a
momentary regret, for I knew well I had driv-
en him to the resolution. But after a few fears
I exulted in the idea that he would return soon
with the riches I was pining above his happi-
ness and mine. I did not then appreciate his
self-sacrifice. He was a man who hated change,
to whom the evening home-coming was the
dream of the day's work; who was utterly
contented, and only the desire to please me
could have spurred him on to the change he
proposed making."

"He must indeed have loved you!"

"Yes, I held such love, Myrtle, and I threw
it away. I let him go! I felt only pride and
triumph when he bade me farewell, his face
pale as death, his hand grasping mine with
convulsive force. I can see him now, as he
stood upon our little porch, Harry clinging to
his coat, and his eyes, haggard and imploring,
fixed upon me. One word would have kept
him, and I did not speak it. One look of regret
in my face would have made him abandon his
journey even then, and I let him go."

Again the agony of regret convulsed Mrs.
Monroe's face, and Myrtle softly caressed the
hand she held between her own, realizing that
no words of hers could carry comfort to this
long past sorrow.

After a moment's silence, Mrs. Monroe spoke
again:

"My punishment began very soon, Myrtle.
When the thoughtful care that had surrounded
my life was gone, utterly gone, I began to learn
its inestimable value. I can never tell you
what bitter loneliness fell upon me when I
looked no longer for Will's home-coming,
heard no more his loving voice, and missed
every day the tokens of his affection I had so
ungratefully undervalued. A month after he
left, I began a letter to him imploring him to
return, promising never again to express one
wish for more than I already had, if only he
would come back to me and love me."

"Surely he came," Myrtle said.

"Child, he never saw the letter. No word
came to me for five weary years—five years

full of fearful prayer to Heaven for his safety,
his return to me. I thought him dead, and
then I thrust that agony from me, and was sure
he lived and would return. My brother left
home, and went to seek his fortune in Boston.
My father died. Last of all, my child, the only
comfort of my lonely life, was taken from me,
dying after an illness of only four days:

Again Myrtle's tender caress told of her
sympathy.

"When every hope seemed dead in my heart,
Myrtle, there came a letter from my husband.
A letter that was heart-breaking in its cruel
brevity. He wrote:

"I would not write to you before, because I
had learned at a bitter cost that your love could
only be given to a rich man. I came here to
give you the wealth that was your only esti-
mate of happiness, and at last I can promise
you an income far exceeding that of your old
friend, Mark Stone. But I have invested the
gold I won by actual hard labor in this fast-
growing city of San Francisco, and I must re-
main here for the present. If you care to come
to me, you can do so. If not, I will remit to
you such an income as I hope will satisfy even
your desires."

"That was a harsh letter," Myrtle whispered.

"I deserved nothing kinder. Enclosed was
a cheque for my expenses, if I wished to join
Will in California, and I lost no time in going.
It was not the easy journey in those days that
it is now, but had it been twice as difficult I
should not have hesitated. All the time that
I was hesitating to join my husband I was tor-
tured by the impossibility of proving to him
that love, and love only, prompted. Had he
written that he was a beggar I should have
hurried to his side as quickly, but he would
never believe that. Oh, Myrtle, I can never
tell you the agony of that certainty. He was
rich, and I would come to share his riches.
That would be ever his thought of me."

"But you made him understand," Myrtle
said gently.

"Surely, when you told him, he
knew you came from love alone."

"Ah, Myrtle, I could never tell him! When
I arrived in San Francisco, the lawyer who
conducted Will's business met me with the
tidings that my husband lay dangerously ill
with fever. Fever Myrtle, brought on by ex-
cessive labor of body and brain, to amass wealth
for me. I found him, my Will, who had left
me strong, vigorous, and in perfect health, a
prematurely-aged, broken man, raving in delir-
ium. And in that raving I learned what it
had been to that loving heart to cut loose from
home, to take away a bitter contempt in the
place of the love he had held for me. He would
call my name with all the old tenderness, and
then curse me for my avarice that drove him
from me."

"Oh, auntie, that was a bitter welcome!"

"But worse than that was to come! Past
the very portals of the grave, we nursed him
back to comparative strength and idleness! For
nine years I watched for one look, one word of
recognition, and never saw or heard even one.
The last sane act of my husband's life was to
will to me all the wealth for which he had given
so fearful a price, and every investment he
had made prospered. I was cursed with my
heart's desire. Every year the hoards of my
riches increased, and every dollar of it would
have failed to give me the loving word for
which my heart sickened. Leaving my prop-
erty with responsible agents, I brought Will
home, hoping that familiar scenes and habits
might bring back the lost powers of reason. I
had the best advice to be obtained, both in
Boston and New York. One year I would try
perfect quiet, the next travel far and wide for
change of scene. I had a nurse to accompany
me, but I never left my husband's side, fearing
I might miss the one flash of reason I hoped
would answer my weary prayers. It never
came! It never came! Nine long years of id-
iotic wandering, of querulous imbecility fol-
lowed the fever, and then my husband sank
slowly, painlessly, but not utterly unconscious
of my presence, or my love, into the grave. To
the very last I did not despair. Surely in
death's grasp he would know me, if not before,
I thought. But he passed from earth in a deep
slumber, and never knew of my repentance or
my love!"

The voice of the speaker had not broken in
all her long, painful narration, but at these last
words she bowed her head, and the tears coursed
each other down her cheeks. Myrtle was
crying silently, her whole heart full of tender
sympathy. When Mrs. Monroe grew calmer,
she said gently:

"This is the price I paid, Myrtle, for the
great wealth I held to-day. After Will died I

transferred my property to this place that I
might more readily control it, and a city has
grown where there was but a little village, so
again my riches have increased. I have given
freely wherever I thought my charity might
bring a blessing."

"And surely it has brought many blessings,"
Myrtle said, eager to pour some balm of com-
fort into the sorrowing heart. "There is not a
charity that does not owe some measure of
its success to you, Aunt Louise; and how
many unknown acts of mercy you do every
day, will never be guessed except by the poor
you aid."

"So I try to atone, Myrtle. But, oh, dear
child, my life is one long, long remorse, and I
ask no greater gift of Heaven than to soon end
the weary pilgrimage, and let me join my hus-
band and child."

Myrtle spoke from her heart in answer, re-
counting the many, many blessings she had
heard showered upon her aunt for gentle chari-
ties, and that sympathy that was even more
precious than her gold. Yet when at last she
kissed Mrs. Monroe for farewell, and went to
her own happy home, her heart was full of pity
for the rich woman who was the envy of all her
friends.

Only a few weeks later, as Myrtle was seated
at the breakfast table, her husband chatting
pleasantly, her three rosy children gathered
around the well-spread board, the messenger
of sorrow came to tell her that Mrs. Monroe
was dangerously ill.

She hastened at once to the house, and found
her aunt anxiously watching for her.

"Only a little time now, Myrtle," she said.

And her niece wondered, even with the story
fresh in her mind, at the light of happiness
upon the wasted face. All the habitual sad-
ness was lost in the hope that illuminated the
soft eyes and tender lips. Even in her sleep,
she would murmur:

"I am coming soon, Will. The weary wait-
ing is almost over, love!"

Almost over! Bitterly as she would miss her
tender love, Myrtle could not wish to keep back
the spirit so longing to be free. She nursed
her with all the gentle patience she had learn-
ed from her example; but knew that nothing
could save the life so near its end.

At the last, Mrs. Monroe, looking lovingly
into the pale face bending over her, said softly:
"You have been my only comfort for many
years, Myrtle. All the wealth I have will be
yours, dear child, and surely my heartfelt
prayers will make it a blessing to you, instead
of the weary burden it has been to me!"

She lay silent for some moments, then a
heavenly smile lighted her face, as she whis-
pered:

"At last! In heaven Will will recognize me!"
She spoke no more after this, and Myrtle,
sobbing, closed the dark eyes that had shed
such bitter tears of penitence, but were full of
heaven's light in death.

A French money lender, complaining to the
late Baron Rothschild that he had lent a noble-
man ten thousand francs who had gone off to
Constantinople without leaving any acknowl-
edgment of the debt, the Baron said, "Well
write to him and ask him to send you the sev-
enty thousand francs he owes you."

"But he only owes me ten," said the money-
lender.

"Precisely," rejoined the Baron, "and he
will write and tell you so, and thus you will
get his acknowledgment."

Old Mrs. Dufficker, of Franklin, Kentucky,
said to a neighbor, the other night, while com-
fortably sitting in front of the fire, that she
had "always had a great notion to learn to
smoke," she did so love the "aromy of to-
bacco." She added: "I would have learned
long ago, dear knows, but I heard wunst that
a man had his tongue paralyzed by smoking,
and that skinned me out. Lord knows I would-
n't want my tongue paralyzed, fur I couldn't
talk none of it was."

"Wont you be glad, Joe, to be in Philadel-
phia on the Fourth of July, next year?" "I
don't know about that, Tom, but I'm glad I
wasn't there on the Fourth of July, a hundred
years ago."

Eugene—"Come, sit down on the shelly
shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Ame-
lia—"I can't sit down, you silly goose, because
I'd burst my pinback loose."

"The whirligig of time brings its revenges. A
Cleveland eating house was 'devoured by
flames.'"

Young Folks' Column.

Dear girls: With the dishes all washed and
in their places, as we were speaking of two
or three weeks ago, it becomes a very pleas-
ant task to set the table for the next meal.
Suppose now your mother is called from the
kitchen after the dinner is all cooking, leaving
you for the first time to set the table and dish
the dinner alone, your first care is to see that
the fire is right, and that there is the right
quantity of water in the pots. Always have
a tea kettle full of hot water ready to fill up
with. Then set the table. Put the cloth on
square and even and neat. Next, for cold
weather put your plates around the stove, also
all the vegetable dishes and meat platter, for it
keeps the dinner hot and nice to have all the
dishes it is served in nicely warmed. Cut a
neat square of butter, and, if very hard, set
the plate on some shelf near by the stove where
it will soften but not melt. Then put the cas-
tor in the center of the table, and the salt cups
of whatever kind they may be, in their proper
places. I suppose, in clearing the table in the
morning, you made these quite neat, so that
they are all ready now. These things go on
every time there is meat, and it is not pleasant
to have them forgotten, and some one must
leave the table to go for pepper, salt or a spoon.

So learn to put on the things always wanted
next to the cloth. Now, place plenty of spoons,
the large ones neatly crossed, near the corner
or corners, next the place for the meat platter,
the small ones in the spoon dish opposite. Now
bring out your table mats and napkins and put
in their places, and then the knives. In put-
ting on knives and forks, place them all alike
for each one. It gives a very disordered look
to the table to have them thrown on any how.
You can lay the two side by side, or you can
put knives at right angles with the forks, but
always have the edge of the knife so placed that
it will be from the person when seated. Re-
member the carving knife and fork, the butter
knife, one also for the pie, if you are to have
one. Provide now for the drink—the glasses
and the pitcher of cold drink. If warm is also
to be had, put on the cups, sugar bowl and
milk. This will remind you now to stop and
make your tea or coffee, (the water is already
hot.) Now the table is ready for the food.
Place on it the pickles or apple sauce, or what-
ever of cold relish you are to have. And now
your plate of bread, the slices should all be
cut even and not too thick, and all crumbs
should be left on the bread board. And you
can put on the pie or pudding properly warm-
ed in cold weather. But if your pudding is
just baked, wipe the bottom of the dish as you
draw it from the oven, and place it on its prop-
er mat. Set on the butter if softened enough.
Now we will suppose the dinner is cooked,
and your father and brothers are preparing to
eat. Put your kettle boards upon the sink or
table where it is to be dish, get your ladle
and skimmer, old spoon and meat fork right at
hand; also your plate of bits of butter, and
your salt and pepper boxes that are used in
cooking. Some of your vegetables will prob-
ably require the water drained off and mash-
ing and seasoning performed in the kettle.
When that is done, leave them there until the
meat is on the platter and any vegetables, serv-
ed whole or in slices, are in the dishes. Then
spoon out your mashed vegetables and make an
even smooth mound of them. Wipe the edges
of the dishes neatly and carry to the table.
Set on the warmed plates and the hot drink,
place the chairs and call dinner, and if mother
is still absent, sit down in her place and help
serve. And if your brothers don't pronounce
you a "jolly" little sister and your father say
"well done little daughter," I shall be much
mistaken.

