

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 26.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 29, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 230.

A VOICE OF SEVENTY-SIX.

BY REV. H. B. HARTZLER.

I come! I come! a festival year,
With eyes of light and voice of cheer,
I come! a grateful nation waits,
With incense at her temple gates;
I pour into her listening ears
The greetings of a hundred years.

I come, a Reaper of the land,
Columbia's sickle in my hand,
And gather in, from far and near,
With ringing song and bounding cheer,
From seed of blood and toll and tears,
The harvest of a hundred years.

I come, a Sower, sent from God,
To plough the hard and trampled sod,
And sow, in all the fields of earth,
The seeds of Freedom's second birth,
Enfolded with their hopes and fears,
The longings of a hundred years.

I come, a Prophet of the day;
The night shall fall and pass away,
The looming years are all sublime,
With visions of a better time;
And soft millennial light appears—
The sunshine of a hundred years.

JUDITH'S TEMPTATION.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

How bright and cheerful the kitchen of the old Stedhurst farm-house looked to Judith Black upon the dreary December evening when she first came there to live. How merrily the fire flickered on the walls with red fantastic reflections. How the tins sparkled against the wall, and what a song of welcome the old copper tea-kettle sang upon the hearth. And Mrs. Stedhurst's geraniums in the window, with their green velvet leaves and spikes of vivid scarlet blossoms—to Judith they seemed fairer than any conservatory, crowded full of fan palms, and camellias, and trailing jessamine.

Judith Black had been very poor. She had been a dressmaker's assistant, but times were hard, and Mrs. Needleham had discharged two-thirds of her force, Judith among the number. Judith had striven to get work, but situations were few and applicants many, and the cup of starvation had been perilously close to her lips when she crept into the intelligence office where Edmund Stedhurst saw her and engaged her to help his mother about the house work.

"I shan't like her, Ned," said Mrs. Stedhurst, when the "new girl" had gone up to her own room for the night, and mother and son were together before the kitchen fire.

"Why not, mother?"

"She is too pretty; and she has such a haughty, queenly sort of way. I should as soon think of asking the President's lady to scrub the floor and feed the pigs."

"That's nonsense, mother," said Edmund, half vexed, half laughing. "She can't help her face, can she? It is some of the scraggy-faced, small-pox-marked girls, who were so exacting as to the wages they should receive and the duties they were to be called upon to perform, that I wouldn't have 'em in the house on any terms. Judith was the only one who was willing to come for any sort of work, and willing to accept moderate wages."

"She'll suit you," said Mr. Stedhurst, who had come in while the discussion was going on. "Take my word for it, mother, she'll suit you." Judith Black stayed a month, and then Mrs. Stedhurst engaged her for another month.

"She is neat," said the farmer's wife, "and she is quick to learn, and I believe her to be thoroughly trustworthy."

"If only Ned don't fall in love with her," humorously suggested Mr. Stedhurst.

"Why shouldn't he fall in love with her if he wants?" said Mrs. Stedhurst, valiantly.

"My dear, my dear," remonstrated Mr. Stedhurst, "what do we know about her?"

"What do we know about any girl, for that matter?" said Mrs. Stedhurst. "She is certainly very pretty, and very faithful, and very honest."

"Honest," put in Mr. Stedhurst, dryly, "because she has no temptation to do otherwise."

"Now, Phineas, you are too bad," said Mrs. Stedhurst, impatiently. "The currant jelly has never been disturbed in the closet, and I've left the sugar bowl twice on the dresser with thirty-three lumps of sugar in it. And thirty-three there were, when I counted 'em, after she had gone to bed."

"Not very great temptations those!" said Mr. Stedhurst, smiling.

"No," said his wife; "but straw show which way the wind blows."

About a month subsequently to this conversation Edmund Stedhurst came to his father.

"Father," said he, "I was twenty-two years old in October."

"Yes," said Mr. Stedhurst, looking hard at the end of the awl with which he was mending his Sunday harness.

"And you were a year younger than that when you were married?"

"I believe so, Ned."

"Have you any objection to my taking a wife?"

"None in the world—if it proves that she is the right sort of a wife!" answered the old gentleman.

"Father, I have fallen in love with Judith Black," confessed Edmund.

"Just exactly what I have feared all along," said Mr. Stedhurst, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"Why do you use that word 'feared,' father?" questioned Edmund.

"Because, my lad, she is almost a stranger to us."

"Father, I would stake my life on her truth and honesty," cried the young man.

"Because you are in love with her, my son! Edmund, look here! Have you spoken to her yet?"

"Not yet, sir."

"Will you do me a favor?"

Edmund smiled a little. "That depends on what it is, father."

"Will you wait one week before you ask her to be your wife? Will you wait one week, without asking any questions?"

"If you desire it, sir."

"At the end of that time, I will tell you what I think upon the matter."

And Mr. Stedhurst went on with the repairing of the Sunday harness.

The next day he brought down an armful of old coats, vests and pants from the garret.

"Judith," said he, "these things are getting moth-eaten. They belonged to an old uncle of mine, who died ten years ago—an odd, miserly old fellow who hoarded everything up, and died in a cellar at last. I want them cut up into carpet rags."

"Yes, sir," answered Judith Black, in the soft, low voice which was habitual to her. And when her day's routine of duty was done she went to work diligently with Mrs. Stedhurst's big shining shears.

She was all alone in the kitchen the next afternoon just as the clock was striking three. Edmund was in the barn, sorting out winter apples. Mr. Stedhurst was hammering away in the tool-room at a new set of shelves for the milk dairy, and Mrs. Stedhurst had gone to a neighbor's with her knitting work. And as Judith Black worked she sang softly to herself an old Scotch ballad, "Bonnie Dundee."

Picking up an old waistcoat of ginger-colored cloth, she clipped off the buttons, and mechanically turned the pockets inside out to cut them away. There was a piece of folded brownish paper in one of them. Judith took it out without thinking much of it, and unfolded it.

To her surprise, she perceived that it was a fifty-dollar treasury note.

In her first astonishment she uttered a little cry, all alone though she was. And then she remembered what Mr. Stedhurst had said about the miserly old uncle who had hoarded up his little gains and died in a cellar at last. This, doubtless, was one of the old man's hiding places—and he had died and made no sign.

And this precious bit of paper! was it not her's by right of discovery? Her eyes gleamed and her fingers trembled convulsively as they tightened their grasp upon it! She needed it so much! She was so poor—so pinched for money! And these Stedhursts, to whom it would naturally revert, were rich and did not need it! They would never know. Nobody would know.

For a minute the temptation battled fiercely with her better nature. For a minute only! And then Judith rose up and went straight to the door of the tool-room—went with drooping eyelids and a scarlet stain on either cheek.

"Come in," said Mr. Stedhurst, as Judith knocked at the door, and she entered.

"Mr. Stedhurst," said she, in a voice that would falter a little, in spite of her resolution to control it, "here is some money, a fifty-dollar bill. I found it in the pocket of one of those old waistcoats."

"Ah!" said Mr. Stedhurst, putting down his plans, and taking up the crumpled bit of paper, "And why didn't you keep it? Did it not occur to you that I would never know anything about it?"

"Yes," said Judith, "it did occur to me, sir."

"Then why didn't you keep it?"

"It was not mine," Judith answered, in a low tone.

"Judith," said old Phineas Stedhurst, "come here and kiss me, my girl. I put that money there!"

"You did?"

"I did. To test you. To make sure that the girl to whom my boy had given his heart was worthy of him."

Judith's face glowed a deep scarlet.

"I—I don't understand you, sir," said she.

"No, I suppose not. But you will in a few days."

And she did when Edmund Stedhurst asked her to be his wife.

"My own love," he said, "the farm-house has been like a different place since you came into it. Will you promise me to stay here always?"

And Judith's answer was "Yes!"

Affecting Scene at a Young Lady's Funeral.

On Wednesday afternoon a funeral took place from Trinity Church, corner of Post and Powell streets, and a large congregation gathered to pay the last mark of respect to Clara A. Sayre, whom they had all known. After the religious services had been concluded and the acquaintances of the deceased had filed by the remains of the dead, taking a last look at the inanimate face, and just as the recognized relatives were about to gaze once more upon the coffin, the whole congregation was startled by the appearance of a middle-aged man, clothed as a working mechanic, who strode to the side of the bier, and with his whole powerful frame shaken by sobs of anguish gazed long and intently upon the cold face before him, and then turned and left the church. But one person present, and she, Mrs. A. M. Burns, the sister of the dead, knew him, and no others suspected that strong man in anguish was a father gazing upon the dead face of a daughter whom he had not seen for seven years.

About thirty-five years ago John J. Pensam was married in the city of New York to a young lady, in company with whom, a few years afterward, he came to the golden shores of California in search of his fortune.

They took up a residence at Petaluma, where they lived in harmony for a number of years, finally removing to this city. The result of the union was three daughters—Clara, Emma and Ida. Mr. Pensam was a most estimable man, a brickmason by trade, and soon by his frugality and industry acquired a little fortune; but shortly after coming to this city differences of opinion and un congenial tastes bred discord in the family. This dissatisfaction and incompatibility between the husband and wife finally culminated in a divorce, and they parted. The custody of the children was given to the mother, and as they grew Mr. Pensam took up a residence at Oakland, where he now lives.

He became the Noble Grand of the Brooklyn Lodge of Odd-fellows and the head of a literary society in Oakland, increased his worldly store, and was respected and honored in the select and small society in which he moved. The mother remained in San Francisco, and ended a giddy and fashionable career three years ago.

On Wednesday morning, on taking up his paper, Mr. Pensam saw the brief notice of his daughter's death. He had not seen her for seven years. He had received from her friends no notification of her death. Coming to San Francisco in his every-day attire, he went to the church where the burial rites were performed, and for the last time saw his child.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Patrick Henry.