"Though the mariner sees not the pole star,
yet the needle of the compass that points to it
tells him which way he sails. Thus the heart
that is touched with the loadstone of Divine
love, trembling with godly fear, and yet still
looking toward God by fixed believing, points
at the love of election, and tells the soul that
its course is heavenward, towards the haven of
eternal rest. He that loves may be sure that
he was loved first; and he that chooses God
for his delight and portion may conclude con-
fidently that God hath chosen him to be one
of those that shall enjoy Him forever; for that
our love and election of Him is but the return
and re-percussion of the beams of his love shin-
ing upon us."—Leighton.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?"
asked a gentleman in search of a house. "It
ought to be warm the reply, 'the painter gave
it two coats of paint!'"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.
Lady Asst. Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
Overseer—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward—C. S. Wylie, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward—James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
Gate-keeper—W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurer—John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain—E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Ceres—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona—Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora—Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District—W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.
2nd District—F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3rd District—A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District—A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
5th District—W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES
 Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
W. S. HANKS, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.
J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
R. S. Osborn, Bull City Osborn county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville Smith county.
J. J. McClintock, Kerwin Phillips county.
H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county.
B. L. Beebe, London Sumner county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic County.
S. C. Monroe, Brookdale Rice county.
G. N. Nichols, Delphos Ottawa county.
P. B. Maxon, Emporia Lyon county.
A. J. McKee, Frankfort Marshall county.
J. L. Blair, Eden Doniphan county.
I. F. Bickerts, Garnett Anderson county.
G. F. Card, Eureka Greenwood county.
J. M. Morgan, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co.
A. N. Chase, Honeock Saline county.
C. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
Eugene DeBurn, Hutchinson Reno county.
Z. Meredith, Olathe Johnson county.
James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republican City Clay county.
J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt Allen county.
H. C. Clark, Rippon Labette county.
W. S. Matthews, Seneca Nemaha county.
E. A. Hodge, Marion Centre Marion county.
W. H. Lison, Benton Butler county.
G. S. White, Dillon Dickinson county.
S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase co.
J. C. Phinney, Longton, Howard Co.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford County.
W. W. Cone, Wabunsee, Co. P. O. Dover, Shawnee Co.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
- 2 Gove County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
- 3 Sedgewick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
- 4 Davis County, S. D. Underwood, Secretary; Junction City.
- 5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
- 6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
- 7 Morris County, James Coffin, Master; Hill Springs.
- 8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
- 9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Geopsh.
- 10 Saline County, A. J. Collins, Master; Solomon City.
- 11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowles, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Cunniff, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
- 12 Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
- 13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
- 14 Franklin County, Alva Elder, Master; Princeton, J. Robinson, Sec'y, Ottawa.
- 15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. P. Powell, Secretary, King City.
- 16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
- 17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodge, Secretary, Marion Center.
- 18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Osell, Sec'y, Olathe.
- 19 Wabunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
- 20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M.
- 21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
- 22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
- 23 Mitchell County, H. C. Babcock, Master; Cawker City.
- 24 Lyon County, J. W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
- 25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymers.
- 26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
- 27 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
- 28 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, LeRoy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Ship-Ping Co.
 Sedgewick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.
 Montgomery County—Patron's District Commercial Agency. S. A. Hart, Agt., Independence.
 Chase County—Patron's District Commercial Agency. James Austin, Agt., Cottonwood Falls.
 Lyon County—Elevator and Milling Company, capital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
 Republic County—Patron's Joint Stock Company. Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
 Linn County—Linn County Agency.
 H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
 Jackson County—Patron's Joint Stock Company. W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
 Barbour, Kingman and Reno County Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchinson.
 Butler County—Butler County Agency.
 J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
 Cowley County—Patron's Joint Stock Association.
 T. A. Winkler, Agt., Winfield.
 Ellsworth County—Ellsworth County Agency.
 Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
 Jefferson County—Jefferson County Agency.
 C. A. Buck, Agt., Oskaloosa.
 Clay County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
 W. H. Fletcher, Agt., Clay Center.
 Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency.
 D. D. Hogg, Agt., Minneapolis.
 Franklin County—Franklin County Agency.
 Jasper Robinson, Agt., Ottawa.
 Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory.
 James Coffin, Agt.; Council Grove.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson, Before the State Grange.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE STATE GRANGE, FELLOW PATRONS:—Again we have come together in annual convention, to spend a short time in social intercourse, and to plan and work for the interests of the Order, and facilitate its growth and usefulness. We meet to-day, in this beautiful young city, nestled here in the valley of the Neosho, far in the interior of our State, where but a few years ago roamed the buffalo and the red man, undisturbed in their wandering by the noisy progress of civilization. But how wonderful the change in these few years. As the sturdy pioneer advanced, the savage retreated. The herds of buffalo have retired, and the thousands of cattle dotting these beautiful valleys, have taken their places. The rude wigwags, covered with buffalo skins, have disappeared, and in their places have been raised these stately buildings and neat, comfortable farm houses.

The Council Lodge of the warriors has been removed, and in its stead has been erected the mighty engine of civilization. Looming up in the distance a proud monument to the intelligence and perseverance of our people is the State Normal School building. The slow-moving pack train of ponies, laden with the scanty supply of the Indian has disappeared in the far west, and to-day you see the iron horse following in their wake, freighted with a rich commerce, an evidence of the thrift and industry of our people. But we pause to inquire how those changes were brought about, and who wrought out these grand results. We answer, the husbandmen and matrons—the workers of our land have done this; that class with whom we are identified and whom we this day represent, and for the advancement of whose interests, socially, intellectually and financially we are called together at this time.

We occupy an important position. The duties imposed upon us are important, weighty and responsible. Let us see to it that they are faithfully discharged. Our every act will be closely scrutinized by the tens of thousands of Patrons scattered all over our State, as well as those without our gates, but belonging to our class, and having a common interest with us, in all that pertains to the advancement of our agricultural interests. To the delegates composing the voting members of this body, let me say, may you prove equal to the emergency, may you meet by your labors here the reasonable expectations of those for whom you are working, and receive from them the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." In order that you may be thus successful, let there be earnestness in your work, harmony in your deliberations, and a sincere desire on the part of all to advance the interests and promote the general welfare of the Order.

How different are our circumstances and surroundings now from when we last met, only ten months ago. Then sadness and gloom were depicted on every countenance. Want and starvation were staring us in the face, many not knowing how their families were to be provided for until a crop could be realized. While laboring under this terrible depression of spirit they were illly prepared to take hold of the work of that session. But now the scene has changed. The gloom is dispelled, the clouds have lifted and passed away; a kind Providence has blessed us with an abundant harvest. The earth, wherein is garnered the richest treasure for man, has yielded to the magic touch of the husbandman her choicest fruits. Let us be thankful to the great Provider for the blessings we now enjoy. Let us be encouraged to put in the tenets of our Order, Faith, Hope, Charity. We, as good Patrons, should have faith in the great Master of the Universe when depositing the seed in the earth, that it will germinate and bring forth abundantly, looking forward in hope to the harvest when we shall, as a reward of our industry, have plenty and to spare to those of our fellows who may be in need of our charity. It gives me pleasure to be able to report the prosperous condition of our Order, not only in our own State, but throughout all the States. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which we, as an Order, have passed in Kansas, yet we are not discouraged; our Granges are rallying; a cheerful, hopeful feeling prevails among our members. Many of our weak Granges are rallying, and with renewed energy and determination are going to work. The immense crop of the past season grown in Kansas was an agreeable surprise even to the farmers themselves; and how different the inquiry coming up from them now, from that of one year ago. Then it was, "how can bread and seed be procured, for we are destitute." Now the inquiry from every quarter of our State is, "how and where can we dispose of our surplus products so as to realize the greatest margin of profit to ourselves?" This is an important inquiry, and when made by Patrons, our Order should be prepared to give a prompt and satisfactory answer. Our circumstances heretofore, caused by the failure of crops, afforded us some excuse for not being better prepared to answer that question. But this excuse will not avail us longer. We must meet this pressing demand. You will permit me to suggest that in my judgment this question is first in importance with the Patrons of our State, and should claim your earnest attention at this session. Co-operation in buying and selling is one of the fixed principles of our organization. Our Order is now sufficiently matured to develop some general system or plan of business whereby the millions of dollars now going into the pockets annually of a class of men who only handle our products in their transit between producer and consumer, may be saved to the producer, to whom it legitimately belongs. Many Patrons have supposed that the Grange organization of it-

self was sufficient to accomplish this work and various attempts have been made by a single Grange, or two or three Granges uniting, to carry out the plan of buying and selling together. While these efforts may be partially successful, they never can be generally so. As a rule they will fail, and there are many good reasons for this failure. An insufficiency of capital, too small volume of trade, incompetent managers, &c., are among the causes we might name.

It was never contemplated by the founders of our Order that our Granges should be commercial organizations. Had such an idea been entertained, some, at least, of the essential elements necessary to have made them such would have been provided. Our Granges are not organized on a business basis. The fees and dues charged are only sufficient to provide the necessary furniture and implements for the comfortable working of the Grange and to meet current expenses. The prime object of the Grange, then, was not to engage in commercial transactions to any considerable extent, but bring the farmers together, as it were, into a primary organization, there to be taught the great principles of co-operation. This work is now going on in our subordinate Granges, and already favorable results are being realized, and many important truths have been brought out.

First, we have learned what all should have known at the beginning, that in order to carry on a commercial business, we must have men of experience and ability to conduct it. Second we must have a sufficient amount of capital as a basis to operate upon. Third, honesty and integrity must characterize all, but especially those who are entrusted with the management of our business. These will secure confidence and patronage—the fourth essential element indispensable to success.

Now, as a class, we are not wanting in any of these; we have in every county men competent to conduct the business of the Patrons; we have the capital, but it must be combined in sufficient amounts to do the business desired. This our farmers have been slow to do. It will be your duty at this session to devise some general system of business which may be adopted by the Patrons of the State, thus securing uniformity in the work.

Allow me to suggest, that, to my mind, the joint stock co-operative plan of business is the most feasible and presents the surest guarantee of success. There should be in every county, having any considerable number of Patrons residing therein, a joint stock association organized with a subscribed capital of from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, in shares to be fixed low enough so that every Patron could subscribe at least one share, and every shareholder to be entitled to one vote in the management of the business and no more. Our policy, heretofore, has been to disburse the profits at the time of purchase—that is, we furnish to Patrons their goods at cost. There are, in my judgment, several objections to this course. First, there is no inducement in the way of interest on investments, or dividends of profits arising from the business to those who patronize our agencies, and hence stock cannot be raised to do business on that plan. Second, it places us in competition with the regular retail dealers of the locality where we operate, and in attempting to undersell them we invite their opposition, and as it is natural for every one to seek to protect their own interests, they will combine against us, and with their advantages—plenty of capital and a business built up—it would be impossible for us, with these odds against us, to sustain our business and build up a trade; and, third, by this plan, our capital does not and cannot increase, and this our brief experience has demonstrated to be a fatal objection. We must have capital to work with; we cannot change the established laws of trade. If we attempt to do business, we must do it on business principles. These cannot be ignored. For these reasons and for many others we might name, I am of the opinion that we should conduct our business on the same margin of profits as do all other regular responsible dealers, these profits to be returned in annual or semi-annual dividends. First, a reasonable per cent., to go to the paid up stock, and the remainder to be divided, pro rata, among the purchasers or patrons of the business, thus securing to ourselves the control of our own business, and the profits arising therefrom.

If our farmer Patrons will subscribe stock in an enterprise of this kind, to an amount equal to one year's profits they are now paying into the pockets of outside traders, it would furnish sufficient capital to commence business with. Then investing their profits in stock, drawing nothing out, but allowing this capital to increase, in a few years their accumulations would be sufficient to conduct any business desired, placing all on a prosperous basis, and thus securing to the producers a degree of independence never before enjoyed by them.

The crop of 1875 has given to the farmers of Kansas a surplus of millions of bushels. This surplus must be exchanged either within or without our State, for dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, clothing, boots and shoes, farm implements, &c., and the many things necessary to supply the farm and household, including a little money to pay the trifling amount of tax we are called upon to pay semi-annually.

This work of exchange is now conducted by a class wholly independent of us, and having no interest in common with us, and for which a large profit is charged, and no part of which is ever returned to either producer or consumer. By this system of exchange the farmer loses all real profits on his productions, many not even realizing the actual cost thereof. This course, as long as followed by the farmer, will keep him in subjection to that class now controlling his labor through the handling and pricing of his products.

The farmers are the only class who do or will

submit to this system of exchange. The manufacturer holds and controls his wares and fixes the margin of profit at which they are sold. We as a class, have the power to do the same. The remedies for our present wrong are within our reach; will we lay hold and apply them? In our business transactions two ideas or principles must be kept steadily in view, for upon these depend the future success of our plans. First, our products must not be mortgaged before they are produced, through the credit system. Our motto is, pay as we go. Second, practical co-operation between producer and consumer.

To the first or cash system of conducting our business I am well aware of the obstacles which lie in the way. These can only be surmounted by patient and persistent effort on the part of the laboring classes, nor can this much desired result be reached at once. It must come gradually, as the people are educated and made to understand the great value to them of this only true and economic plan of business.

The system of credits, so extensively practiced in this country, is gradually but surely drawing the debtor class, be it individual, State or National, into bankruptcy. It appreciates the price of what we purchase, increases the value and interests on money, adds to the wealth of the rich by drawing from the poor. The experience of the past few years in the operation of the business agencies established by the Order of P. of H. in the several States, upon a cash basis, has demonstrated, beyond a question of doubt, that an average saving of not less than twenty per cent. has been saved to those doing business through these agencies. But this saving can only be secured and maintained through a well matured system or plan of co-operation. The plan I have heretofore indicated, will, in my judgment, meet the wants of our people and is substantially the same as recommended by the executive committee of the National Grange. While our agencies have accomplished a great good to members of our Order, yet it is apparent to all that our membership has not given them that hasty support that was expected. This seeming neglect has not been altogether their fault. Our plans of business have not been well adapted to their wants. We have commenced too high up the ladder; we have anticipated too much. For us to expect the Patrons of a State, without any previous preparation or experience, to co-operate and concentrate their trade through a State agency, is but to invite disappointment. We must commence at the bottom and build upward, paving the way for the grand consummations of State and inter-State co-operation.

Local agencies must be accepted as the foundation of our business system. Keeping these in harmony and encouraging their growth is the shortest and surest road to general co-operation. To devise, mature and present such a plan, and provide for its dissemination among our membership is, to my mind, the most important work you will have to perform at this session. We hope you will give this subject your careful attention; and in this connection permit me to call your attention to a subject of importance requiring some action from the body. The education of the farmer was one of the leading objects in the organization of the Grange. We are not to understand this to apply to the elementary principles of a common education, but to the general dissemination of practical information among the agricultural class, calculated to aid them in their noble work. Hence every farmer, especially if he be a Patron, should be a constant reader. He should exercise his mind as well as his muscle.

Farmers will never occupy that position in society their calling entitle them to until they, as a class, attain a higher degree of intelligence. But the point to which I desire particularly to call your attention, is the means or medium through which we can best reach the Subordinate Granges and membership of our State in furnishing them with such information as they by rights should have, such as business plans which may be adopted by your body or from time to time proposed by the executive committee, or other information coming from the officers of the State Grange, and which is necessary for the general understanding and for the harmonious working of our Granges. Several plans have been tried, none of which have proved entirely satisfactory or exempt from criticism. It is conceded by all who have given this subject mature thought, that a better and more thorough system of inter-communication between the State and Subordinate Granges must be provided.

It seems obvious to me that one of two plans must be adopted. First, use the papers of our State that are in full sympathy with us; or, second, establish a paper under the auspices of the executive committee and the State Grange. In the adoption of either plan provisions should be made whereby the medium employed would reach every Subordinate Grange in the State. I am aware that to both of these plans there are objections urged, and in the minds of our members there is a diversity of opinion on this subject. It may not be improper for me here to state that our executive committee have been sorely perplexed in the performance of their duties under this head during the past year and while they have acted from the purest motives, and with a desire to promote the greatest good of the Order, yet their action has not been universally approved.

It will be your duty to relieve the executive committee from any further embarrassment on this subject by the adoption of some plan that will be equally just to our brothers of the press, and the interests of the State and Subordinate Granges. The National Grange at its last session, submitted several amendments to our organized law. These will be presented to you for your action at this session, for your adoption or rejection. Scrutinize them thor-

oughly, with a view to their influence for good or evil to our Order, and, if found to be meritorious adopt, if not, reject. You should be exceedingly careful in changing our fundamental law, be sure that all changes made are improvements, and will result favorable to the Order. You may not have received all the amendments desired from the National Grange, but those presented are in the right direction and indicate the progressive sentiment of that body.

Be patient and in the near future, all wise reforms demanded by our Subordinate Granges will be secured. The National Grange is in all respects a representative body, reflecting the views and wishes of the several State Granges comprising it. Any changes therefore desired by members of subordinate Granges in the constitution or laws of the National Grange should be conducted through the proper channel.

Individuals have the right to petition, as well as the Subordinate, County, or State Granges. But these expressions should come up in the form of petition or resolutions endorsed in the Grange, and then sent up to the State Grange by the representatives thereto, and through the representatives of the State to the National Grange.

Some of our Subordinate Granges and members have been in error on this subject, making their appeals through the columns of the public press to the injury of the Order in our State. While this course was pursued, doubtless with the purest motives, yet it has resulted unfavorably and we hope it will not be repeated.

Let every Patron be fully impressed with this one fact that the P. of H. is a secret organization and every member has voluntarily assumed the obligations and duties thereby imposed, and to the faithful observance of them. Every Patron must be held to a strict accountability. Those outside our gates have no power to assist us and hence should not be consulted. The cohesive principle in our organization is its secrecy. Its power depends upon its business system and its development. A faithful devotion to these should characterize every true Patron.

There has been organized thirty-one District or Pomona Granges, with an aggregate charter membership of 1,479. We confidently expect good results to the Order growing out of the organization of these Granges. The duties imposed upon the Master and Lecturer of the County Granges, under Section 8, Article X, of our constitution is an important work, and should not be neglected, but faithfully performed by these officers, and no brother should accept one of these or any other office in a Grange, unless willing to perform all duties required of such office. But Subordinate Granges should not expect this work to be done for nothing. A reasonable compensation should be allowed them. To that end I would suggest that the fees and dues of members of a County Grange be so increased as to provide a fund out of which these expenses may (at least in part) be met.

I would also recommend that the Secretaries of County Granges be required to report annually to the Secretary of the State Grange, giving such information as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the status of these Granges.

I would further recommend that the business agent of each County Grange be required to report quarterly to the State agent, the amount of business transacted through the agency and the average per cent. saved to the Patrons in their purchases and sales through said agency. To my mind it is important that the State Grange should have this information placed before it in the annual report of our State agent.

The time has come when the Life and Fire Insurance Departments of our work should receive more attention from our Patrons. The thousands of dollars now annually leaving our State to enrich foreign companies, should, by all means, remain among us; and more especially so when we consider that the rates charged by those companies almost double ours. I hope that additional effort will be put forth by your body and the officers in charge of these associations to build them up and make them what they should be—interesting and profitable features of our Order.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that our present meeting may be pleasant and agreeable to all. May harmony and fraternal good feelings prevail during your deliberations.

May your work be well and faithfully done that your labors may be crowned with abundant success.

M. E. HUDSON,
Mapleton, Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT—I will give you the news from No. 498. They did celebrate the 4th with a feast. Our annual election was held on the 25th, and the following were elected officers:

Master, H. F. McMillan; Overseer, G. W. Lester; Lecturer, Robert McMillan; Steward, Robert Wells; Asst. Steward, E. W. McMillan; Chaplain, L. E. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Angie Jones; Secretary, E. C. Edwards; Gate Keeper, Richard Clark; Ceres, Mrs. Mary A. McMillan; Flora, Mrs. E. Clouser; Pomona, Miss Angie McMillan; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. C. E. Lester.

The officers will be installed on the 2d Saturday in January, by Bro. G. W. Withington. The Patrons of Agnes City are alive to the interest of the Order, and are working with renewed vigor, and will continue to work until Monopoly is annihilated and Co-operation is firmly established in the hearts of every good Patron. We are having one of the finest of the fine winters, so far. I did my first winter plowing to-day, the 28th of December, in my shirt sleeves. How will that compare with the cold Friday of last winter?

C. E. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Agnes City Grange, No. 498.

Kansas State News.

Fort Scott fired one hundred guns and rung all her bells on the advent of the Centennial year.

Ill health has compelled Rev. W. Kincaid, of the Congregational church, Leavenworth, to resign.

The Emporia Ledger is giving Ford, of the Kansas City Times, hail columbia, over his (Ford's) late splurge over that town.

Mr. B. Parker has retired from the Olathe News Letter. His reason is that not being a practical printer publishing a newspaper is not his forte.

Burlingame has purchased a fire-extinguisher, together with the necessary apparatus to make it useful. A fire-company has also been organized.

A young man named Russell, died Saturday near Topeka from bleeding at the nose. It was hereditary and could not be stopped when it commenced.

The Topeka Times brags because the sharpers of Topeka beat the "bean seller" out of his money at a game of draw poker. Poor thing to brag about.

Last Thursday an explosion of fire damp, or gas, occurred in the shaft of the Leavenworth Coal Company, which resulted in severely burning a boy named Conner.

A number of Catholic priests have met in Leavenworth to consult together as to measures to be taken for the support of the aged and infirm priests of this diocese.

The State University lands are in market, at prices ranging as low as \$3 per acre, on nine years time. There is now an opportunity to obtain desirable lands at low prices.

Friday night last Hon. Wm. Pollard, of Morris county, had one hundred bushels of wheat stolen. It was stored in an old coal shaft building and was considered a "big haul."

Business was closed in Garnett Saturday so the people could go on a big hunt. The "stew-art side" won and a big ball and supper followed at the expense of the "Wyatt side."

Kansas was visited the past week with the heaviest rain that has fallen for over two years. There being no frost in the ground the earth was soaked and streams that were dry received new life.

The man who would deliberately kill a neighbor's horse on corn ought to be sent to the penitentiary for 25 years. But there are men in Kansas mean enough to do such things. Emporia reports the last case.

Here is the way one Kansas editor talks of his contemporary:

It is said that once upon a time Alph, "put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains," but the enemy after a very careful and diligent search was obliged to make a return of "no property found."

A young Kansas man says he told a young lady the other evening that the reason he did not dance was he had a "methodist foot." She said she knew it was not a baptist foot because it had not been in the water. That young man had better wash his feet before attempting fun with a witty girl.

Baron Rothschild has received an amount of gratuitous advertising by the Kansas papers the past week. Having a good deal of surplus change he came all the way to Kansas to have a buffalo hunt. There is only one man in Kansas who ranks him in wealth and that is the editor of the Osage Chronicle. Count Meindtendall-jake of the Kingdom of Wichita ranks next.

Mr. A. McDowell, of Osawatimie township, hauled a load of castor beans to Ottawa, last week for a neighbor. He fed his horses in the wagon where the beans had been, a few beans remaining in the cracks in the bed. The horses got hold of them as they jolted out and eat them. The horses were both taken sick, one recovered and one died. Another horse in a pasture eat about half a dozen beans and he, in about eight hours after eating the beans, also died. The two horses lost were worth \$250.

Census of Kansas.

The census shows that 487 of the residents of Kansas came here from the State of Louisiana, 1,174 from Maine, 1,056 from Maryland, 7,341 from Massachusetts, 9,935 from Michigan, 7,873 from Minnesota, 582 from Mississippi, 7,836 from Missouri, 3,784 from Nebraska, 122 from Nevada, 510 from New Hampshire, 7,083 from New Jersey, 12,306 from New York, 1,322 from North Carolina, 388 from Alabama, 3,135 from Arkansas, 876 from California, 773 from Colorado, 988 from Connecticut, 111 from Delaware, 57 from Florida, 559 from Georgia, 91,170 from Illinois, 36,322 from Indiana, 48,873 from Iowa, 9,194 from Kentucky, 32,362 from Ohio, 149 from Oregon, 13,299 from Pennsylvania, 391 from Rhode Island; 106 from South Carolina, 3,646 from Tennessee, 2,215 from Texas, 963 from Vermont, 3,452 from Virginia, 1,395 from West Virginia, 12,441 from Wisconsin, 1,720 from the District of Columbia and Territories, 4,546 from Germany, 1,356 from Ireland, 3,424 from England and Wales, 432 from Scotland, 4,076 from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 374 from France, 384 from Italy, 3,194 from other parts of the south of Europe, 4,173 from British America, 3,208 not stated. There were 123,851 born in Kansas.

The total white male population is 298,084, female, 238,584. The total white native population is, male, 231,150; female, 212,855. The total white foreign population is, male, 36,984;

female, 26,729. Total colored population, male and female, 10,588; total foreign population, male and female, 68,663; total white native population, male and female, 448,005; total white foreign and native population, male and female, 506,668. Total population as shown by the census, 526,253.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. NEW YORK. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest, and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The twenty-third Presidential election, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will be memorably decided upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate, concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make THE WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six columns is only \$1.25 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or any one.

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RATES.—The printed by-laws and articles of association give the plans and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

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Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5.00
On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15.00
A policy fee of.....\$2.00-17-00
which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,
A membership fee of.....\$1.50
On policy of \$1,000, first year premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....2.50

Total cash paid.....\$4.00
A policy fee then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining \$5.00 2 years of.....\$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9.00
The premium note is liable to assessment any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:
Membership fee.....\$1.50
Premium for first year.....1.25

Total cash payment.....\$2.75
Note for remaining two years.....2.50
Total cost for three years.....\$5.25

Our rates are but one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

The Centennial Year opens bright and auspicious. Even the weather augurs well. The northern blasts do not sweep down upon us, sending half-clad starving women and children shivering into some miserable hovel in order to save themselves from death in the streets. This is eminently true of the west. There is but little need of pauperism in Kansas, and there are but few paupers. While the beginning of the past year was full of discouragements, and everything looked dark, yet our people have passed through the ordeal, and with proper management can enter upon the Centennial Year full of hope for a prosperous future. Our granaries are full, and while farmers do not realize war prices for their produce, when they get their money for a load of hay, corn, wheat, potatoes or anything else, the money realized for it has more purchasing power than double that amount had during the days of war, extravagance and high prices. Our farmers and business men have passed through trying times, but those trials have not been without their lesson, and if turned to account may be the means of bringing good out of evil, prosperity out of adversity. The agricultural classes, as a rule, are frugal and careful, but there is one thing the farmer has, or should have, learned. It is that the agriculturist, as well as the capitalist, must look out for the oft recurring "rainy days" of life. A well filled corn crib is a good thing to be the legal possessor of during an "off year" in crops. All financiers and sound business men look ahead. They provide against the contingency of a falling off in trade and consequent dull times. The money lender looks ahead and takes ample security for money loaned. He looks to the future. Let the farmer do likewise. Study to lay up something for that inevitable rainy day, and not "hew so close to the line" that at the end of the year the proceeds of the year's work have all disappeared, with nothing to show for it. Then the farmer can defy drouth and the grasshoppers, and overturn the tables of the money-changers. He will never fear that any Shylock can demand of him the pound of flesh.