Henry had already received the name of the "Man of the People." He sprang from what may be called the middle class, and his personal appearance was plain, almost humble. During his early manhood he was noted for idleness and failure in all that he undertook. He failed twice as a small country merchant, giving his time and attention to hunting, fishing, and playing the violin, instead of his business; and, as a last resort, read law for six weeks, barely receiving a license to practice, and seemed destined to starve a little more rapidly even in his new profession than in trade. The moment was near, however, when his wonderful powers were to reveal themselves. The clergy of the colony—who were not a popular class—brought suit to recover their salaries, resting their claims on a royal order in council, which was in direct opposition to an act of the Burgesses, and Henry was employed to oppose

them, though the law was completely in their favor. The result was remarkable. The awkward youth rose to speak in the midst of derisive smiles from the clergy, who were present in great numbers. His head hung down, and his voice faltered. But soon an astonishing transformation took place in his appearance. The head rose erect, the voice grew vibrating and imperious, and he denounced king, clergy, and Parliament in terms so violent and overwhelming that he was interrupted by cries of "Treason!" and the parsons left the court-house in bitter indignation. Henry's triumph was complete. He had played upon the chords of the popular heart with the hand of a master. The jury decided in his favor in open opposition to all law; and the crowd, yielding to passionate admiration, caught the young orator up on their shoulders, and bore him, in the midst of shouts and outcries, around the yard of the court-house.

Henry's next public appearance was in the debate on the Stamp Act in the House of Burgesses. We have seen him on that occasion rise in the midst of the crowd of planters, and break down all opposition by his immense eloquence. He had thus carried with him the first men of Virginia, as he had carried with him the rustic crowd when he spoke against the parsons. He was thenceforward the mouth piece and leader of the extreme revolutionists, and his own fiery spirit pervaded the whole fabric of society, moulding public sentiment and spurring the people to resolute resistance.—*J. E. COOKE, in Harper's Magazine.*

Why Johnson's Ram Failed to Get a Prize.

Our county fair is just over, but Johnson's Cotswold ram did not take the prize that was offered for the best animal of that kind. Judge Klump was chairman of the committee on rams, and he manifested the deepest interest in Johnson's indicating clearly that if any sheep ought to take a prize that one ought to. Johnson's ram was by itself in the pen with a high board fence, and before adjudicating the judge thought he had better go in and make a close examination of the animal for the purpose of ascertaining the fineness of its wool. As soon as the judge reached the interior he walked toward the ram, whereupon the ram began to lower his head and to shake it ominously. Just as the judge was about to feel the fleece, the ram leaped forward and planted his head in the judge's stomach, rolling him over on the ground. Before the judge had time to realize what had happened, the ram came at him again and began a series of promiscuous butts, each given with the precision and force of a pile driver. It butted the judge on the back, on the ribs, on the arms, on the shoulder-blades, and the bald place on his head, on his shins, it butted his spectacles off; it butted his high hat into silk chaos, it butted him over into the corner, and up against the fence; then it butted four boards off the pen, and escaped into the fair grounds and skeddaddled, and would not wait to have the first prize ticket pinned to his ear. Judge Klump did not go after it. No, no! Four men came and carried him home. The doctor anticipates he will recover by the next fair.

A Dog Story.

Here is the last dog story; 'tis not a bad one:

A gentleman not a hundred miles from Boston, is the fortunate owner of "two dogs," one an honest old Newfoundland, and the other a little black-and-tan terrier.

One cold night last winter a friend who happened to be at the gentleman's house heard the little dog barking at a furious rate and inquired the cause.

"I'll tell you," said the gentleman, "both dogs occupy one house, and the big dog, on the principle that might makes right, takes the inside. But here's a piece of canine strategy. The little fellow runs into the yard and barks and barks, till the big fellow comes out to see what's the matter, when 'black-and-tan' takes the opportunity to slip into the kennel, and so secure the snug inside berth. Strange to say, as often as this trick has been played on the big dog, he seems to grow no wiser, but is sold every time."

The following cure for sick headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal, by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

Take any number of drops of croton oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as the drops of oil used. When the patient feels the sick headache coming on, one-half of a pill is to be taken every half hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a cathartic; and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses effect a cure. He seems to think the croton oil acts in three ways: 1. By increasing the secretions. 2. By counteracting the anti-peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3. by acting as a counter irritant to the brain.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—We think your paper is very nice. Mary is trying to find out the puzzles, I don't know how. We had two hale storms, but the first did not do us much harm, but the one we had last night was a hard storm. The hale broke twelve windows, and I had eight little turkeys, and they are all dead with the hale. Yours,
LYDIA B. WILSON.
GREENWICH, Sedgwick Co., Kan., June 21.

Charades.

I am composed of eight letters.
My first is in insect but not in fly.
My second is in carpet but not in mat.
My third is in purchase but not in buy.
My fourth is in club but not in bat.
My fifth is in run but not in hie.
My sixth is in mouse but not in rat.
My seventh is cake but not in pie.
My eighth is in Mike but not in Fat.
My whole is something suitable to the wealthy. Yours truly,
JAMES STEPP.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 25th, 1876.

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in red but not in white.
My second in dark but not in light.
My third in bad also in good.
My fourth in hair but not in hood.
My fifth is in yes but not in no.
My sixth is in shovel also in hoe.
My whole is a vegetable.
FLORA A. STONER.
LAWRENCE, June 22, 1876.

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in west but not in east.
My second is in ivy but not in bone.
My third is in love but not in hate.
My fourth is in rose but not in bud.
My fifth is in ink but not in pen.
My sixth is in rat but not in mouse.
My whole is a kind of furniture.
MARY E. WILSON.
GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, Kan.

I am composed of five letters.
My first is in cat but not in dog.
My second is in hat but not in cap.
My third is in calf but not in cow.
My fourth is in ink but not in pen.
My fifth is in rat but not in mouse.
My whole is a kind of furniture.
LAURA SHELLENBARGER.
TOLEDO, Kansas, June 24, 1876.

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in town but not in village.
My second is in olive but not in tulip.
My third is in apple but not in cherry.
My fourth in sea but not in land.
My fifth is in arm but not in leg.
My sixth is in kite but not in bird.
My whole is a town to be guessed by you.
HENRY TOLLS.
TECUMSEH, Kan., June 25, 1876.

Enigma.

I am composed of eighteen letters.
My 14, 7, 9, 5, 15, is a fierce animal.
My 5, 2, 9, 11, 5, is bird of prey.
My 9, 15, 13, 18, 17, is what horses like.
My 18, 11, 5, 1, is what David did to Goliath.
My 12, 10, 3, 2, 8, 13, is a kind of fruit.
My 9, 16, 11, 4, is what all like to have.
My whole is a web-footed bird.
FRANK WARNER.
TIBLOW, June 25, 1876.

Answers.

Answer to charade No. 1, "Cutlery;" to No. 2, "Apple." Answer to enigma No. 1, "Gustavus Adolphus;" to No. 2, "Susan B. Anthony." Frank Warner answers charade No. 2, and both enigmas correctly.

Correction.

The last line in enigma number one, in last week's paper, which read—"My whole was a sovereign of the seventeenth century," was an error, and should have read—"My whole was a sovereign of the sixteenth century."

Katy's Questions.

'Way down in the buttercup meadow,
I saw a white bas-sheep to-day;
And close by her side, in the clover,
A dear little lamb was at play;
Does the sheep-mamma love her white lammie,
Just as you love me? Say, mamma, say?
"Yes, Katy, yes."
So I guess.

In the orchard, up in the old pear tree,
There are four little birds in a nest;
Willie says they belong to the robin,
That has a red bib on her breast—
In all the great, wide world of birdies,
Does she love her own little birdies the best?
"Yes, birdie, yes."
So I guess.

The last time I played in the garden,
There was just one red rose to be seen;
But to-day there's a tiny pink rosebud,
Wrapped up in a blanket of green;
Does the rose want to kiss baby rosebud,
When she tries so far 'over to lean?
"Yes, baby, yes."
So I guess.

Last night I peeped out through the window,
Just before I repeated my prayer,
And the moon, with a star close beside her,
Was walking high up in the air;
Did God make the little star-baby,
'Cause the moon was so lonely up there?
"Yes, darling, yes."
So I guess.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hann, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District: W. P. Poppeno, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County. 2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.

DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield. 3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse, and Shipping Co. B. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr. Sedgwick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.

State Lecturer's Work.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This work of traveling day and night and talking continually is such a busy life that to write all of the valuable information obtained and describe all that suggests itself to the mind as valuable information for Patrons, would make a small book, and if we wrote much we would get no sleep at all, and we sometimes despair as to what we shall write.

Thousands of dollars are monthly extracted from the unfortunate toiling farmers of southern Kansas which could be saved them if they would only go to work and help themselves. It makes a true Patron's heart ache to think these things are so.

The Granges of America.

During the autumn of 1871, while traveling on the American Continent, I occasionally heard some mention made of a new and powerful order which had sprung into existence among American farmers.

National Executives.

The executive committee of the Kentucky State Grange is now in session at Louisville, and the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange will take place at Louisville the first week in July.

EDITOR SPIRIT.

The master of the State Grange and the editor of the SPIRIT were here on the 16th inst., and at Troy on the 18th. They had good audiences but not crowded houses. I would have been glad to have seen them, and I have heard it said repeatedly that those who did not hear them cheated themselves and suffered an irreparable loss.

SUGGESTIONS TO GRANGE PAPERS AND MEMBERS.

The following suggestions were sent to Colman's Rural for publication and general circulation by J. W. A. Wright, from the steamer Elysia, near New York:

FAIRVIEW GRANGE, RUSH COUNTY, INDIANA.

The young ladies of this grange have handed in the following for discussion: Resolved, That we are so much opposed to intemperance that we will not keep company with any young man who gets drunk.

HOW TO MAKE A GRANGE PROSPER.

A correspondent of the Hoosier Patron tells how to do this, as follows: Attend regular meetings when you can't find any other place to go, or when you want a plow, or some article you think you can save a nickel on by buying through the grange.

INDIANA STATE AGENCY.

The executive committee of the Indiana State Grange have decided to close the business of buying and selling by the State agent. The accounts of the agency were entirely satisfactory, and the agent, Bro. Tyner, had discharged his duties well and faithfully.

GRANGE NOTES.

Good work is being done by the grange lecturers in Kansas. The tobacco inspection continues to agitate the Patrons of Virginia, and a convention is soon to be held at Burkeville to consider the matter.

PICNIC TIMES.

If you tell a granger that his order has failed in many respects to meet the expectations of its members, he will candidly admit it, and generally can give what he believes the reasons for such failure. Tell him, though, that it has failed as a picnic institution and you bring down trouble upon your head.

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POMONA GRANGES.