This is the friendly counsel of the SPIRIT. In the meantime, the SPIRIT enters upon the Centennial Year with brighter hopes for the future. It promises—and intends with the help of the people to keep the promise—to furnish a paper that will commend itself to the agricultural classes. It will ever attempt to make its weekly visits well filled with useful and instructive information for the farmer. The news will be carefully culled and condensed, so that it will all be briefly given. Horticulture, stock raising, matters pertaining to the Grange, everything that can be of use to the farmer will be liberally treated, and we trust the farmers of the State will second our efforts to furnish them the best Farm and Grange paper in the west by promptly remitting \$1.50 and reading the SPIRIT OF KANSAS for the CENTENNIAL YEAR.

MORE OF THE FORGERY.

John Francis has been installed as State Treasurer the second time, by appointment of the Governor, and Sam. Lappin retires in disgrace from the position he stepped into one year ago. He has been arrested, and is now held under bonds for his appearance for trial upon the charge of embezzlement and forgery. The information against him contains eighty-one counts. Lappin's bail was fixed at \$10,000—a very small sum, it would seem, from the gravity of the offense charged and the amount stolen from the State school fund. He has also given an indemnifying bond for \$28,000 to his securities to shield them from loss by reason of any suit upon his official bond. It was thought that Lappin was a rich man, but subsequent developments lead to the conclusion that he is nearer bankruptcy than opulence. He is reported to owe \$50,000 in Nemaha county, whose county treasurer he has dragged down with him. His property has been attached, and altogether his affairs seem to be decidedly crooked. He proposes to fight it out, however. It now devolves upon the School Fund Commissioners to substantiate their charges against him; They must prove

him to be a forger and embezzler of public funds, and connect him, beyond all doubt, with the recent transactions whereby the State school fund has been robbed, else the popular verdict will not entirely exonerate them from inexcusable carelessness in the discharge of their official duties. We believe we express the true sentiments of the people of the State when we say that we don't believe Gen. Fraser, or Mr. Cavanaugh, or Mr. Randolph would knowingly be a party to wronging the State, or an individual, out of a dollar, and we trust they may clearly establish the fact that they have not been even guilty of carelessness, or the want of a proper vigilance in investing the trust fund, over which they have control.

TO PATRONS.

The *Patron's Gleaner*, which has been published at Emporia under the auspices of the State Grange, has ceased to exist, and the subscription list and good will transferred to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The SPIRIT from, this time forward, will publish all official matter connected with the Grange, which will be furnished by the Secretary and other officers. This will make the SPIRIT more than ever a Grange paper, through which the Patrons of the State will learn everything connected with the workings of the Order. Subscribers for the *Gleaner* will receive the SPIRIT for the unexpired term of their subscriptions. In making the announcement, Bro. P. B. Maxson, editor of the *Gleaner*, says:

"I will say that in view of the foregoing facts, and of the prospects of the future, I have made arrangements with Bro. J. T. Stevens, of Lawrence, Kansas, the editor of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, to take the *Gleaner* and merge it into the SPIRIT, and wish here to say, that Bro. Stevens has at all times, and under all circumstances, stood true to the interests of our Order, and the Patrons will, I believe, find it to their interest to take and read the SPIRIT, as that is now to be the official paper of the Order in this State. The balance of the official proceedings of the Kansas State Grange, the amended constitution, and business plans of the Order, will appear in the SPIRIT. Bro. Stevens is to furnish to each subscriber to the *Gleaner*, the SPIRIT, semi-monthly, instead of the *Gleaner*, for the term of such subscription. I am to furnish the SPIRIT with any and all official communications for the Order for such semi-monthly issues. So the subscribers to the *Gleaner* will get all the information from the several officers in this State in the SPIRIT that they would have gotten in the *Gleaner*. Bro. Stevens also proposes to give the SPIRIT in clubs of ten to one address, at \$1.25 per annum, weekly, which would be a trifle less than the *Gleaner* cost, semi-monthly, at 50 cents per copy. I hope all true Patrons in Kansas, who can, will at once subscribe for the SPIRIT, and make that paper the paper of all newspapers for the Order in this State. We are able to do it, it is to our interest to do it, and if we wish the Order success we must show our good will by our good works."

PRINTING PROFLIGACY.

The public at large, says the New York Sun, have only a vague idea of the enormous amount of money drawn from the treasury to keep up what is called the "Government Printing Office," which is run by a Ring, like almost every other branch of the public service.

The figures furnished by the Congressional printer in his present report extend back only to 1863. But they are sufficient to illustrate the average cost in that period of thirteen years, and to exhibit the absolute necessity for a prompt and radical reform in a system which is not only rotten and demoralizing, but has become a serious charge to the treasury.

A tabular exhibit here shows the totals of the various heads of printing, paper, binding, lithographing, and offices, from 1863 to 1875, both years inclusive, the total amount expended in the thirteen years being \$21,767,496.91, or an average of \$1,674,422.84 annually.

In spite of the abolition of the franking privilege, further remarks the Sun, which almost wholly cut off the distribution of public documents until last year, the average of printing and binding was maintained up to the high figure of that privilege. Of course, the Ring did not care what became of the documents after they were printed and

bound, or had been ordered by Congress. Therefore, the appropriations were made with a full knowledge that the documents could not be generally distributed, and were destined to be used as mere waste paper.

It is difficult to conceive of a more profligate expenditure of the public money than is shown by this fact. But it is by no means the worst. A very large proportion of the mass of public documents, and many of them with costly bindings, are sold by the cart load in sight of the capitol to junk shops at three cents per pound. Great quantities of the fine paper used for bills and resolutions are furnished to Washington market dealers, at a fractional part of their cost to the treasury. The few valuable documents find their way into the book stores at nominal prices, either through the thieving of employees about the capitol, or the venality of members of Congress.

In point of fact, therefore, the bulk of this printing, and binding, and paper is a dead loss to the people, who are taxed to pay for it, and only a benefit to the combination of jobbers in and out of Congress, and the colluding officials who share in the spoils. To speak plainly, the whole thing is downright robbery, with hardly a pretence of concealment, for the proofs are visible on every hand at Washington.

THE NOBLE GRASSHOPPER.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Harvey presented a memorial of the Kansas Horticultural Society, asking Congress to provide for an investigation into the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts, or so-called grasshoppers. It directs the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint three commissioners to make an investigation and report as to the method of preventing the incursions of said locusts into the fertile States and Territories.

As will be seen by an item published elsewhere, the hog crop will be about one million short this season, and in many portions of our country the cholera and other diseases are killing them off rapidly. Prices are bound to advance, and those who have hogs will realize better prices by holding them a few weeks.

FOR SPEAKER.

We hear the name of Dr. C. F. Little, of Manhattan, mentioned for Speaker of the House. We know the doctor to be energetic, industrious and well posted in parliamentary usages, and we have no doubt would fill the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Legislature.

BY TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS.

Seneca, Kansas, Jan. 4.—Bruner's bondsmen have fixed matters with the county board, in regard to the \$8,000, for which he holds Lappin's receipt, which relieves Lappin from any further charge of embezzlement. The county board will require Bruner to give further bonds, since everything Lappin and Scrafford holds is in limbo. There is a general impression that Scrafford has gone back on Lappin as well as his own creditors. It seems that he borrowed money, just before leaving, wherever he could, without security, and a large number of creditors will be left out in the cold, unless they can succeed in throwing him into bankruptcy. All home creditors are secured by attachments and chattel mortgages. The feeling is stronger against Scrafford here than against Lappin, and everybody believes him to be as deeply implicated in bond transactions as Lappin. Neither the county nor the State will lose anything by the defalcations, so it is claimed by Lappin and Bruner's friends.

Fort Scott, Jan. 4.—A large boiler in C. W. Goodlander's mill, in this city, exploded with terrific force to-day at 12:30 p. m., killing instantly the engineer, Wm. Babcock, and fatally injuring the fireman, John West. The engine room and a portion of the mill proper were totally demolished. Another boiler about twenty feet long and four feet in diameter, attached to the one that exploded, was thrown fully one hundred feet from the mill and a portion of the shattered boiler weighing several hundred pounds went through the rear end of a bakery on Wall street, more than two hundred feet away. The damage to the mill is estimated at \$10,000.

Great Bend, Kansas, Dec. 29.—There was a man shot this morning at about 2:30 o'clock, one and a half miles south of the town of Great Bend. The man is wounded, but not mortally. His name is George Marshall. He stated in court that he left his home near Alexandria, Madison county, Ind., on last Monday morning, en route for Kansas, by way of Chicago. While on the cars

he became acquainted with William F. Alford, a citizen of this county, a farmer residing two miles from here. Alford being an agreeable man, Mr. Marshall chose him as a traveling companion. Alford obtained the man's confidence, and induced Marshall to come to Great Bend to locate. Marshall being an unsophisticated Indiana farmer, allowed Alford to know the amount of money he had, being about \$1,500. Alford stuck very close to the man all the way through. Upon landing at Great Bend, Alford pressed Marshall to go to his home with him, telling him he would show him over the country. Marshall accepted this offer, and they proceeded toward Alford's home, across the Arkansas river. When about half way they stopped to watch a large prairie fire. Marshall was reclining on his satchel, while Alford drew a small pistol from his pocket, and, placing the muzzle near Marshall's left temple, fired, blowing his face full of powder, and the ball ranging down the cheek and stopping in front of the ear. The wound is thought to be not mortal, but his suffering is severe. The assailant took the satchel of the wounded man, thinking it contained his money, while Mr. Marshall ran off in the dark, thus saving his life and money, having the latter in his boot. Marshall hid himself in the brush till morning, and then came to the city and told his story. The sheriff proceeded at once to Alford's house, arrested him, and brought him before the justice court for preliminary examination.

The court committed Alford in bonds of \$5,000 upon failure of which he was placed in jail to await trial in February. There is a strong probability of the citizens taking him from the jail and hanging him.

Saturday morning a mob attacked the jail and took Alford out to lynch him. He escaped from the mob, but was recaptured by the officers and put under a strong guard, and last night removed to a place of safety. A Frenchman named Rolands, one of the lynching party, was shot by Alford and died on yesterday. Great excitement prevails.

Topeka, Jan. 5.—A special from St. Mary's, 20 miles from here, states that F. H. Palmer, a young attorney, shot and killed a saloon keeper by the name of Jno. Prior, about 6 o'clock this evening. Palmer is at large, but it was believed that he would be arrested before morning. Palmer is a son of ex-Indian agent, L. L. Palmer, a man well known in Kansas and Washington.

Seneca, Kas., Jan. 3.—Lightning indeed has struck. The gathering storms of muttering creditors broke loose in all their fury to-day, and Seneca has such a sensation as never was known. The fact has developed that Lappin and Scrafford are indebted to various parties here for over \$30,000, and the sum may reach 50,000. All of Lappin's property is decided to his bondsmen and can't be reached without throwing the firm into bankruptcy. Suits have been brought or will be to-morrow, on CLAIMS AGGREGATING OVER \$20,000.

All of Scrafford's real estate and personal property was attached to-day. Lappin's father attaches on about \$2,000. O. C. Burnes, County Treasurer, for \$8,000, given early in December. Lappin has not accounted to Francis for the money, and it is a question which set of bondsmen will have the bag to hold. The excitement here to-night over the developments is intense. The State law makes it a criminal offense for the County Treasurer to loan public funds. Bruner claims he did not loan it, but put it into their hands for collection. A committee is examining the County Treasury, and more may yet be developed. The County Board will probably remove the Treasurer, or require additional bonds. Mrs. Scrafford gave up most of her household property to the creditors, and much sympathy is manifested for her and father Lappin.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.—The government authorities here state that the evidence against Hessing, Rhem & Co., is conclusive, and that they are all in great danger of being sent to the penitentiary. The government agents have been following for three months clues which led to these arrests. These are the persons whose names the government has so long endeavored to conceal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—Secretary Chandler, it is said, is preparing additional important movements in the pension service. The greatest effort has been made to keep the plan of the proposed action secret. One special agent at Philadelphia has been discharged, and another here threatened with discharge, on suspicion of having furnished information. The result of the pending investigation will give additional light upon the great frauds recently discovered in the pension service. It is expected that it can be shown that the frauds amount to one-fifteenth to one-tenth of the amount of the entire pension roll. As a consequence of this it is believed that the pension appropriation may be reduced at least \$2,000,000. It is not unlikely that a proposition of this nature may proceed from the Interior Department.

Washington, January 3.—Among the startling events of the day is the announcement that Gen. Grant and Secretary Bristow have been summoned to testify in the case of Babcock at St. Louis. This was so unexpected and indicates so unmistakably the extent to which the whisky prosecutions have gone beyond the expectation of those who originally began them, that the friends of the President are thoroughly alarmed and are striving to throw legal impediments in the way. So soon as the rumor reached the street that the President would be summoned with Secretary Bristow, it was met by a counter report that the law did not permit the President to appear, nor authorize a court to summon him as a witness. A diligent scrutiny of the authorities, however, reveals the fact that any official of the government may be summoned to testify in cases where the government itself is concerned. Babcock's counsel have summoned the President to testify in his behalf, and it is understood that Grant is willing to appear.

There is a general desire to cut down appropriations and reduce the expenses of the government.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 3.—As announced in a previous telegram, a sweeping discharge of workmen occurred at the Brooklyn navy-yard to-day. The order to discharge included draughtsmen, engineers, foremen, timber inspectors, writers, and messengers, and leaves only a handful of men to take care of the large amount of property in the department. Including ship carpenters, the order discharges 485 men. Since the promulgation of the order this morning the surprised employees and their friends have been telegraphing and writing to the chief of the bureau at Washington for its revocation, and the reinstatement of at least a part of the suspended attaches. Similar orders have been sent to all the navy-yards in the country.

There is great excitement among the ship-builders of this city and vicinity because the ship-carpenters, to the number of at least 2,000, have all quit work to-day. The shipwrights a few days ago decided that on and after to-day they would only pay \$3.50 per day, instead of 4, as heretofore paid. The men declined to accept the proposed reduction, and this morning called at the shops, and after protesting against the reduction, quit work. All day long South street was crowded with strong and hardy men, who anxiously discussed the action of the employers. The men all state that the action of the society will most probably be opposed to going to work for \$3.50 a day. They say that although times are dull and they only average three days' work a week, yet the shipwrights must have the work done. Many ships are now on the dry-docks along the East river, awaiting repairs, but not a hammer was heard on them to-day. The employers say that the men cannot hold out, owing to the dull times and the large number of men in the business out of employment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The entire city is jubilant, excited, and enthusiastic to-day over the complete overthrow and utter annihilation of the infamous councilmanic ring that has for three or four years ridden rough-shod over the tax-payers of Philadelphia, controlled all the public departments, raised the floating debt of the city from \$1,500,000 to \$9,000,000, expended millions upon millions unnecessarily, and kept tight hold of the purse strings of the public money. The overthrow of the Tweed faction in New York was not more exciting, important or unexpected than the revolution of to-day; for the common council deposed from power the notorious Henzey faction, and gave the reins of power to Joseph L. Cavin, who has for years been the uncompromising opponent of the ring. The vote stood 32 to 28, and was the result of the uniting of several democrats with the anti-ring republicans. The defeat of Henzey is an utter overthrow of ring power, and is the greatest event of the kind that ever took place in this city. It is not a political triumph, for Henzey and Cavin are both republicans; but it is the result of an uprising of the people, backed by the public press.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Jefferson City stating that while Henry Bernatz, 66 years old, was trying to protect his little son from being roughly treated by a parcel of other boys, near Osage City, Osage county, on Sunday afternoon, a young man, named Henry Melkamp, struck him on the head with a club, smashing his skull, from the effects of which he died in about an hour. Melkamp fled and has not been arrested. Bernatz was a very quiet, inoffensive old man and much respected.

VERMONT.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 4.—The Charlie Ross sensation is still the absorbing topic here, and bets of five hundred to fifty dollars are offered that the boy is the real Charlie Ross. The authorities are determined to hold the boy until his real identity is established, and have offered to pay Mr. Ross' expenses to come on and see him. A Philadelphia gentleman saw the boy, and says he was sure it was Charlie Ross.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876.

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

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, one inch 50c. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

Lecturers Appointed.

At the late meeting of the State Grange, the State was divided into ten districts, and a Lecturer for each district, was appointed. The duties of the Lecturers are, to reorganize, encourage, and build up the Order, and especially to look after the interests of the Fire and Life Associations of our Order, and recommend proper persons for appointment as agents of the above Associations.

Agents' commissions must be signed by the secretaries of both Life and Fire Associations, also master and secretaries Kansas State Grange.

In accordance with the above commissions to agents for the Life Assurance and Fire Insurance Associations, must be signed by Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer of Patrons' Mutual Life Association, and S. H. Downs, Secretary Patrons' Fire Insurance Association, approved by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange, and attested by P. B. Maxson, Secretary Kansas State Grange, with State Grange seal attached, before those holding agencies are authorized to take applications. Patrons will please take notice and see that those canvassing for applications have the proper credentials as above.

The following is a list of the districts, and Lecturers appointed:

First District—Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha and Washington—H. G. Reynolds, Lecturer, Blue Rapids, Kas.

Second District—Riley, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Republic, Jewell and Smith—Wm. H. Boyes, Lecturer, Belleville, Kas.

Third District—Dickinson, Ottawa, Saline, North half McPherson, Ellsworth, Osborn, Russell, and all that part of the State lying north of the south line of Russell county, and west of the west line of Osborn and Smith counties—A. P. Collins, Lecturer, Solomon City, Kas.

Fourth District—Douglas, Jefferson, Wyandotte and Leavenworth—James T. Stevens, Lecturer, Kas.

Fifth District—Johnson, Miami, Franklin and Osage—Col. D. D. Marquis, Olathe, Kas. Sixth District—Shawnee, Wabunsee, Davis, Morris, Lyon and Greenwood—James Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county, Kas.

Seventh District—Chase, Marion, Harvey, South half McPherson, Riley, Reno, Kingman and all that part of the State lying west of these counties not included in the Third District—S. N. Wood, Cottonwood, Chase county, Kas.

Eighth District—Sedgwick, Butler, Sumner and Cowley—T. A. Wilkinson, Winfield, Kas. Ninth District—Linn, Bourbon, Anderson, Allen, Woodson and Coffey—J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Kas.

Tenth District—Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Elk and Chautauque—Arthur Sharp, Girard, Kas.

Bleeding from the Lungs. Catarrh of the Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PRICER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchitis trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchitis trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discharge very and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared; had no cough whatever and had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I

owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, and from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

Wm. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

GOING EAST OR TO COLORADO.

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad via Kansas City, where direct connection is made in the UNION DEPOT, with all the great trunk lines, for all points EAST, NORTH and SOUTH, avoiding tedious delays and transfers. The SHORTEST route to Pueblo, the Grand Canon, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pikes Peak, and all places of note in the mountain regions. The FAVORITE route to Denver and all points in Northern Colorado. The BEST route to Southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. The ONLY direct route to the famous San Juan mines. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked to destination. Sleeping car berths, sections or state rooms secured on application. For full descriptive circulars, maps, time tables and further information, apply to or address J. C. HORTON and R. K. TABOR, Agents, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dentistry.

H. W. Howe, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio, has arrived, and purchased property and permanently located among us. He comes to practice his profession, i. e., Dentistry. He has been at dentistry all his life and knows as much about his profession as is required, at least. He proposes to do all work entrusted to him in the highest style of the art, and warrant every case that may pass through his hands and at prices to correspond with the present times in Kansas. See price list below. His office is immediately over J. P. Ross' book store, on Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

H. W. HOWE'S PRICE LIST FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Ordinary sized gold fillings, each, \$2.00. Larger or more complicated gold filling, will be charged for, according to time and gold consumed, (from \$3.00 to \$5.00.) Teeth filled with tin foil, each, \$1.00. Teeth filled with silver (amalgam), each, \$1.00. Treatment of exposed nerves and dead teeth charged extra. Also filling new cavities and building out or restoring crowns of teeth. Extracting single tooth 50 cents. Plate work of any kind at corresponding low figures. Particular attention given to all improvements in dentistry.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Warner & Gillett, for the transaction of a general hardware business in the city of Lawrence, was dissolved by mutual consent Jan. 1st, 1876. C. W. Gillett retiring and J. T. Warner settling all accounts due to or by the late firm.

J. T. WARNER.

C. W. GILLETT.

A Card.

I respectfully return thanks to the former patrons of the house of Warner & Gillett and take pleasure in stating that I shall continue the business in Lawrence, and solicit a continuance of their patronage.

J. T. WARNER.

It is useless to attempt to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, the great and infallible purifier of the blood, and renovator of the system. It was never known to fail, provided the patient had not delayed using it until the vitality of his system was too far gone.

30-4t

Fire Insurance.

When your policies expire give your Insurance to Kennedy & Ross, Insurance and Government Claim Agents. Good Companies and REASONABLE rates, No. 63 Mass. St., up stairs.

T. H. Kennedy, late of Washington, D. C. J. P. Ross, late of the Book Store.

Loans made upon Improved Farms for three or five years in sums ranging from \$200 to \$5,000. Rates more reasonable than ever before offered. For further information inquire of J. S. WILSON, Atty. at Law, No. 57, Mass. St., over Frazer's Jewelry Store, Lawrence, Kansas.

For Sale.

The fine young French draft Stallion "General Fleury."

For further particulars address for apply to HENRY HODGDEX, Galesburg, Neosho Co., Kansas.

Place House.

The old reliable still more desirable than ever. It has now a large and commodious barn in connection with the house. We now accommodate men with their teams over night for \$1. Please give us a call.

JOHN T. PLACE.

Special Notice.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle up at once. The remainder of my stock must be sold out in the next 20 days.

F. EGGERT.

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

For absolute safety and illuminating qualities use Calcium Oil. For sale at LEIS'. 47-tf

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

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1876.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Dull, weak and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat firmer and higher, but business light; No. 4, red, 55c; No. 3, \$1.27 1/2@1.28; No. 2, \$1.45. Corn higher, though several cents lower than last week; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2@39c cash and January. Oats scarce and higher; 36c bid for car lots No. 2 mixed; 38c bid January. Barley quiet and steady; Rye inactive and unchanged. PROVISIONS—Pork held at \$19.50, cash, \$19.25 bid, \$19.50 bid March. Green meats nominal. Dry salt meats quiet; sales loose short rib, \$10.00; short clear, \$10.30. Bacon unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Lard unchanged; prime steam 12c. Butter in good supply, quiet and unchanged. Eggs in large supply and lower at 17@18c. HAY—Very dull; sales prairie at \$8.50 on track.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal. GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2, spring, 95 1/2c spot, 96c February; \$1.05 May; No. 3, 78 1/2c. Corn, cash, higher and options steady; No. 2, 43 1/2c spot, 43 1/2c bid January; 42 1/2c bid February. Oats firm; No. 2, 30c bid cash; 30 1/2c February. Rye dull and lower at 66c. Early dull and lower; 75 1/2c spot, 76c February. PROVISIONS—Pork, in good demand and higher closing at the inside prices; \$19.20 spot; \$19.37 1/2 February; \$19.60 March. Lard, the higher grades have advanced and closed with a continued upward tendency; \$12.27 1/2 spot; \$12.40@12.42 1/2 February. Bulk meats; cable news has a favorable effect; shoulders, 7@7 1/4c; short rib, 10 1/2c; short clear, 10 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1876.

CATTLE—Butcher grades as a stock cattle in good demand, and prices pretty full, shippers, doing nothing; good to choice native cows \$3.25@3.75; common to fair, \$2.50@3.00; stockers, \$2.50@4.00; feeders, \$4.00@4.37 1/2. Receipts, 38.

HOGS—Slow and dragging, owing to the warm weather; shippers, \$6.25@6.50; packing \$6.70@6.90; extra, \$7.00.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1876.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400. Market dull except for butchers', which are fairly active, but prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000. Market 5@10c higher for packing, which sold at \$6.75@7.00; light bacon, \$7.10@7.25; New England, \$7.15@7.20.

1876 National Family Paper. 1876

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper exposing every swindler, quack and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers.

The Star Spangled Banner.

Is a large eight page, 40-column paper, Ledger size, overflowing with charming stories, tales, sketches, poetry, wit, humor and fun. It gives all new Receipts, Rights, Secrets, Arts, &c., &c.; has a Children's Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc., etc., and is a perfect Family Paper.

Its specialty is to expose every HUMBUG, Fraud, Quack, Swindler, and truthful, reliable statements. No swindler, lot of gift, bond, or "put and call" game can ever catch you if you read this great paper. It exposes all swindlers with the facts and gives a list of over 1000, with names and "games."

IT COSTS But 75 cents a year, and is sent paper for every home. Southern or Northern, it is not political, religious or sectarian. It waves and is read by 100,000 people. You want it and will have it some time. Why not now?