Geo. D. Hinckley, the Master of the New York State Grange, speaking of pomona granges, says: They are intended to aid, strengthen and encourage subordinate granges. These purposes would be sadly perverted, were it permissible for members to neglect or sever their relations with the subordinate, and at the same time secure and maintain a standing in the pomona grange.

STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Great improvement in the breeds of all classes of stock, poultry and fish, is reported by the grangers in every direction; the members discuss all questions and set in to practice what they have been talking about. At the next meeting of the National Grange there will be presented a report from the special committee, of which, State Master Davie, of Kentucky, is chairman, preparing the way by which all degrees of the order can be thrown open to all Fourth Degree members of the subordinate granges, thus relieving the order of the present aristocratic features of the institution.

THE NEW YORK WORLD SAYS.

The Patrons are learning that the man who says: 'I love the grange—give me \$1.50 for my paper,' or 'What noble men the Patrons of Husbandry are!—buy some of my grange guano,' is not after all so true a friend to the order as the man who tells unpalatable truths, or in advance declares the danger of unwise courses.

FLORIDA STATE GRANGE INVITES IMMIGRATION.

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

THE VIRGINIA PATRON BRINGS TO LIGHT.

The Virginia Patron brings to light, for the benefit of its readers, the fact that Peruvian guano, for which farmers of Virginia have paid \$60 per ton, has been regularly sold to the precious agent, who monopolizes two States, at \$25 per ton.

GRANGE NO. 175, OF ALABAMA.

Grange No. 175, of Alabama, lately adopted resolutions condemning the condition of the roads in that State, and pledging its members to assist overseers of roads in performing their duties; also calling on other granges to cooperate in the move.

A SOUTHERN PAPER, SPEAKING OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

A southern paper, speaking of the improvement in crops and cultivation, says: 'There is no question but that a change has come over the spirit of the farmers, which is traceable to the workings and principles of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.'

Kansas State News.

ONLY seven States have more miles of railroad than Kansas.

The Iola City council propose to have the city clerk make quarterly reports as required by law.

DR. J. W. SCOTT delivers the Historical sketch of Allen county at the Centennial Fourth.

At Republican City, Clay county, a picnic was lately held in a grove of trees thirteen years old.

THE residence of Mr. Charles Osborn, of Wea, Miami county, was burned to the ground last Wednesday.

THE squash which forms the clapper to Worrall's Centennial bell at Philadelphia, came from Sedgwick county.

THE Arkansas City steamboat is to be called the "Gen. G. F. Wiles," named for a prominent boat builder of Zanesville.

A LAD fourteen years old by the name of Joseph O'Dial, was drowned in the Blue river near Manhattan, last Sunday, while bathing.

THE citizens of Barton county have formed a vigilance committee for the purpose of protecting their stock from the ravages of thieves.

THE Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that a sheriff is not entitled to mileage on a personal tax-warrant, returned "no property found."

THE Seneca Courier says: "The Central Branch R. R. Co. have finally determined to extend their road west from Waterville to Washington. Twenty miles we believe.

THE first class in the Normal Department of the Emporia Normal School, consisting of five members, graduated last week with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics and Bachelor of Science.

COL. JOHN P. ST. JOHN will orate at Cottonwood Falls; Col. P. B. Plum at Marion Center; John Lewis Hanbeck at Silver Lake, and Hon. Tom Ryan at Osage City, on the Fourth of July.

MR. T. C. HENRY, the Kansas wheat king, figures it out and says a man can take raw prairie land, hire it broken and sown to wheat, and with an average yield realize a profit of 156 per cent. on his investment.

THE Iola Register says: Farmers who have alfalfa growing report that it is doing well. Every one who has experimented with it is convinced that it will prove very profitable to the farmers of this State.

A RECENT dog fight at Oxford, Sumner county, was participated in by nine fox hounds, two gray hounds, eight poodles, three curs, and a bird dog, who fought a large bull dog. They got away with him.

THE silk manufactured in Kansas in 1875 was valued at \$7,000. It is estimated that this year's product will reach \$20,000. The manufacture of silk promises to become, ere long, an important item in the industries of Kansas.

THE Manhattan Industrialist says: We have no room for idlers. We welcome every honest, live man, who acts as though he meant business. There is room enough in Kansas to give every homeless man a farm.

THE Wilson County Citizen says: "The increase in the population of Wilson county since the census of 1875, according to the census of 1876, is a little over 500 making the present population of the county about 10,250.

THE aggregate value of wheat and corn produced in Kansas for the year 1875 was \$23,529,257.32. There were 89,798,769 bushels of corn, and 10,046,116 bushels of wheat. The crop of 1876 promises to be fully as large and profitable.

W. H. ROSSINGTON, formerly editor of the Commonwealth, has been appointed referee in an important land case between the United States and the Kansas Pacific railroad, involving some \$400,000. Judge Dillon gave him the appointment.

THE Lincoln Centre Register says: "We hear that the wife of Mr. David Johnson, living near Harsbarger, this county, was seriously injured by lightning a few days since. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Doolittle being severely shocked at the same time."

MIAMI COUNTY is infested with wolves. Small porkers and other comparatively defenseless domestic animals have to look a little out. Several farmers have suffered losses by the gray rascals. Give 'em cold pizen or a tablespoonful of buckshot.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that in order to secure fifty cents per day per head for each insane person, counties must make a formal application to the State Insane Asylum, and this subsequent to March 3, 1876, the date of the approval of the act.

A MARRIAGE was consummated at Blue Rapids last week, the groom having attained the mature age of 17, the bride that of 15. The editor of the Lantern in noticing a reception given, observes that several other children besides the happy couple were present.

AT a preliminary hearing before Judge Peters, of Hutchinson, last week, on the charge of killing, feloniously, W. H. Black, of Pratt county, Abram Kelly was released on a bond of \$7,000, to appear at the fall term of court, in Reno county. So says the Wichita Beacon.

THE Miami Republican in speaking of an important suit against the county, says: "The case of Clarence I. Peck vs. the County Commissioners of Miami County and C. H. Giller, Clerk, et al., which was an injunction in the United States Court, to restrain the defendants from collecting taxes, amounting to \$2,600, on lands bought of the Indians, was decided by Judge Dillon, at the present term of court, in favor of the county. This is a decision in accordance with right, and will give great satisfaction to the people of the county."

ALMOST every city, town, village and station, even those containing only the school house and blacksmith's shop, are making extensive preparations to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of American Independence. The whole State of Kansas will make an awful noise on the 4th day of July.

THE Emporia Ledger says: "Last Friday evening, June 9th, a little child of J. W. Osborn, a farmer living between Neosho Rapids and Hartford, in Lyon county, on the M., K. & T. railroad, was killed by the northern bound passenger train. The child had laid down between the rails and gone to sleep."

THE Junction City Union gives the following account of a sad and fatal accident, resulting in the death of a young man named Charles Seal: He was riding a pony with an iron stirrup, and carried in his hands a ploughshear, which he had been having repaired. When about one and a half miles southwest from Wakefield he was thrown on the opposite side of the horse from the iron stirrup, which caught his foot, and the pony running, dragged him head downwards. The frightened animal was encountered by a Mr. Hammond, who was driving four horses attached to a wagon. Mr. Hammond did his best, but the pony escaped him, with the body of Seal still hanging to the stirrup. Another party also endeavored to stop the horse, but it escaped both, and it was only after running about two miles that the stirrup strap broke and released the body of the young man, who was picked up dead with his neck broken.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

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

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

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

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\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and \$12 terms free. T. E. & CO., Augusta, Miss.
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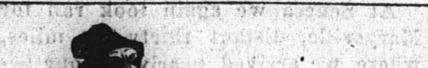
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SULKY ROTATING
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This Harrow is an improvement on all other harrows. It does twice the work in going over the ground that any other harrow does. It has a seat attached to it so the driver can ride when tired of walking; also, by a simple device, the wheels are turned on their edges thereby making a cart, and can be driven over the farm without loading into a wagon; the wheels revolve as it is drawn forward thereby cutting the ground very fine. It also answers for a stock cutter by breaking the stocks instead of cutting them, as it is made of two wheels it will break down two rows at once. It is highly recommended by all farmers who have seen it work. It was invented and patented by T. Woodard, of Bourbon county, Kansas, who is now engaged in selling State and county rights.
Address,
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Memphis, Bourbon county, Kansas.



Two young men out riding were passing a farm house where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

Read This.

Are you going to paint this spring? If so, call and see the Chemical Paint Wooster is selling. It is mixed all ready for use requiring no thinner or dryer. Any color we have not got that is wanted, can have it made for you. This paint is made of the very best and purest materials and will last much longer than the best lead and oil. It makes a beautiful glossy finish; is impervious to water, making it the best paint for wagons and farming implements. It is equally adapted for inside work; it is the cheapest paint to use. By bringing your own can or jug saves the expense of buying one. Sold by the quart or gallon. Try it.

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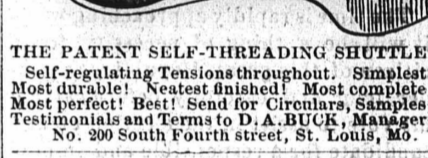
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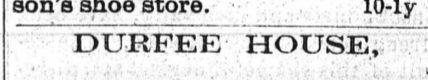
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LAWRENCE KANSAS 19

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct.

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

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

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

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

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the holders, are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

FOR MEDITATION.

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be a thing of necessity for a citizen of this great Republic, to ponder long and carefully before casting his vote to assist in the election of any candidate for a responsible and important office; the time when, before he casts that vote, he will recognize and appreciate its value. It has been so long the custom for a common voter to go to the polls decided to pass in his little slip, containing the names of candidates nominated by the political party with which he has been identified that the worthiness and competency of those candidates are often not for one moment taken into consideration; the object is to gain a victory, and the result of that victory is left as a subject for discussion and lamentation at a time when it is too late to avert it.

The recent numerous gigantic exposures of frauds and thefts in State and National Government, the result of misplaced confidence, is rapidly opening the eyes and minds of our people to a realization of their condition, and surely these severe and costly lessons will serve as a guard and guide for the future. The years have been rolling on, and in their passage the old party ties embodying such a vast amount of unsoundness and disloyalty, have been strengthened and concealed. The result of this shameful neglect and disregard of all rules that should govern a people of independent and free thought in the use of influence to form a government necessary to such a nation, is rapidly becoming painfully apparent, and it is to be hoped that resolutions are as rapidly being formed that will govern all future action and tend it toward complete reformation in political administration.

The approaching elections, and the campaign now opening, warn the people of Kansas that it is time to consider these matters. Look at the various candidates impartially and come to a wise conclusion.

TRAVELS OF MASTER HUDSON AND EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Our last communication was from Brown county. On Monday the 19th we left Hiawatha and traveled by rail to Seneca, Nemaha county. At the latter place we found a large number of Patrons awaiting us. After addresses by Marter Hudson and the writer, we proceeded to question the Patrons present as to the condition of the order in the county. We found there were present at the meeting representatives from eighteen live, working granges, who gave a good report of the condition of their respective granges. We found the Patrons in this county fully alive to the benefits of co-operation. They are about to organize a pomona grange; with this accomplished, the Patrons of the county can extend their work of co-operation: There is a large number of earnest workers in the county, and hence we know the order here will be of untold benefit to its members.

At Seneca we again took rail for Marysville, distant thirty-five miles, where we arrived nearly an hour behind time; but we found some brothers immediately escorted to a large hall which we found full of brothers and sisters awaiting our appearance. We had at this place one of our very best meetings. The Patrons of Marshal county are alive and wide awake to their own interests, and abundant success, by their earnestness, is already assured. We spent the night with Bro. J. W. Means, who, the next morning, with Bro. John Lockwood, took us to Frankfort a town in the south part of the county, where we had another very interesting meeting. The Patrons of Marshal county are just on the point of starting two co-operative associations, one at Marysville and one at Frankfort, and there is considerable talk of another being started at Blue Rapids. At Frankfort we were taken in charge by Bro. J. S. Brown, who, not only extended to us the hospitalities of his comfortable home over night, but who, the next morning, took us in his buggy and drove fifteen miles to the place of our next appointment, viz: the Richards school house, Potawatomie county. The day was fearfully hot, and we would like to have Bro. Brown write us whether the colt he drove was injured.

At the above school house we had an interesting meeting. The Patrons of the north part of this county we found to be earnest workers; although they have no co-operative association established, still they are obtaining large financial benefits, bulking their orders, and making their purchases through our State agent.

Brother Moody, master of the grange at this place, took us in charge, and Friday morning he and his good lady accompanied us to Louisville, where we were to meet the Patrons of the south part of the county. The meeting at the latter place was not large nor very enthusiastic, not because the order at this point is declining, but because the brothers were hard at it in the harvest field.

Saturday, the 24th, found us at Manhattan, Riley county. This being the regular day for the meeting of Manhattan Grange, we were invited to be in attendance. So with Bro. Barnes, master of the grange, we repaired to their fine hall, where Bro. Barnes promptly called the grange to order. After going through with the work in hand, we adjourned to the court house, where the sisters soon had an elegant feast prepared, and all were invited to take hold and satisfy their wants. After dinner Master Hudson and the writer hereof, proceeded to expound the doctrines taught, and the benefits to be derived by, and through our order. After the speaking Master Hudson fully exemplified the unwritten work of the order. The Patrons of this county are to organize a pomona grange the first Saturday in August. They are among the best and most intelligent in the State, and we confidently look for large results derived from the efforts of Patrons in this county.

We say to our readers that in all the counties in which we have traveled, the interest in the order is stronger than ever, and the benefits being derived by the members, from the business arm of the order are rapidly increasing, and the savings to the members in Kansas alone have already amounted to millions.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention met in St. Louis on the 27th inst. under the most favorable circumstances, and all has continued harmonious up to this writing, though no nominations have been made. Gov. Tilden seems to be the favorite and strongest candidate. Hancock, Hendricks and Allen are making quite a display of strength. The probabilities are that Gov. Tilden is the man. A permanent organization was effected in the evening of the 27th.

The Convention was called to order at 5:30. Mr. English, of California, from committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats [Applause], and that the States are all represented.

A petition was presented for the admission of delegates from the District of Columbia. The chairman said the petition under the rule goes to the committee on credentials.

A Maryland delegate moved to

amend the report of the credentials committee so as to admit the District of Columbia delegates, Columbus Alexander and Mr. Bull, with a vote.

Mr. Clymer moved to amend further by including delegates from Territories.

This being accepted by the mover of the original amendment it was adopted and the report was then accepted.

Mr. Hanna, of Indiana, from the committee on permanent organizations, reported for permanent President, John A. McClernand, of Illinois.

Among the Vice-Presidents and secretaries were the following: From California, Col. Jack Hays, for Vice-President; and Geo. M. Cornwall, for secretary; Nevada, John C. Fall and R. G. Kelly; Colorado, Sam McBride and D. J. Marshton; Kansas, Wilson Shannon and Sam Donaldson; Nebraska, Alex. Beer and Charles McDonald; Oregon, R. R. Thompson and H. H. Gilfoy.

At this time a delegate from Nevada moved to add to the reading secretaries, E. O. Perrin, of New York; rejected. The significance of this motion lies in the fact that Perrin, who had been reading clerk from the last convention, had been dropped for his opposition to Tilden's nomination.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, were appointed a committee to conduct Mr. McClernand to the chair. Both being absent, Manton Marble, of New York, and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, were substituted. Mr. McClernand, being conducted to the platform, addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention:—I thank you for the distinguished honor you have done me in directing me to preside over your deliberations. You are the delegates of the Democracy of the whole union of thirty-seven States once unnaturally estranged, but now forever united in one indivisible republic, brethren of one political family, with the same heritage of liberty, under equal laws, and heirs of one destiny. Shall we preserve and transmit that great heritage? Shall we make that destiny the most glorious in the history of free people? If your deliberations, fellow Democrats, to-day, shall be wise, if your perception of the necessities of our time, our country, our politics shall be sagacious; if your sympathy shall beat quick with the hearts of a great people; then beyond all peradventure we will transmit to our children and our children's children unimpaired this priceless heritage, and yours will be a better renown than the renown most prized by the Romans. *Conditores imperiorum.* For greater than the founders of empires are the preservers of republics. There are no enemies of the Union to-day on this continent except that administrative centralism which is congesting at the capital the vital currents which ought to flow out through every part, giving life to the farthest extremities of the body politic and energy to its members. Except that corruption which is the curse that centralism has never failed, in any age or in any land, to entail upon any government. Centralism and corruption have imposed upon ten States the rapacious tyranny of carpet-bag rule, and since the peace have added \$200,000,000 to their debts. They have infected the governments of our northern States and northern cities with the same disease of extravagance and fraud. They have debauched the Federal government itself and made the names of scores of its highest officers and public men our public scandal; and our open shame. [Cheers.] The record is horrible in incapacity, venality, waste, fraud, and the party which has been powerless to head down and trample under foot its corruptionists with stupendous effrontery is pledging itself to a reform of which it has become incapable, so that the party has pledged itself to restore specie payments every year, taking us farther from specie payments. So it pledged itself to civil service reform and then dropped and mocked its reformers. So it pledged itself to protect American labor, and with its monstrous custom house taxation on over three thousand articles; it has impoverished American labor. A few score monopolists, a few thousand corruptionists, have been enriched; but the capital in the hands of those that earned it by industry; and saved it by frugality, is everywhere distrustful and rusts unused, while honest labor goes about the streets begging bread.

Is this, then, the final outcome of a century of republican self-government? Forbid it, gracious God! But we have wandered far from the right paths. We must return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditures, and the administrative purity of the founders of the Republic. This is the first, the most imperative necessity of our day and nation. This is the appeal we have to make to our fellow-citizens of every former political affiliation. This is the one supreme, commanding issue, to which all others are inferior; all others trivial—reform! reform! reform! If you shall recognize this imperious necessity. If you shall guarantee in your platform the successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration; if you shall select stan-

dard bearers true to your pledge, victory in October, victory in November is already yours. Incarnate the vital issue of reform in a candidate and platform, and the States that have honored Douglas and Lincoln, the States that to-day honor Hendricks and Thurman, Hancock and Parker, Bayard and Tilden, these States, with all their vast populations, will rise like the woods and the winds that followed the fluting Orpheus, and follow you to victory.

BOND COMPROMISE REJECTED.

The voters of Douglas county at the election held last Saturday, unanimously expressed their disapproval of the proposed railroad bond compromise recently submitted by the county commissioners in a decided vote against its acceptance. The vote in the various townships though not a full one is, as near as we can learn, as follows:

Willow Springs township, 1 for, 122 against; Lecompton township, 2 for, 84 against; Palmyra township, 0 for, 213 against; Clinton township, 4 for, 89 against; Kanwaka township, 2 for, 80 against; Eudora township, 3 for, 139 against; Marion township, 0 for, 91 against; Grant township, 0 for, 24 against; Wakarusa township, 1 for, 0 against.

The vote of Wakarusa township against the proposition has not been handed in, but we understand there was about 170 against and 1 for.

The city vote was not very extensive but there was no feeling exhibited favoring the acceptance of the proposition. The vote in the city aggregated: For the proposition, 16; against it, 453.