ELEGANT CHROMOS. We have imported French Chromos (worth \$1 each) size 8x10 inches, nicely mounted, and we offer ANY FOUR of these Chromos and BANNER a whole year, all free, for \$1. These are genuine chromos, suitable for any parlour. 50 other premiums offered.

A LAST WORD. Reader, remember 1876 is our country's Centennial. During this one year do take a NATIONAL, patriotic, and wide awake paper, one that is for the North, South, East or West; but a paper intended for every reader; one that saves money to its readers by exposing the "tricks and traps" of swindlers, and now is the time. You have put it off too long. Send to-day. Now is the accepted time.

SEE. Only 75 cents secures this great paper a year. With four charming chromos, only \$1.50 subscribers sent for 15 cents. Specimens (100,000 ready) sent FREE TO ALL. Send for it now. Costs nothing to see it. Send to-day to BANNER PUBLISHING CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Robert W. Allen, of Oregon, will take notice that one William Botsford, did on the 28th day of December, 1875, file his petition in the District Court, of Douglas County, State of Kansas, against the said defendant R. W. Allen, on the 6th day of May, 1872, executed and delivered to the said William Botsford his promissory note, of that date and thereby promised to pay to the said William Botsford, the sum of five hundred dollars, one year after date, with interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually. And that there is now due thereon the sum of three hundred and forty-two dollars, (\$422) and interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum from the 4th day of November, 1875. Said plaintiff also filed an affidavit for an order of attachment, and caused an order to issue against the property of the said defendant. The said defendant R. W. Allen is required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of February, 1876, or such petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly, and the attached property applied to the payment of said judgment. JAMES M. HENDRY, Atty. for Plaintiff.

THE CENTENNIAL CONCERT

—AT—

Fort Scott, Kansas.

Has been postponed to

APRIL 20, 1876.

At which time it will positively come off, or the money will be refunded. So many tickets having already been disposed of, there is no doubt that the Tickets will all be sold long before that date.

We offer to Agents in Kansas, a commission of 15 per cent, and in addition thereto a prize of \$200 to the one that sells the most Tickets in proportion to the population of his county. Send for Tickets at once. What we have left being taken rapidly.

For further particulars address J. S. EMMERT, Fort Scott, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 800 pages with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for a full description and extra terms to Agents. N. B. FUS CO., Chicago, Ill. and St. Louis, Mo.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

It is the duty of every man to get

THE MOST FOR HIS MONEY

that he can, therefore

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES

—OF—

SHIMMONS, SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN.

BOOTS THAT HAVE BEEN SOLD IN LAWRENCE FOR \$5.00 I SOLD LAST YEAR FOR \$3.50, AND THOSE FORMERLY SOLD FOR \$7.00 I SOLD AT \$4.50, WHOLE STOCK FLOW SHOES SOLD FOR \$3.00 I SELL FOR \$2.00.

Any man buying a pair of my

CUSTOM MADE, SADDLE SEAM BOOTS,

who is not satisfied after wearing them, can get

PART OF THE PURCHASE MONEY REFUNDED.

As proof of the quality of my goods, I refer you to a few well known citizens of Douglas and adjoining counties, who have tried them.

A. B. WADE,

H. C. FISHER,

H. WEBBER,

C. COLEMAN,

JAMES HOCK,

S. KENNEDY,

GATT. WM. KENNEDY,

L. J. KENNEDY,

WM. NACE,

WM. BRAG,

E. A. COLEMAN,

O. COLEMAN,

THOMAS FOX,

W. J. KENNEDY,

NAT. T. KENNEDY,

O. BURROUGHS,

R. GILBERT,

J. KEM,

WM. BOLAN,

THOS. RAYSON,

O. MCCLURE,

O. V. PERKINS,

D. V. DUTTON,

G. W. PETERFISH,

H. SIMMONS,

LEVI SPERRY,

J. C. BURNETT,

N. HENSHAW,

F. STINDLE,

L. WOODWARD,

W. C. MCCLINTOCK,

Oswat' mic Gr'ge 23 prs.

The above References are without the gentlemen's knowledge or consent, and we trust there is no offense given in using their names.

The three Cheapest Farms in Douglas County For Sale.

GREAT SLAUGHTERING SALE

OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS

AND

OIL CLOTHS.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Offer for sale their entire stock of Black Silks, Satins, Black Cashmeres, Black Brilliantines, Pure Mohairs, Black and Colored Alpaccas, all Wool Cashmeres, Serges, Diagonals, Empress Cloths, Lyons Pop-Gents, Shawls, Skirts, Nubias, Hosiery, Lisle and Kid Gloves, Ladies' Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear; Flannels, Blankets, Domestic Carpets, Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.,

AT COST AND UNDER.

This is no clap trap to draw trade. We are in earnest and will do as we promise. It is a rare chance to buy Goods cheap, and one that will not occur again very soon. We must have the money. The Goods must and will be sold.

We respectfully invite you to come and see us, and get Our New Prices. They will please you.

Goods suitable for Christmas Presents, in great variety. Come early; bring all your neighbors.

49-tf

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS,

IS AT GEO. MARCH'S

CHEAP CASH STORE

111 Massachusetts Street,

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST GOODS AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PACIFIC MILLS!

We have leased

THE PACIFIC MILLS,

And put it in the best order for

DOING ALL KINDS OF MILL WORK.

Custom Work will have our Special Attention. We will Warrant as

GOOD FLOUR, MEAL, &C., &C.

And as Much of it, as any other Mill.

ALL GRADES OF FLOUR, MEAL, CHOPS, SHORTS AND BRAN,

For Sale at Bottom Prices. Highest Market Price Paid for

WHEAT, ALL KINDS OF CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, &C.

Give us a Call Before Going Elsewhere.

49-8t

McCONNELL BRO'S.

Report of Executive Committee of the State Grange.

WORTHY MASTER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Your committee make the following report:

At our first meeting after the last session of the State Grange, Bro. Dumbauld was elected Chairman, and Bro. Otis was elected as ex-officio Secretary.

The first business was the arranging of the minutes into proper shape for publication, which we found a difficult task, as many of the resolutions of the same nature and import were passed, besides many directly opposed to each other. And this chaotic state of affairs, and the pressing demands for feed and seed, made a lengthy session. Each member was requested to canvass his district with blanks, inquiring into the actual condition of the Patrons, and report the same to the April meeting.

We met in April and compared our reports, apportioned to each district their pro rata of the accumulated fund, and proceeded to distribute the same. We believe the course adopted was the best that could have been done and gave the greatest satisfaction. About twelve thousand dollars in money and a still greater amount of goods, provisions, feed and seed, passed through the hands of the relief agent.

Agreeable to your instructions, we prepared and had printed the necessary blanks for the establishment of Pomona or District Granges, and now find that thirty-one have been organized, and believe they are doing good work.

At this meeting steps were taken to carry out your instructions in publishing a quarterly "Bulletin," showing the reports, &c., of the different departments of our Order, and other matters of interest to the Order. To do this with as small expense as possible it was determined to solicit advertisements to pay expenses.

Bros. Popenoe, Otis and Downs were made a committee to superintend its publication, who performed the duty assigned them and as far as we know, the publication was received with favor, but only being issued quarterly, it was thought that advertisers would not like to help or assist it; therefore it was concluded at the September meeting to meet the present demand for a paper in the exclusive interest of the Grange, that we would issue the *Gleaner* semi-monthly, at a subscription price of fifty cents per annum, and it is received with favor. The subscription is daily increasing. The expense of publishing it for six months is secured without cost to the treasury, and we believe if it meets with the hearty endorsement of this body, it will soon receive a subscription list sufficient to make it not only an ornament to but the pride of the Order, besides furnishing a medium of communication to the Subordinate Granges and membership, thereby saving postage and valuable time.

At the July meeting, Bro. John G. Otis tendered his resignation as State Agent, which was accepted, and after mature deliberation we appointed Bro. P. B. Maxson, temporary State agent, until the State Grange should meet.

Bro. Maxson, on receiving the appointment, by the direction of the executive committee, visited Kansas City, St. Louis and other points that he deemed important, making arrangements with manufacturers and commission men for handling our surplus products, and published the result of his trip in the *SPIRIT OF KANSAS* and *Kansas Farmer*.

Bro. Maxson immediately placed himself in correspondence with all the county agents and called a meeting of them and the Executive committee at Emporia, September 1st, at which meeting he stated the object of the call, and stated all the arrangements made, and requested that we should transact our entire trade through the channels selected, as in that manner only can we ever be able to make a showing of our business and obtain the advantages of reduced rates.

At this meeting it was thought best that in view of the anticipated large shipments of grain to have some person in Kansas City to look after the interests of those availing themselves of this market, which we deem the best in the West. We therefore appointed Bro. A. T. Stewart as such agent. We are pleased to say he has made a report showing eighty-nine car loads of wheat handled through that agency, selling for nearly \$23,000, besides much other business.

WAREHOUSE.

Your committee at the February meeting found the State agency without an office or proper building for the storage or reception of the immense quantities of relief goods, besides the anticipated implements, &c., that might be handled if the required capital could be obtained. Rents being high, and believing by erecting a warehouse by the State Grange would have the effect to stimulate the county and other agencies in securing their own buildings, deemed it advisable to erect a warehouse at Topeka. But owing to the temporary change of agents, and the want of sufficient funds, we have not been able to utilize the enterprise as we would wish. Our life association and fire insurance department are two of the most important features of our Order. They deserve and should receive the cordial support of every member, and we would urge upon every careful and prudent Patron that they at once make themselves familiar with these departments and secure memberships, thus providing for survivors in case of death, or indemnity in case of fire.

Every county should have an energetic, wide awake agent that would work up these interests. For particulars of these departments we refer you to the reports of their secretaries.

PATRON'S COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

When our Order first came into existence the most sanguine hopes were entertained, the mass of our people supposed the work was accomplished. But they were doomed to disappointment. You are all familiar with the system of business then adopted. A set of agents

stationed at various commercial points, without money or other support, and then expected to receive orders for merchandise and to fill the same by purchase. The result is well known. This subject has occupied much more of our time than any other subject to perfect a general plan that would work evenly and successfully. At the April meeting it again came up for consideration, and in view of the past and to provide more effectually for the future, a form of constitution was agreed upon for a Patron's commercial agency. It was then recommended that the Patrons of each county or district, or locality, as might best serve their commercial wants, taking into consideration their facilities for transportation, should organize a joint stock association and have the same duly incorporated with a paid up stock sufficient to transact the business of the locality. The corporate name of each of such organizations to be "The Patrons Commercial Agency" of ——— county or district.

The class of business to be transacted by these agencies would be at their own discretion, as a board of directors in each agency would have the sole control of the business.

It was intended by us that the business of such agency should ultimately embrace the disposal of such products as Patrons might have for sale, for the greatest possible sum of money, and the purchase, for the least possible cost, of such articles as they might need.

The responsibility of such agencies is limited to their own business transactions, it being a separate and distinct corporation, although so similar in name.

The object to be obtained by the similarity of name in the local agencies being to enable a general agent to more successfully bulk their purchases and sales, thus obtaining in commercial transactions all the advantages to be had by the influence of all. In other words, virtually making us one, when to our interests to so act in purchases and sales, and yet entirely separate one from the other in responsibility. Such is a brief outline of the system of agencies that we have sought to place in operation, and we are pleased to-day to say to you, with many assurances of success.

Yet we regret to say, thus far, only a few counties have embraced the opportunities presented to them, and placed their agencies on a sound financial basis and in working order, while many others have conducted their business under the old plans, but have commercial agencies now in process of organization.

So far as we have been able to learn under existing circumstances, all the agencies in operation have transacted a very satisfactory business, but we are not in possession of reports of business transacted by the various commercial agencies, and would respectfully suggest that their agents present be invited to make such statements of their business as they may deem proper.

STATE AGENCY.

The conduct and management of this office has been a cause of much solicitude to us, and after a trial upon the plan adopted find that with only a partial support by the membership, and no capital at our command, and but a small amount of money in the hands of the county agencies, the results have not been satisfactory.

In hopes of infusing new life we suggest the following new plan of conducting a State or general agency:

That the several commercial agencies unite and form a consolidated agency, each subscribing so much stock to this general agency, making sufficient funds for the purchase of such articles, in car load lots, as the board of directors or managers may think advisable, each county or district agency designating some person to cast the stock vote of the county agency, in the selection of a board of directors, said board, when elected, to select the agent or general manager, his term of office limited to good behavior or ability to perform the duties required.

The details: The acceptance or rejection lies in your hands. We earnestly ask that you give the subject careful consideration, but allow us to urge that you take some positive action looking towards accumulation of capital for these objects. We believe it would result in a great saving to our members if some one well posted was kept continually in the field giving instruction as to the manner of organizing and the entire details of this important arm of our Order. We call attention to the report of our State agent for further information.

TREASURER AND LECTURER.

For a statement of the business in these departments we refer you to the reports of those officers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

We will not attempt to more than call your attention to the report of that office, only that we find everything connected with his office in perfect order, to which we invite your attention.