LETTER FROM EMPORIA.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are having heavy rains, the ground being so soft that fall wheat harvesting is on the lag. Reapers cannot be used and the farmers are mowing and cradeling. Quite a heavy hail storm passed east of us the other day, that did great damage to the growing crops. The farmers in this part of the country seem rather despondent at the present. We do sincerely hope that the rains will cease until we can take care of our crops. You will see by the programme that we are going to have a Centennial celebration at Emporia. Come down, Mr. Editor, if convenient; we will try to entertain you as best we can. Ah! well, the great Republican powwow has at last come off, and named their candidates. Poor Blaine! we feel sorry for him; he worked so hard and fought so nobly; it has got to be now days that to win or succeed to Presidential honors that it almost kills a fellow; the pressure must be great. But there is said to be many a slip between the cup and the lip, as was the case this time. Politicians will slaughter each other occasionally. Well, we are on the fence; we do not know for certain how we shall vote this fall. We will wait until all the candidates are in the field and then try to vote for the man that will represent the interests of the whole people. We are done voting for party sake; we used to be fool enough to vote for a devil if he belonged to our party. This with us has played out. We intend to vote with the interest of the laboring class, as we have cast our lot among that class, and in common earn our bread by the sweat of our brow. This is a politicians and office holders government. You see there are about eighty thousand government officers holding office under them. Party? now what benefit is it to the mass of the voters to vote to keep a certain set of men in office? These are the men that do the blowing and striking; the laboring class do the work, and what thanks do we get for it? Until we learn to look to our own interests, and vote to our own interests, we may expect to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. We must stop running after party name and vote as a body to our own interest. When we do this we may expect to be heard in the halls of congress, instead of lawyers and bankers. We can be represented by our own men that will look after our interests. W. B. R. EMPORIA, Kan., June 25, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to aid the Colorado sufferers:

W. R. Carr, W. M. Larned Grange, 1347, \$10; W. H. Brays, W. Sec. Center Grange, 1373, \$10.

All donations of money the donor will please remit by post-office money-order, draft or registered letter. Yours fraternally, P. B. MAXSON, Sec'y K. S. G.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What do you say to introducing a Postal-Card Column in the SPIRIT? It would be a great satisfaction to have communications

with brothers from all over the State. We can tell each other in a very few words of our prospects, our success and our failures, and by this means we can agree upon the best method to conduct our business. Oakland Grange, No. 1318, in order to increase their grange finance have rented ten acres of ground and sown it in wheat. The members all contribute their work and the necessary seed, and the proceeds of the crop will be used to fit up our Grange Hall. Farmers are all done sowing grain. Respectfully, P. L. MONTGOMERY.

MALTA, Cloud county, June, 1876. [The above suggestion from Bro. Montgomery is a good one and will, if generally engaged in, prove of value. We cordially invite all to send in their Postal-Card communications which we will take pleasure in publishing in the columns of the SPIRIT.—ED.]

GENERAL NEWS.

The House committee on Banking and Currency, on the 26th inst., rescinded its former action and agreed to concur in the Senate amendment to the silver bill, in regard to making the trade dollar a legal tender.

The railroad bridge across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, caught fire last Friday, and the flames could not be extinguished until one span of the bridge was totally destroyed. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad are transferring but lose no time. They will be all right in three days without the transfer. Over 600 cars of grain now await the North Missouri road, and other freight in proportion. C. K. Lord was at Kansas City on the 26th inst., making arrangements for the speedy transit of all.

Yesterday afternoon after considerable confusion and general misunderstanding, a hard money platform was adopted, and the roll of the States called to present their nominees. Tilden, Hendricks, Hancock, Bayard, Parker, Allen and Broadhead were nominated with telling speeches all round. Late in the afternoon the first ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

Tilden, 419 1-2; Hendricks, 122 1-2; Hancock, 75; Bayard, 33; Parker 18; Allen, 56; Broadhead, 19.

The whole vote on the second ballot was 738; necessary to a choice 492. Tilden received 535; Hendricks, 60; Allen, 54; Parker, 18; Hancock, 59; Bayard, 11; Thurman 2. The nomination of Tilden was received with long continued and deafening cheers.

Indiana seconded the motion of Pennsylvania to make the nomination unanimous and it was adopted.

A motion to adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) was carried at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Chicago) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Chicago). Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, pork, and various types of cattle and hogs.

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

Table with columns for Kansas City, June 26, 1876. Includes prices for cattle (prime to extra steers), hogs (packers), and sheep.

Quotations same as above except on hogs, which are 5 cents higher and medium stock steers, which are 25 cents lower. During the past two weeks prices of grain and live stock have fluctuated, but our quotations differ but little from our last. Oats are a little lower in all the markets. On Tuesday a car load of new wheat was sold in Kansas City, at \$1.20. This is 20 cents above quotation prices. It was No. 3, fall, and came from Neodesha, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

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. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

THAT no bovine shall wander around the city without a human escort is the new city law.

DON'T let the county fair question lose its interest. We can and must have a good county fair this fall.

QUITE a number of the University students left this week to spend vacation in the East and West.

DOG killing is in order now. Go to the City clerk and purchase a check for Towser, or there is great danger of his turning up dead some fine day. "A stitch in time."

Mr. J. M. FARR, the genial and gentlemanly register of deeds for Shawnee county, came down with the excursion on Tuesday. While here, Mr. Farr visited Register of Deeds Little and expressed himself as well pleased with things in general.

THE adjourned meeting of the citizens of Douglas county to take into consideration the question of holding a fair this fall, will meet at the court house in this city next Saturday. Let there be a full attendance of those interested in this important question.

ABOUT 850 of the citizens and Sunday school scholars of Topeka, came down to our city on Tuesday, over the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and spent a very pleasant day in Haskell's Grove and about the city. The excursionists returned to Topeka at four o'clock, p. m.

Personal.

THE family of Dr. Yeagley left on Tuesday, for their new home in Lancaster, Pa.

MR. A. F. BATES, of the book store, has gone east. He will visit Philadelphia.

M. SHAW, Esq., of St. Louis, is visiting our city. He says Lawrence feels like home to him. Correct.

ABOUT three hundred of our citizens visited Leavenworth in a body last Friday. An excursion train was run over the K. P. road for their accommodation. The day was spent in visiting the various places of interest in and about the city and among them the State Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth and Masonic Temple. All expressed themselves as having enjoyed the excursion hugely. Thanks are due the good citizens of Leavenworth for courtesies extended.

PROF. FOOTE'S concert, given at the Baptist church on Tuesday night, in connection with the church social was an interesting feature of the evening's entertainment and reflected credit upon the able leader. The principal musical performers were Prof. Foote and daughter, Miss May Lambertson, Julia Dutton, Ella Prentiss, the Misses Abbe and Mrs. Read. The crowning effort of the evening was a bass solo entitled "The ship on Fire," and was rendered in admirable style by Prof. Foote.

A LONG-EARED jack, that looked as old as Methuselah, and as tough just from a pounding machine, was a bone of contention between various citizens of this county one day last week, and came being very near the cause of somebody being the owner of a sore smelter. This relic of former glory was forced hither and thither by its numerous owners until all finally hauled up at the court house where the proper person settled the matter. This jack is the one that Balaam rode, and of which we read about.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We publish in another column the prospectus of the above paper. Those of our readers who wish a live Republican paper during the present campaign, will scarcely find a better one than the Globe-Democrat. From St. Louis it will reach most parts of Kansas in less than twenty-four hours; and its readers will be kept posted on the very latest political and general news. Price of weekly is only \$1.50—cheap as any paper can be printed. For further particulars see prospectus on our eighth page.

MR. W. TIBBALS, an old and well known citizen of this city, died at his residence on Friday the 29th inst., after an illness of but two days. Mr. Tibbals came to Kansas in an early day, and remained on its soil through adversity and prosperity. For several years past Mr. Tibbals has been engaged in the confectionery business in this city, and had gained hosts of friends. He was prompt, industrious, and obliging in the discharge of duties as a business man and all will miss him. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. The funeral services took place from the family residence on Sunday afternoon.

ONCE more the Western base ball club of Topeka have been to see our boys for the purpose of carrying off the blue ribbon on the championship question. The Westerns came down on Tuesday in accordance with an announcement previously made, and promptly at three o'clock the game began. Heretofore the Topeka club has been in the habit of beating our boys without an extra effort, but in this game they encountered a little more skill and determination on the part of the Lawrence club. The game was closely contested, both clubs making admirable plays and wound up with a score of 11 to 12 in favor of the Topeka boys.

THE notorious T. J. Brown, who was arrested in Ottawa a short time since, for horse stealing, has been discharged.

Centennial Celebration.

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

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

Another Wedding.

Plymouth Congregational Church was the scene of a gay and happy transaction yesterday morning, many friends being congregated to witness the marriage of two of Lawrence's best known musicians, Miss Lily A. Whitcomb and Prof. Jos. E. Bartlett, which important event took place at 10-12 o'clock. Rev. L. W. Spring, pastor of Plymouth Church, officiating.

The numerous lady friends of the bride had decorated the church in an appropriate manner with flowers of various varieties in honor of the occasion. The most attractive part of this floral decoration was the music stand in the choir gallery, so long used by Miss Whitcomb. This stand was beautifully and artistically surrounded and completely covered with flowers, and the whole intermingled profusely with *Tawca Filimentosa*, making a prominent and beautiful memento of the high esteem in which the lady is held.

Shortly before the entrance of the bridal party, Prof. F. O. Marvin struck up a grand wedding march on the church organ filling the edifice with a joyful welcome.

The costume of the bride consisted of a white Swiss dress and tulle veil with orange blossoms, and that of the groom a full suit of the popular plain black.

The happy couple left on the noon train for the mountains of Colorado, carrying with them the best wishes of the whole community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.06 worth of groceries free.

Situation Wanted.

A first class, experienced teacher, a graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some wide awake locality, where a good school is kept up. For particulars address J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kansas. 23-17.

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

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.06 worth of groceries free.

For Sale.

A good knitting machine for sale cheap. This machine will knit twenty pairs of socks in one day. Enquire at this office.

Pianos and Organs.

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

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

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

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

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

TO MEMBERS: Please apply to your Secretary for the information above mentioned. It is not necessary for applications for samples or orders for clothing to come to us through Secretaries or Business agents; any one writing to us by Postal Card will receive them by next mail, with all directions for taking measures American Sewing Machine has been adopted by the State Grange of Kansas as their standard machine. We have seen letters from the following named gentlemen and ladies of the Kansas Grange, who have the "New American" all praising it in the highest terms: W. Popenoe, Topeka; John G. Otis, Topeka; J. L. Hulso, Junction City; J. D. Hant, Hiawatha; D. D. Moorhead, Moand City, and others.

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

If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. I am bound to sell. J. A. DAILEY, 22-3m 110, Mass. St.

STALLIONS

Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

NORWOOD, Was got by Alexander Norman, who was the sire of "Lulu," record of 2:15. Nashville Girl, now May Queen, record 2:20, and Blackwood, who trotted on the Lexington track, Kentucky when but three years old in 2:31; was sold to Mr. Durkee, of New York for \$50,000.

Norwood's first dam was by Old Cockspar; second dam by Cherokee; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam a thoroughbred mare. Terms \$50 the season. Was never trained, but can trot 2:30.

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

Jersey cows, heifers and bulls of the purest blood for sale. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

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

ASHLAND CHIEF.—Black horse with star of hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weight 1230 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brig-noli, Mambrino Patchen, Brigand, &c.) dam by Sir William Wallace 2325, g. d. by Trumpeter 2800, g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. d. by St. Arch 2275.

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

Only 20 Hours.

Clear the track! The country is saved and you will be happy if you travel by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. In view of the fact that the "great political campaign" of 1876 is right upon us, and the prospect of big crops all through the entire West—thus insuring a splendid business—were never so flattering as now, the managers of the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads have resolved to accept the situation and have agreed to afford the public the quickest and best means of transit between Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joe and Chicago. Therefore, from and after June 25th, the train leaving Kansas City at 4:35 p. m., Atchison at 3:50 p. m. and St. Joe at 3:10 p. m., will arrive in Chicago at 12:30 noon, next day, over two hours ahead of all other lines. By this route passengers have in Chicago a half-day for business or pleasure before taking the afternoon trains for the East or North. Day coaches Pullman sleeping cars run through from Kansas City to Chicago via C., B. & Q. R. R., from Atchison and St. Joe to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, via Toledo, Wabash & Western R'y, without changes. For further information address G. N. Clayton, Pass. Ag't, 531 Main street, Kansas City; or T. Pentfield, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

Centennial Excursionists.

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

Fast U. S. Mail Line.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches are run through from Kansas City, leaving in the afternoon to Toledo and Cleveland without change, via H. & St. Joe R'y and the Washash line. No extra charge for seats in Through Day Coaches. Direct connection is made at Cleveland with through Sleepers to New York and Boston. The Washash line, showing new styles of imitation Air Brake, Miller's Copplers, Pullman's Sleepers, and the Day Coaches are the best in the West, having a patent heating apparatus by which the heat is distributed under the seats. Passengers taking the Washash Route have but one change of cars from the Missouri river to the Atlantic seaboard, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points. Express Trains of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railways make direct connection with through cars of the WABASH LINE from Union Depot, St. Louis.

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

AGENTS 23 elegant 9x11 Chromos, \$1; 100 for \$3. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Phila., Pa.

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

MOODY'S ing talks at the N. Y. Hippodrome in the Tribune verbatim reports. In the new book, 64 pages, 25¢. Beware of imitations. 500 Pages \$2.11,000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

65 CARDS, including Money refunded if they don't suit. A list of my priced ones for 25c, and 250 styles in my illust. 3c. stamp. 6 packs to Circular sent for 10c. It is a bargain. No better will pay you to work in the world. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland street, Boston, Mass.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, USE WELLS' CARETIC TABLETS, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. The great interest in our thrilling history makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the Grand Centennial Exhibition.

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

OIOLOGRAPHY! The Newest Thing in Pictures. EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THIS PAPER who will return to the American Olograph Co. the annexed Certificate with 50 cents, will receive by return mail as a specimen superb Olograph of Mary Spencer's exquisite flower painting, "Spring Beauties," reproduced by their new process. This picture, measuring 12x16 inches, retails for \$3.00, and is a fac-simile of an oil painting worth \$150. To also distribute specimens of their more elaborate work, they will forward gratuitously, to every tenth purchaser of the above, whose name will be registered as received, a magnificent \$5 Olograph, 22x28 inches, entitled "Bosom Friends."

Address, AM. OIOLOGRAPH CO., 26-27 No. 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. This CERTIFICATE is worth \$2.50, Gold.

This Certificate, accompanied by FIFTY CENTS, entitles the holder to the \$3.00 Olograph, Spring Beauties, advertised by AM. OIOLOGRAPH CO., 123 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

WESTERN HOME JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS!

The WESTERN HOME JOURNAL enters upon the new Centennial year of 1876 full of expectation for an increased field of effort and usefulness. It will continue to be, as heretofore, PRE-EMINENTLY A FAMILY PAPER. Among the departments which it has hitherto maintained, and which will be kept up with renewed vigor, we would call attention to the following:

GENERAL NEWS.

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

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

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

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL LITERATURE.

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

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

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

POLITICS.

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

TERMS.

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

CENTENNIAL CLUBS.

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

We make these offers to remunerate our own subscribers for acting as agents in extending the circulation of the HOME JOURNAL. At these figures the HOME JOURNAL is one of the cheapest papers in the State. Specimen copies sent free upon application. Address all letters and remittances to:

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Horticultural Department.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Proceedings of the Sixth Semi-Annual Meeting, Held at Olathe, June 6 and 7, 1876.

The society met pursuant to call of the President, on Tuesday, June 6th, in the American Hall, and was called to order by President Prof. E. Gale, at 10 o'clock a. m. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Bidson of the city.

The President appointed E. P. Deihl, D. B. Johnson, of Olathe, and Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, of Leavenworth, a committee to arrange the exercises for the sessions. The committee through its chairman, announced the following order for the time of opening first session: Forenoon session at nine o'clock; afternoon session, two o'clock; evening session, eight o'clock; and the following subject for discussion during the first day's sessions: Forenoon session—"What is the present condition of the fruit crop throughout the State, including small as well as large classes, and what are the prospects for the future? Also, what are the probable causes of failure during the years 1875 and 1876?"

Dr. Howsley said that he considered the investigation of the causes, producing the almost total failure of our fruit crops in 1875, and the partial failure the present year, the work of this society, and it is highly important that this work should be thoroughly performed, that some satisfactory solution of the conditions may be reached, which will afford us advantages over the future. It has been my everyday work to watch the fruit from the blossom to the present time, and to notice the various classes of insects which take up their abode among the trees, and the different stages of their work. I am satisfied, from careful observations, that the main cause of the failure of our fruit crops is traceable to the destruction of the foliage of the trees by the locust during their visit among us in 1874 and 1875. My orchard trees are from twelve to fifteen years old, and will not produce more than a peck, and others none at all. The fruit will be found frequently upon a single limb, and sometimes on one side of the tree, and sometimes upon some other side. Some trees bloomed full, but failed to carry any fruit. Others are doing well. Of over 240 varieties of apples in my experimental grounds, not more than a score will mature their fruit. It has failed at all stages. Now we desire to learn the causes for such fickleness in our crops of fruit. By the destruction of the foliage the proper development of the spurs was retarded; hence they were not matured at the close of the growing season, and, therefore, could not produce a healthy bloom the following season. The peach, not requiring the length of time to mature as the apple, had time to re-leaf and set a healthy bud, therefore the bloom would have been profuse, had it not been destroyed by the severe frosts during March, which found the buds in various stages of development. Some almost opened. The partial failure in the apple crop is universal in my section. Some trees will produce enough, while others will bear us fruit. If the cause was of a meteorological character, the failure would be general throughout the tree, and we would not find one side of a tree, and in some cases only a single limb, bearing fruit, hence I am forced to conclude the cause was the attacks of the locust.

Mr. DEMING—I believe the failure of the apple crop is traceable to the destroying work of the "Tarnish Plant" bug. These bugs suck the juices from the fruit buds, causing them to wither and drop off. The Winesap, Ben Davis, and Missouri Pippin were the least troubled, and are bearing quite well. I have noticed that such orchards as have been well taken care of are doing well, and it is a fact worthy of note for our future success.

PRESIDENT GALE—The damage with us was done in 1874, but very little in 1875. There will be very little fruit in our count (Riley), Cherries, worked on the Mahaleb root, have failed. Old Morello trees are injured. The Early Richmond cherry, worked on the Morello root, is doing well.

Geo. Y. JOHNSON—Just as I was leaving home for this meeting, I went into my orchard and cut three samples of the present year's growth, to show that the disasters of the past two or three years had not proven fatal to all apple trees. I have here two twigs of the Rambo, Pickard's Reserve, Yellow Bellflower, Fall Winesap, Rawle's Genet, Northern Spy, Chenango Strawberry, Ben Davis, Winesap, and Indiana Seedling. Here is a twig of the supposed to be Yellow Striped Juno; a very productive variety with me, as you see by the great number of apples on the little twig. Now the trees from which these twigs were taken, passed through the same winters of 1872 '3 and '4; were stripped of all their leaves by the hoppers in August 1874; leaves out again soon after, and made a growth of wood which failed to mature, and were killed by the cold of the winter of 1874-5. These trees were again stripped of their leaves by the hoppers in the spring of 1875. The American Golden Russet was killed. Next in severity of damage was the Missouri Pippin, Vandever's Pippin, and Maiden Blush. The Roxbury Russet, Winesap, and Ben Davis passed the ordeal unscathed.

Mr. HINDMAN—I have an apple orchard of five hundred trees, ten or twelve years old, a few miles from this city (Olathe), and in 1874, produced six hundred bushels of apples, were not damaged by hoppers in 1875, yet there will not be more than 30 or 60 bushels of fruit in this orchard this year. The following varieties were productive in the order named: Swaar, Gilpin, Winesap, Rawle's Genet. The fruit this season is mostly on the north side of the trees. I think the causes of failure of fruit this year was the long rain and hot sun on the wet blossoms.

On motion of Geo. Y. Johnson the subject was set for the afternoon session, and the society adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the consideration of the subject, of the causes of the failure of the fruit crop, resumed.

DR. HOWSLEY—As we cannot reach the conditions of the orchards outside of the belt which was infested by the "hoppers" at this time, we cannot really determine the point as to the cause of the failure in fruit. When I see two trees of the same variety growing upon the same character of soil, and treated alike, one full of fruit and the other bearing none, the cause of this difference cannot be of a meteorological character; for if such were the cause, the effect would and must be uniform. Young trees suffered much more than large ones from the work of the hoppers. The small fruits were destroyed by the hoppers in 1875. Now if our failure has arisen from the work of this insect, I believe we can protect ourselves hereafter by detaching, to obstruct its advance. If the Legislature would offer bounties for hoppers in the different stages of existence, and pass a law compelling the people to turn out and destroy them, we can save our crops. Such measures have been adopted in other sections, and proved successful. When Kansas shall have been settled as long as California, and the States east of us, she will prove

herself as productive of fruits as any State. We have the soil and the climate. Fear culture has been declared a failure. The reason is that the soil is so rich that the wood does not mature. The poorest soil should be used for this tree, and if then too rich, a quarter of a pound of copras, dissolved in water, and sprinkled around each tree will often save the trees from blight. Whenever the culture of this fruit is commenced upon the western sections of this State, where the soil is impregnated with iron, then will its cultivation prove successful.