FUEL INTEREST.

Your committee have been requested by Patrons residing in portions of the State outside of the coal regions, to use their influence in the formation of companies to secure coal lands at some accessible point on a railroad line to be prepared to furnish our agencies with coal at reasonable rates. To this subject we invite your attention.

We herewith present an account of our receipts and disbursements the past year as presented to us by the treasurer of our committee, Bro. W. P. Popenoe:

RECEIPTS.	
March, of F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman, . . .	\$ 121.36
April, of Executive Committee, . . .	500.00
May, of advertisements in Bulletin, . . .	97.00
of F. B. Maxson, Secretary, . . .	665.00
July, of National Grange (loan), . . .	3,387.50
of F. B. Maxson, Secretary, . . .	600.00
of J. G. Otis (agency fund), . . .	469.38
of J. G. Otis (relief fund), . . .	309.48
of N. J. Grange, . . .	5.00
Total . . .	\$6,145.69

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Ft. Scott Foundry for plows, . . .	\$1,775.00
State Agency, . . .	1,785.16
Relief Agents, . . .	694.00
Postage and Stationery, . . .	39.75
Incidents, Rents, Freight, etc., . . .	145.90
Printing and Advertising, . . .	464.18
Mileage and per diem ex. Com., . . .	607.61
Salaries and expenses of officers, . . .	547.25
Balance cash on hand, Dec. 14, 1875, . . .	15.99
Total . . .	\$6,145.69

In conclusion, let us be warned that it is of the utmost importance that we be united and harmonious if we would wish to be successful, more especially so with reference to all of our business undertakings. We must act unitedly and concentrate all our efforts and our cash. Then, and not till then, will we be successful. All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

A. T. STEWART,

Secretary.

A. P. COLLINS,

W. H. FLECHER, } Com.

W. P. POPENOE, }

The Household.

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.—If the wife attends to the daily duties of cooking, washing, and mending the clothes for the family, and taking care of the children, and spending her hours for the mutual good and comfort of the family, while you are in the field earning money, every dollar which you earn belongs not to you but to both of you. Fifty cents of every dollar you earn belongs to your wife; then why not give her credit for it. She is your equal partner and you know it. What if you are rich and have servants, and your wife superintends the household duties, and receives and entertains your friends while you are in the field, or counting room, wearying your brain for money, fifty cents of every dollar so earned belong to the wife, as a compensation for her time and labor in making your home attractive, comfortable and happy.

What if you do spend a few hours every day in the field or counting room, does she not spend as many in devising means to make you comfortable in her presence, so that you may receive compliments for your taste in selecting a wife? The mere fact that you receive all of the money which comes from your mutual labor, does not entitle you to all of it. What man among you is willing to work for his board? This is what some want their wives to do. It is wrong. If your wife owns a cow, a horse, or any other property, and you sell it, give her every cent you sold it for—not one-tenth, and that reluctantly, but do it cheerfully. If she sends butter, eggs, &c., to market by you, get her just what she sent for, or bring her back the money. Treat her honestly and respectfully, and she will return the favor.

What would you think should you call at the bank for your money, if the cashier would say: "What do you want with it? Won't five dollars do? Hadn't you better let me get it for you?"

Now don't ask the wife such questions, when you cannot bear to have such restrictions placed upon yourself. Give your wife her rights in this respect, as well as in all others.—McRUFF, in *Rural World*.
Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 14, '75.

Hygienic Hints.

For foul breath, eat a piece of burnt crust occasionally.

To cure chapped hands, rub cold cream on them before going to bed.

In order to cure corns, lay a piece of raw fat pork upon them. The corn will disappear in a few days.

To restore the appetite, take half a pound of valerian root and make tea of it. Take a wine-glassful at night, on going to bed.

Pads and supporters are pernicious, and worse than useless, because they teach the system to rely on them, and cannot support one part of the body without causing an unnatural strain on some other part, and to that extent, tend to disease that part.

An eminent physician of Chicago, says he cures ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred cases of scarlet fever, by giving the patient warm lemonade with gum arabic dissolved in it. A cloth wrung out in hot water and laid upon the stomach, should be removed as rapidly as it becomes cool.

A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club gives an instance in which a woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkins, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a permanent cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive, as they were drawn off.

A child's bed should slope a little from the head to the foot, so that the head may be a little higher than the feet—but never bend the neck to get the head on a pillow. This makes the child round-shouldered, cramps the veins and arteries, and interferes with the free circulation of the blood. Even when the child is several years old the pillow should be thin, and made of hair, not feathers.

ESTABLISHED

IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS 13v

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LUBINGTON BROTHERS,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

DRUGS.



The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill-pond, and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER.

Our Store is HEADQUARTERS for pure Drugs. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Patent Medicines. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Dye Stuffs. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Oils of all kinds. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Toilet Goods. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Stationery. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Trusses and Shoulder Braces. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Pure Liquors. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Medicinal Use. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. WOOSTER. HEADQUARTERS for Low Prices.

A. R. WOOSTER, 75 Mass. Street.

Established in 1857.

VINLAND NURSERY

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FRUIT FARM.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

At VINLAND, Douglas Co. Kan.

On the L. L. & G. Railroad, 20 miles

south of Lawrence.

Complete Assortment

of Nursery stock at prices

To suit the times.

APPLE GRAFTS put up to order.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

97— Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1875.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY.

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RIGGS & SINCLAIR.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

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No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CITY HOTEL.

IOLA KANSAS.

RICHARD PROCTOR, Proprietor.

Single Meals, 25

Day Boarders, per Day, 1.00

H. D. WHITMAN, B. J. WHITMAN.

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FLOUR, GRAIN, FRUIT, VEGET.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES.

THE LEAVENWORTH

NOVELTY WORKS

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Are Manufacturing

REGALIA JEWELS, MASTERS LECTURERS & STEWARDS TOOLS,

BADGES, SEAL PRESSES, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest Neater than the Neatest.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Patronize Home Manufacture.

ARTHUR FOLGER, } Proprietors.

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Leavenworth Novelty Works,

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Every Man Pays his own Bill, and

not another's.

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business. I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

I can well afford to do so, for my expenses are reduced the amount of account books, book keepers, collectors and bad debts.

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.

March 21, 1875. GEORGE FORD,

(591f) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

THE KANSAS SHORT-LINE.

St. Louis, Lawrence, & Western Rail Road, through passenger and freight route, between ST. LOUIS & CARBONDALE.

without change of cars. Pullman Sleeping Cars, run daily. On and after Sunday Dec. 28, 1875, the trains will run as follows: Going East. L'v Carbondale 10:15 a.m. L'v St. Louis 8:50 p.m. L'v Lawrence 12:40 p.m. P't St. Hill 7:50 a.m. L'v " 2:30 p.m. " Olathe 10:00 a.m. " Olathe 4:05 p.m. arv Lawr'e 11:40 a.m. arv Pleasant Hill 6:20 p.m. L'v " 1:55 p.m. " St. Louis 6:30 a.m. arv Carbondale 4:20 p.m. St. Louis and Lawrence Sunday Express. Express leaving St. Louis Saturday 8:50 p.m. Arrive at Lawrence 10:47 a.m. Sunday. Leave Lawrence at 3:45 p.m. and arrive at St. Louis 6:50 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

At Carbondale direct with trains of A T & S F R R, east and west. At Lawrence with L L & G R R. At Pleasant Hill direct with trains of Atlantic & Pacific railroad. Through tickets to all points east, for sale a principle office on the line.

J. M. WEBSTER, Manager Lawrence Kansas.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 112 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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.

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THE BEST PAPER FOR FARMERS.

NEW-YRK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and commissions address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Farm and Stock.

The Hog Crop.

According to the most comprehensive report we have seen, the slaughter of hogs at the different markets of the West, as compared with those of last year up to date, there is a falling off of nearly 900,000 head. Last year the number slaughtered was 2,800,000; this year 1,900,000. Commercial papers say this is because packers are unwilling to take the crop at present and carry the product through the spring and summer, with the present financial uncertainties. This may have something to do with it, but it is well for them to know that there is a great falling off in the number of hogs, for the losses by cholera have been really enormous, running up to the hundreds of thousands. Again, the weather has been warm for the time of year, and farmers could make pork fast enough to warrant a longer feeding season than usual. As long as hogs are gaining sufficient in weight to furnish a good price for the corn crop, farmers will continue to feed, especially when they believe that prices must rise instead of fall. Corn is not of first quality over a large portion of the West, and it is better to feed it than to let it heat in bins or go to market as rejected. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Bluemont Farmer's Club.

The Bluemont Farmer's Club met pursuant to published call, Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1875, the President in the chair. Some fifteen members were present.

The Secretary being called upon, read the following on the "Benefits of Mulch as Applied to Winter Wheat."

"Some four years ago, in one portion of my wheat field, was a large pile of straw. During the fall and earlier parts of winter much of this straw was strewn of the winds over that part of the field or plat contiguous to the stack to a depth of three or four inches. The spring and early part of the summer following proved to be dry, and the natural consequence was that the wheat crop generally was light—averaging not eight or ten bushels per acre.

At harvesting a very marked contrast was to be seen between the portion of the field providentially mulched as above stated, and that not so treated. The judgment of both reaper and binders was, that the straw covered portion would afford a yield of more than twenty bushels per acre, while the rest of the field would not turn out more than ten or twelve. Where mulched, the grain was thick and tall, with large and well filled heads; where not, it was short and thin, having small and imperfect heads with more or less shrunk grains. The whole averaged seventeen bushels per acre.

In each succeeding year I have treated small areas of my winter wheat to a moderate coating of coarse stable manure or barnyard litter, with marked benefits to the parts thus treated, whether the season proved dry or otherwise. In every case the yield has been better for it, both as to quality and quantity—enough so as I judged to justify the additional outlay of labor in its treatment.

One year ago I determined to make a practice test in the matter, and carefully note the result. To that end I selected the least promising and most exposed portion of a piece of wheat, of a rather tender variety; and, therefore, somewhat subject to winter killing. mulched in December and January with both stable manure and the refuse of the feed lot and straw pile, at the rate of twenty-five to thirty horse loads to the acre, covering the ground so as to completely hide the grain, inasmuch that several persons whose attention was called to it in the later part of the winter thought it would certainly be smothered and killed; while I, myself, was not wholly without some fears as to the result. About the last of March these fears were happily dispelled in finding the mulched portion of the field a beautiful green sward, while the rest of the field had hardly started into life. At harvest time, the twenty-third of June, this portion of the field had more than fulfilled its early promise. The grain was thick and tall, with bright golden straw, bearing large and well filled ears. Harvesting and threshing this part separately, it was found to give a yield of thirty bushels per acre, while the rest of the field averaged less than half as much per acre. Counting three days labor of man and team as necessary to the mulching of an acre, we have a clear profit in this instance of five dollars a day for labor bestowed. Still one need not expect such a result in every instance, since the failure on the part of the other portion of the field was largely due to its being winter killed, else the disparity in the average yield and quality would doubtless have been far less.

So firm is my faith in the benefits to be derived from mulching winter wheat, that I am now treating a larger area than ever before, after the above manner, using for this purpose the refuse litter of the barnyard, feed lot, straw pile or ought else that comes to hand that will answer the purpose, and reserving the stronger manures for the cornfield. Since I find a mulching of straw &c., answers as good a purpose, in case of the wheat as the richer manures. In good strong soil it is the protection thus afforded from the effects of the winter winds, the possible drouth of spring, and the heat of early summer, that is needed, rather than a

fertilizer. Nevertheless, should the soil be but moderately rich the fertilizing qualities found in the manure will do no harm at least. Aside from the benefits arising from a larger and better yield of grain, the ground so mulched will be found to be in far better condition for another crop, whether of wheat or corn. In the above instance, being free from weeds and at the same time protected in a measure from the heat of the sun and the influence of parching winds, the ground broke up moist and mellow, so that the wheat sown there now has withstood the drouth so far, and is today twice as promising as any other portion of the same field. A slight covering would, I think, answer the purpose just as well—say about sixteen loads to the acre. It should only be done while the ground is hard or compact. The best time is when frozen or covered with snow."

An animated discussion followed, in which Todd, Wells, Ward, Whitney, Winne, Marlatt, Bill and others participated. Many valuable and interesting facts and suggestions were drawn out showing that with good and careful culture, with the application of the means at hand, one need seldom if ever fail of a fair crop of either grain or vegetables.

Club adjourned to next Monday evening, when the election of officers for the following year will take place. Subject for discussion, "Weeds." —*Manhattan Nationalist.*

Crushed Bones for Poultry.