Mr. PARLEY (Olathe)—Whenever the cause of our failure can be fathered upon the "hopper," I shall feel pleased, for we can head it off, but we cannot avert atmospheric influence. These are beyond our control. One of my orchards was not materially injured by the "Locust" in 1874, and yet it bore no fruit. I am satisfied that atmospheric influences destroyed the peach crop this year. In California trees make a strong growth, and bear well. There the sun scald and flat-headed borer injure the trees, the same as here.

DR. CRIST—I have had some very pleasant experience in Kansas. My peach orchard is upon a high prairie, a yellow clay soil. The trees protected on the south by a two storied house are now full of peaches and the three north rows, which are protected by the main orchard on the south have some fruit on them, while the rows on the southern side, exposed to the strong south winds, have no fruit. I believe it is the southern winds that are destructive.

DR. HOWSLEY—In California there are no freezing winters, therefore the trees are not injured, no matter how strong they may grow. I have trees bearing fruit upon all sides and yet none bearing uniformly. Some are fruiting upon the high limbs, and others on the low limbs. If atmospheric, the effect would be upon all sides.

WM. PARLEY—I stated facts, and I am satisfied that the hoppers did not injure my orchard in 1874. What little fruit I bore, was all on the north side.

DR. STAYMAN—It is evident to me that the cold weather in March, with the work of the hoppers, was the cause of our failure in fruit vineyards which were protected from the hoppers invariably set a full crop of fruit the following year, while those not protected produced no fruit.

MR. ASHLOCK—The cold weather in March has done much damage in my section. Hail also has done harm. I am quite successful with peaches and small fruit.

MR. MAXWELL—Apple buds in their normal condition will not kill at 3 degrees, but the warm weather preceding the frosts of March produced an abnormal condition of the fruit buds, therefore they were killed by the following cold—up to those cold snaps the promise was good. Now the statement that if atmospheric influences were the cause of destruction, it would be on all sides of the tree, does not hold good.

DR. HOWSLEY—Hales Early peach escapes the frosts when none others will. The Amenden Humewell and Alexander are of the same class. Their fruit buds have an extraordinary covering, and will endure more frosts than others.

MR. SHINN (Fort Scott)—I had concluded before coming to this meeting, that the heavy rains and late frosts were the cause of the failure of our fruit crop, and I am still of that opinion. The late blooming varieties of apples, as Rawle's Genet, Ben Davis, Rome Beauty and Winesap, are doing better than the earlier bloomers, and are quite full of fruit. I learn that some seedling peach orchards are producing a fair crop of fruit. The Early Richmond cherry will give us a half crop.

DR. HOWSLEY—A neighbor of mine has an orchard of 300 Hales' Early peach, which will yield a fair crop. No woody trees can produce much fruit, and all peach trees that are now five years old are in that condition. Undoubtedly the cold snaps in March killed the peach buds, as the warm weather prior had swollen them high into blossoming. Peaches can be grown here, but not every year in any State. Should be pruned, cultivated, mounded and mulched.

DR. DEBALLE—Fruit prospects are poor in Miami county.

MR. WELLHOUSE—When we learn what is proper to plant, we shall have more fruit than we shall know what to do with, and will then complain of the lack of a market. I am asked about pruning; we generally refer such questions to Dr. Stayman, and as he has used up his share of time, I don't like to call him out.

Geo. WEIR—I am in favor of pruning. Some varieties of apple trees must be thinned out to produce good fruit.

DR. HOWSLEY—Stayman's theory of following nature is a mere whim of the brain. All nature is under the curse of disorder, and it is the work of man to labor and restore order. In fruit we want quantity and quality, and nature will not give it to us, unless assisted. Trees—like children—need training.

On motion meeting adjourned till evening.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Society assembled, at the appointed hour, with President Gale in the chair, after rendering of an excellent piece of music by members of the Olathe choir, the following address of welcome was delivered by Prof. L. H. Jenkins, Superintendent Deaf and Dumb Asylum:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"Mr. President, and members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.—In behalf of the Johnson County Horticultural Society, and the citizens of Olathe, I have the honor and sincere pleasure of extending to you a hearty and cordial welcome to our city and our homes. You come among us, not in pomp or show of vain glory, but with the simplicity of American citizens, for the purpose of inspiring among our people a love of horticulture, to represent the beautiful in nature, to infuse that which is noble and good, and to carry blessings to the husbandman. It has been said that great men are not to be found in Legislative halls alone, but also in the walks of humble life. The hero, returning from the battle field, flaunts the captured battle flags as trophies of victory. His head is wreathed with flowers, and crowned with the laurels of a successful achievement. Peace has her heroes, as well as war. I recognize in your leading men the heroes of a peaceful, reclaiming pursuit. Heroes whose lives are devoted to the redemption of man from the disorders of fallen nature. Your work is against one. Your achievements and success are not lauded as in the political and professional men. Your reward is sure to follow. When this land shall be covered with fruits and flowers, carrying the comforts of the one and beauty of the other to the family circle, then shall the people remember and delight to do honor to the spirit conducting the work of this society. Then shall gratitude well up from every heart, and appreciation of your efforts be full. In the name and honor of this city and county, we welcome you."

RESPONSE BY DR. WM. M. HOWSLEY.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the Johnson county Horticultural Society, and citizens of Olathe.—In behalf of the society, I have the honor to represent, it affords me pleasure to respond to the kind words of welcome we have just heard. In the few days we have just had together, we hope to make a free and full exchange of views and the knowledge we possess, about

fruits and flowers. We could not ask a stronger evidence of welcome than this beautiful display of flowers before me, and the adornment of the home surroundings of your people give stronger expressions of sympathy and devotion to the pursuit we have espoused, and the development of which has brought us to your city. What is there more attractive to the traveller, weary and fatigued, than a cottage well adorned with climbing, flowing vines, and shaded with ornamental trees? There is nothing so soothing to the roughness of life, nor an afford such sweet solace to the man of busy life, as a beautifully adorned home.

You have just organized a Horticultural Society. I bid you God speed in its work. You have one of the most beautiful countries I have seen. The hand of industry will soon overcome all obstacles in your way, and success must inevitably be yours. We thank you for your kind welcome."

After an entertainment of excellent music, Pres. Gale delivered his semi-annual address, which was referred to the following committee: F. Wellborn, of Leavenworth; D. B. Johnson, of Olathe; A. Shinn, of Ft. Scott. And the meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock, following morning.

[NOTE.—The President's address will be found published in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS of June 15, 1876.—SECRETARY.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1876.

The Society convened and was called to order by the President, at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Bartlett, of Olathe. Committee on order of exercises reported for discussion, per E. P. Dalie, chairman. "Orchard culture, time of planting, mode and time of pruning," by G. Weir; "Is fruit-growing profitable in Kansas?" by Dr. Hawley; "Can the flat-headed apple tree borer be controlled, and if so how?"

The report was accepted, and Mr. Weir said: I find, as a nurseryman, that most of my customers are ignorant of the qualities of varieties, not understanding what they want. And I have to, in a great many cases, enlighten them upon the whole system of orchard culture. In transplanting, I would preserve as many roots as possible; would leave only three limbs to form the head, and those as evenly placed around the trunk of the tree as possible. I believe in early spring planting and would secure some of the terminal buds. I would never dig deep holes for trees, would rather open a furrow with a plow, and plant in it. As to pruning, I was pruning last Saturday. Some would prune at any time. My plan is to rub off the buds when growing, and thus save the necessity of cutting large limbs in after years. Dense, untrimmed trees will produce only worthless fruit in time. All of our eminent pomologists would concur in this. As to pruning, it is clear to me. Success is more dependent upon proper varieties of fruit than anything else. The Ben Davis, on account of its beauty, will always be ready sale in the market, although its quality is poor indeed. I would prefer that pruning should be done in the spring.

MR. MAXWELL—I am favorably inclined to fall planting. Trees become well established by spring, and start off early. Sometimes cut back the main central shoot to make it branch and the tree stocky.

MR. DEMING—I have had an experiment with fall planting, to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and have only two apple and one pear tree left. In pruning, two-foot bodies are too high. Trees will not sun-scall with low heads. The shade will prevent its occurrence. I have learned this lesson from serious losses.

MR. WELLHOUSE—I find February the best time to transplant. As to pruning, I don't do much of it. The damage done in the healing of the wound. Lack of vitality seems to be the cause.

MR. MAXWELL—I never prune when the tree is frozen; will generally cause the bark to blacken. I find from June 1st to 15th the best time.

DR. HOWSLEY—I believe fall planting the most successful. After the leaves drop the trees make the most wood growth. No enlargement of the tree occurs until after June 1st, and until the sap becomes liquid it is dangerous to cut. As soon as the terminal buds form it is safe to prune.

MR. WEIR—I move the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society that a moderate and judicious pruning of fruit trees is important to successful fruit-growing.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table. Discussion closed, and the President announced the following committees:

On Final Resolutions, Johnson, Bishop and Maxwell; on Fruit, Stayman, Maxwell and Shinn.

On motion of Geo. Y. Johnson, the President appointed, Johnson, Deming and Dr. DeBalle a committee to visit the Leavenworth orchard and report to the Society at its Tenth annual meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

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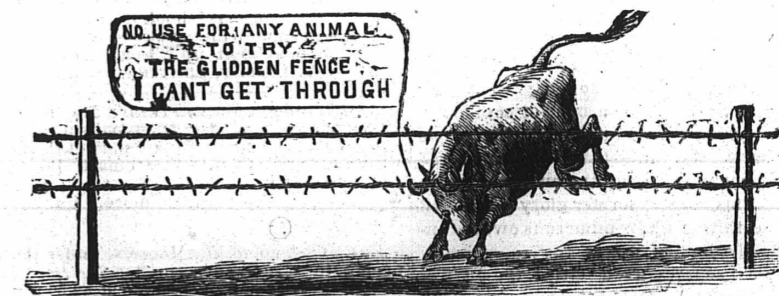
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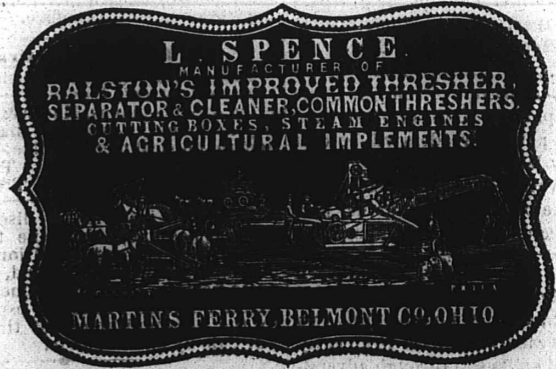
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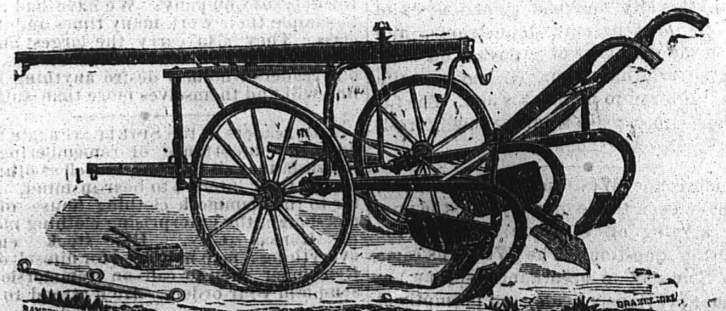
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Farm and Stock.