As hens, turkeys, geese and ducks are not provided with incisive, canine nor molar teeth, it is folly to feed bones to them unless the hard substances are first reduced to small fragments. Fresh bones are a valuable feed for poultry of any sort, provided the fragments are so small that the birds can swallow them. Once in the crop of a fowl, bits of bone will soon be changed into soft and palatable food. Our own practice is to have a dish in the kitchen specially to receive the bones that are purchased with the beefsteak, mutton and other meat. Then every day those pieces are taken to a chopping-block, and, with an old axe, having a sharp, cutting edge, they are crushed with the head of the axe and cut into pieces not larger than kernels of Indian corn. The fowls devour them with a ravenous appetite. Bones are worth more to feed fowls than are the same number of pounds of prime grain. For a chopping block, a small log about two feet long, with square ends, is placed on one end, and as the end of a block is far better for such a purpose than the side of a log. Bones are usually cast out of the back door, or on a garbage barrel to feed worthless dogs. But if prepared for fowls as suggested, every pound is worth two or three cents, which will be returned generously in the form of luscious eggs and juicy meat for the table. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Controlling Bulls.

Without a ring a bull is unmanageable, unless there is some contrivance which can hobble his actions, and I know of none such. Were one obliged to incur the trouble of forwarding a full grown bull unused to be handled, what would be the best aids to provide? I think to provide a strong head-stall or halter, having rings, with a rope wound round the base of the horns, and its two very long ends passing through the head-stall rings, and then allowed to trail on the ground behind, one on either side, would be advisable headgear; and what besides? The herdsman's staff should not be of the ordinary form, that is, opening with a snap; but it should have a screw passed through both sides of the loop at the top, so as to prevent the possibility of the snap opening, and allowing the ring to escape from the grasp of the staff. —*Ex.*

Veterinary Items.

Inaction of the Kidneys and Bladder.

OPELIKA, Ala., Dec. 18, 1875. I lost a very valuable mule a few days ago, I think from stoppage of his water. He seemed to want to urinate badly, but could not accomplish it. Please give me advice and treatment for a horse or mule affected in that way so that I can be prepared in the next case that may occur; by so doing you will oblige, T. W. H.

ANSWER.—For an animal four years old and upwards, give powdered opium, camphor gum, of each one drachm; tartar emetic and calomel, of each half a drachm; powdered nitre, three drachms; and raw linseed oil, eight ounces; mix and give every six hours until the patient is relieved; fomenting with vinegar as hot as the hand will bear over the regions of the kidneys, will facilitate the internal treatment greatly; to an animal we now have under consideration, younger than four years, give half the quantity of the internal medicine prescribed, and in same manner in drench form, and foment as before mentioned. This treatment will generally be found efficacious in affections of this character. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Crib-Biting.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1875. I have a very valuable horse, which has of late been cribbing considerably. Is there any way of stopping him? Please answer through your veterinary column and oblige N. B. S.

ANSWER.—Yes, if you take his manger entirely out of his stall and nail zinc or sheet-iron on every side, commencing two feet from the floor and extend upward three feet. This will deprive him of every means required in order to crib; as he will have no rough surface to place his teeth on and pull, he cannot therefore indulge in this bad habit which has fallen into. If he cribs outside of the stable place a wire muzzle on him when left standing alone. Feed him his grain by means of a nose-bag, and place his hay on the floor of his stall, and in one corner of it. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY.

One Thousand Dollars in Gold Will be paid to any one to show that any of the certificates we publish are not genuine. Each of the following testimonials we guarantee to be truthful, the original letters of which we have on file with scores of others open for inspection in our office.

Ten Years a Sufferer.
Mrs. Daniel Smith, of Concord, N. H., afflicted with weakness, pain in the lungs and shoulder, heavy pain over the eyes, restless at night and tired, faint feelings all the time, writes:
"Mr. FRAZIER—Dear Sir—I received the bottle of Root Bitters you sent me by express, and I have taken the whole of it and it has done me more good than all the medicines I have ever taken, and I have taken more or less for ten years. I thought I could get them from our druggists but they do not yet have them. I could have sold 25 bottles if I could have got them. I think you might have a good sale for your Bitters here. I want you to send me six bottles for five dollars, the price you advertise. Send quick as you can, by express, C. O. D. It is the best medicine I ever saw. From your grateful friend."

Mrs. DANIEL SMITH, Concord, N. H. P. O. Box 282.

Pimples on the Face.
Mr. FRAZIER—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for over three years with a scrofulous affection on my face, which broke out in pimples and blotches. I was also weak, with no appetite. I never found relief until last summer. Your Bitters being highly recommended as a blood medicine, I procured a supply and in a few weeks they effected a cure. I now enjoy better health than I have for ten years. My case was one of the very worst. I can honestly recommend your Root Bitters to all."

Miss LIZZIE CORNWALL, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Dr. FRAZIER—Dear Sir—Your Root Bitters have built up my wife more rapidly than all the medicines taken by her during the past nine months. She has been suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism, but is now so far recovered that I think one more bottle of your Bitters will work a cure.

Yours truly, J. K. SPEAR, Indianapolis, Ind.

Popularity of Root Bitters.
The increase in sale and popularity of Frazier's Root Bitters has never been equalled by any proprietary medicines yet found.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally throughout the United States and the British Dominions.

W. FRAZIER, Proprietor.

STRONG, COBB & CO., General Agents, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by George Leis and B. W. Woodward, Lawrence.

ELIHU BURRITT.

DENTIST.

Can be consulted every month as follows:

Pleasanton, 1st to 6th.

Mound City, see Border Sentinel.

Garnett, 9th to 22nd.

La Cygne, 23rd to 30th.

REFERENCES. Business Men of

Linn and Anderson counties.

C. A. PEASE.

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural

Implements, Tinners' stock, and

TINWARE.

114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

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AGENTS 20 Elegant Oil Chromo-

grams mounted, size 9x11, for \$1. Novelties and Chromos of every description. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Phila., Pa.

WANTED AGENTS.—Canvassers should secure territory at once for **The Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson**, by Rev. Elias Nason. For terms address the Publisher, B. B. RUSSELL, 55 Cornhill, Boston, Massachusetts.

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

DO YOU Male or Female. Send your address and get something that will bring you in honorably over \$150 a month sure. KENTON'S UNION, 125 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Short Cut Chances for All! Male and Female. To wealth! Free information and free samples with every order. P. O. Box 6399. HILTON & CO., 152 Worth St., N. Y.

A Man of a Thousand. When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was evidently made, he accidentally made a preparation of **INDIAN HEMP**, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps, to pay express. HEALING cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address CADDOCK & Co., 1,022 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and by FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. 48-49

Patrons Mutual Life Assurance

—AND—

Protective Association of Kansas.

ORGANIZED MAY, 1875.

MANAGED BY THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE THROUGH ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS FOR 1875.

President.

W. P. POPENOE.

Vice President.

A. T. STEWART.

Sec'y and Treasurer.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

F. H. Dumbauld; W. P. Popenoe; A. T. Stewart; A. P. Collins and W. H. Fletcher.

The object is to secure a provision for the legacies of deceased Patrons.

For a copy of the by-laws, blank applications or other information, Address,

GEO. Y. JOHNSON.

Sec'y and Treasurer,

Lawrence, Kansas.



I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower, and I therefore offer **PAVEE** to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farm, till a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1876; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, one hundred and fifty varieties of vegetable seed grown on my four seed farms. Customers of last season need not write for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marblehead and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I solicit your patronage. All seed sold under three years' warranty. A hundred thousand catalogues will be issued and sent out the first of January.

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ANDREW WILSON,

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(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad).

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PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

A GREAT OFFER!

We will during the holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first class makers, including **WATERS'** at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments received running from 12 to 36 months. Warranted for six years. Second Hand Instruments at extremely low prices for cash. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Agents wanted. Warehouses 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MORACE WATERS & SONS.

SPRING HILL NURSERY

Have on hand a general assortment of nursery stock for sale during the fall of 1875 and spring of 1876. Prompt attention given to orders accompanied with the cash, sent by draft or Post-Office Order.

We have our stock securely in straw, and deliver at the depot, at the following rates:

Apples.....\$3.00 per hundred.
Pears.....\$2.50 do
Grapes.....\$3.00 do
Cherry.....\$2.00 do
Flowering shrubs.....\$1.50 per dozen

Correspondence solicited.
Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 6, 1875. 36-4018

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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BRIDE & CO., 789 Broadway, N. Y.



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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

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

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

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by a judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub and stimulant.

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

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Lawrence, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, ss.

Richard W. Peabody, Plaintiff, vs. Lawrence D. Bailey, Elizabeth A. Bailey, William A. Simp

By VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, to me made by the Court of the County of Douglas, District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case I will, on

Tuesday, the 4th of January, 1876.

At 9 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, Kansas, sell to the highest bidder, cash for gold or silver coin, the following described premises, situate in the 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 above named defendants and each of

er, of the above named defendants and each of them in and to the following described lands and

All that portion of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty two township thirteen [13], range eighteen [18] lying and situate west of the Wakarusa river, and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section twenty [20], township thirteen [13], range eighteen [18], thence east said distance thirteen [13] rods, thence south said distance thirty three [33] rods, thence north along the north line of said quarter section; thence west the northwest corner of said quarter section; thence south to the center of the big rock, or monument, situated on the north side of land, in said Township fourteen [14], and State of Kansas, appraised at nine hundred dollars, [\$900]. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said debt.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 26 day of December, 1875.

S. H. CARMAN,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
NEVISON & ALFORD,

48-5t Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Anna E. Russell, Plaintiff, vs. Orlando Darlin
Mary E. Darling, Jacob Warner, Peter Leape,
Sam. Stanley, P. D. Eitzenroder, & E. W. Baker,
doing business as Kidenroder & Baker, C. E. Shao
J. P. Warne, W. A. Harris, M. Saunders, W.
William A. Simpson and Warne & Gillett defend.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE,
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju
dicial District Court, in and for Douglas Count
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I wil
on

Monday, the 20th day of December,
D., 1875,

At 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the front do

of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, Kansas, to the public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right title and interest therein and coverer of the said Orlando Darling, Mary E. Darling, P. D. Ridenour and H. W. Baker, doing business as Ridenour & Baker, C. E. Shoop, J. T. Warnock, W. A. Harris, George Gillette and each of them, to the following described premises to-wit: A certain lot of land situated at the northeast corner of block number one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet, thence south three hundred and thirty (330) feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet, thence south three hundred and thirty (330) feet, to the place of beginning, appraised at two hundred and twenty dollars (\$200.00). Also commencing three hundred and thirty (330) feet north of the southeast corner of said block

fifteen (15), thence west eighty (80) feet along Walnut street, thence south three hundred and

thirty (330) feet to the Kansas river, thence e
eighty (80) feet thence north three hundred a

thirty (30) feet, to the place of beginning, pralised at one hundred dollars (\$100.00) said tract of land are located in the County of Douglas, State of North Lawrence; lots number one hundred, twenty-seven (27) appraised at seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) appraised at seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), on the street, in North Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand and seal of the County of Lawrence, this 1st day of November, 1953.

S. H. CARMAN,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

J. W. JOHNSON, Atty for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kan.

¹ Catharine M. Lord, Plaintiff, vs. A. W. Smith, Administrator of George Cutter, deceased. H.

By VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE made and created and issued out of the Court, George A. Catter and Edwin N. Cutter, Defendants.

Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause will, on

Monday, the 31st day of January,

At three o'clock p. m., of said day, at front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the cash in hand of the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. W. Smith, administrator of George Cutter, deceased. He has each of them, in and to the following descri-

premises, to wit: The northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section twelve (12), to

county and State of Kansas. Said premises to

sold without appraisal, and to satisfy said
 debt of sale.
 Given under my hand at my office in the cit-
 y of Lawrence, this, 20th day of December, 187
 S. H. CARMAN,
 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
 J. W. Johnston, att'y for plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
 State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
 In the District Court, Fourth Judicial Dis-
 trict in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
 Sebastian Prang, Plaintiff, vs. Johana Pr
 and Franziska Prang, Defendants.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE
 made and directed, and issued by the
 District Court, in and for Douglas Co.
 Kansas, in the above entitled cause, do
 I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County,
 hereby give notice that I will sell at pub-
 lic auction, to-wit: on the 27th day of Jan-
 uary, 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court
 House in the City of Lawrence, Kansas, the
 following described premises, to-wit:

ty, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case
will, on

Monday, the 20th day of December,
D. 1875.

At three (3) o'clock p. m., on said day, at front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, there was held a public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest, whatsoever of the said Johanna Prange, late of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in and to the following described premises to wit: Lots numbered one (1), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), all in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151), in the city of Endora, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, to-wit: Lot one (1) appraised at \$5, lot No three (3) appraised at lot No four (4) appraised at \$3, lot No five (5) appraised at \$5, lot No six (6) appraised at \$5, lot No seven (7) appraised at \$5, lot No eight (8) appraised at \$5, lot No nine (9) appraised at \$5, lot No ten (10) appraised at \$5, lot

No eleven [11] appraised at \$5, lot No thirteen appraised at \$5, lot No fifteen [15] appraised at \$5, lot No sixteen [16] appraised at \$5, lot

seventeen [17] appraised at \$5, lot No eighteen

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 17th day of November, 1897.

S. H. CANNON
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kan.

M. Summerfield att'y for pl't. 46