In a Flourishing Condition. EDITOR SPIRIT:—We have a great wheat country up here in Dickinson county. One cannot look anywhere except to see wheat; and there are some wide awake grangers. They are putting up an elevator for wheat, capacity 20,000 bushels. That will be three elevators in our county-seat and one out in the country. More in the future.

GEO. BAER. ABILENE, Kan., June 21, 1876.

Fattening a Calf.

A lady correspondent, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, gives her method of raising veal calves without feeding the cream with the milk. The method is nothing new, yet there may be many who have never practiced it. My principal object is to show farmers and others that they can raise or even veal their calves without giving them the new milk fresh from the cow. The best food to fatten a calf, without whole milk, is oil-meal, molasses and skim-milk for the first two weeks, after which a little oat or barley meal may be used. A calf can be made to weigh one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty pounds at four weeks old, never having had any new milk after the cow's milk was good. The oil meal should be scalded and allowed to form a thick mucilage before being mixed with the skimmed milk. The molasses may be added directly to the milk, and the whole may be given blood warm. The proper quantity for a young calf is a tablespoonful of oil-meal, the same of molasses, divided into three parts for one day's feed, added to the milk. After the first week, it may be gradually increased, and at the commencement of the third week a spoonful of oil-meal and molasses may be given to each feed; a quart of boiling water being turned on to the meal over night, and also in the morning to form a mucilage, and a spoonful of oat or barley meal may be added, but this should be cooked. At present prices, the whole feed will not cost more than one dollar for five weeks, and an early calf of the weight mentioned, will bring from ten to twelve dollars. I raised one late in the season, two years ago, by the above method, that cost less than one dollar for feed, aside from the skimmed milk, and it brought nearly ten dollars. Should they have scours, give them a tea made by boiling corn-cobs in water and add to the milk.

How far do Bees go for Honey?

If the following extract from the Agricultural Gazette be correct, it goes far to explain why some apiarists fail, while others succeed, and illustrates the importance of apiaries being located in a rich honey field, rather than on the outskirts of such a place:

After we procured Italians, which are easily recognized by their yellow coats, we endeavored, from our own personal observation and that of our neighbors, to ascertain the extent of territory visited by them at different seasons of the year. Neither in spring nor summer did any, save a few stragglers, make excursions beyond the radius of a mile. In autumn they went two miles to the north; but the utmost that my hive could store up in the best of weather was 1 pound of honey in a week. Besides, this two mile journey, as we have now learned, is never attempted by either common bees or Ligurians, unless the day happens to be unusually fine. On one occasion an experiment was made which clearly showed the superior advantages possessed by the bees located near rich pastures over those that were remote from it. Within 200 yards of a fine clover field that happened to be in full bloom when all other fields around had faded, we stationed a few hives, and about a mile away located a few others equally good. The difference in the amount of honey collected was most remarkable—those hives near the clover storing up three times as much as those at a distance.

Irish Potatoes.

No other crop of roots is more important than the Irish potato, and especially should great care be taken to make the late crop of these a success; for upon the late crop depends our supply of good seed for next season. When your first crop is matured, say in June or early in July, dig your crop, pick out all the small potatoes, throw in a pile in the sun and water them for several days; then plant just as they are ready to sprout, and you will have a crop that gives you a fine supply for use and seed. This is the plan practiced by Hiram Vaughn, Esq., who has made it very successful and profitable. His samples shown in the market last week fully sustained the plan and character of raising those late roots as inaugurated heretofore by him. If our farmers and gardeners will adopt this plan, we shall soon see the large output sent off each spring to import seed potatoes stopped, and each farmer made independent in saving and having plenty for use, sale and seed.

As to the variety of potatoes planted, the mode of cultivation and general management of the crop, each one has his own peculiar views, and we hope to have the pleasure of publishing the experience and plan of many for the good of all. Write and let the people read.—Turk's...

King Birds once More.

As the time is fast coming when the king birds will make their appearance, I thought I would say a few words of their real character. It is the worst enemy the bee has (the mice excepted only). Mr. Quinby says, on page 229, that it is guilty of only taking drones. This is a mistake. I have shot them, and on examining their crops, I have found bee stings. Drones have no stings. If bee men will take pains to inform themselves, they will find this assertion true. Mr. Quinby further says: "You will see it only in the afternoon of a clear day." I have shot three king birds on one morning last August before 6 o'clock. If any one will watch, he will see them come, as soon as the bees begin to fly, and keep busy at their depredations through the day. It is the real bee enemy. Last spring I bought of the Rev. A. Salisbury seven tested Italian queens. They were pronounced by all who saw them to be beautiful. They are my pets, and I intend to protect them, if I can, against all enemies. They made large increase last summer; they now have from thirty to forty pounds of honey, and are strong with young bees. I would not like to be called an enemy of the birds. I love them. The king birds are the only ones I would have destroyed. I always contend that birds are of great value, and their beautiful notes are charming at any time, but king birds I condemn.—JAMES JAGGARD, in American Bee Journal.

Autumn calves are usually more profitable than those dropped in the spring. The old notion that the cow should come in on grass originated when it was the practice to keep cattle the year round on grass and hay alone; and as grass was more nutritious than hay, especially better for the calf, the practice prevailed of breeding for spring calves. But now it is well understood that the cow fresh in milk can be profitably fed meal or grain, and that to prevent the running down that always results, especially with good milkers, such feed ought to be given. And the same is true in regard to the calf. As soon as it is old enough to eat, shorts or meal and bran should be given, and would be far better for the young calf than grass. But the great point is, that a calf dropped say in October, November or December, will be old enough to wean on fresh grass in the spring, and to have the full benefit of the next summer's grazing, which will make it fully equal by winter to a June or July calf of the previous year.—Live Stock Journal.

Management of Horses.

Feed liberally, work steadily, and clean thoroughly, is my motto in the management of horses. My great trouble is to have the horse rubbed dry and clean before leaving him for the night. When horses are worked six days in the week, thorough grooming is absolutely essential to their health. The more highly they are fed the more important it is to clean them. Most men use the currycomb too much, and the whisk and brush too little. I do not myself insist upon it but I believe it would pay always to take the whole harness from the horses when put in the stable at noon, and rub them dry, washing the shoulders with cold water and afterward thoroughly drying them with a cloth. I question if one farmer in a hundred fully appreciates how much he loses from having poor horses, and in not keeping them in vigorous health, and in a condition to do a medium day's work.—American Agriculturist.

Pure Water and Poultry.

It is the opinion of a writer in an Eastern paper "that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water, particularly do I believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of the cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear saying that 'there is no profit in poultry,' are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thrifless and neglected parties who keep fowls that get drunk when it rains."

Butter Making.

It is time to skim when the finger can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this, it is about ripe to churn. When cream foams in the churn, it may be cured by warming. Cream should not be churned as soon as taken from the milk; but it should be stirred and allowed to ripen all alike. This will require about twelve hours. But cream should not stand until they is formed in the cream jar.

Small Farms.

Small farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is required; everything kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry stew, and fret all the time.—Semi-Tropical.

Veterinary Items.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A short time ago I had a strong healthy calf die under very peculiar circumstances. One day it began suddenly to whirl around to the right and run backwards, at the same time bleating continually as if being torn by dogs. It died in about twenty minutes. What was the trouble with the calf, and is there any remedy in such cases? Please answer through the columns of your valuable paper.

GEORGE BABB.

ABILENE, Kan., June 21, 1876.

ANSWER.—Reports have come to our notice wherein large numbers of cattle in southern and southwestern Kansas are stated to have been suddenly attacked with a deadly disease and died in a few minutes. Those who have investigated the matter give it as their opinion that the cattle thus afflicted had eaten a plant commonly called "Deadly night shade" (belladonna) which if so would have caused the result as given in the reports. Belladonna is a native of Europe and does not nor will not grow on the open prairies of Kansas, but there seems to be a plant equally as poisonous that does grow in this State. We have not been able to secure a specimen of this plant and therefore cannot tell what it is and what would counteract its effect. From your statement concerning the calf we judge that it had been poisoned; yet this conclusion must necessarily be uncertain, because of your description of symptoms not having been very explicit. Go to the place where the calf had been grazing and gather specimens of the different plants you may find and send them to us and we will then endeavor to throw some light on the poison question.

Teaching a Pacer to Trot.

The horse is made to stand in its natural "square" position. A suringle, with a ring attached, is buckled round the body, pretty well back, the ring hanging below or about the spot to which the martingale is usually attached. The one end of a stout leather strap is then buckled round the off fore fetlock, the other end passed through the ring and attached in a similar manner to the high hind fetlock. A second strap is attached to the other feet in the same manner, the two straps crossing each other at the ring, which should be roomy enough to admit of the straps moving or sliding past each other freely. If the animal is now put in motion, it is evident that in order to advance either fore foot it must also move the corresponding hind one, or the one to which the former is coupled. The animal is usually very awkward at first, and apparently overwhelmed with the discovery of its new powers, but as it gains confidence it speedily becomes more reckless, and we have seen some, at the end of twenty minutes' training, dash round the ring, with, if not exactly the gait, at all events the full energy of a "Dexter."—Canada Farmer.

Founder.

Founder is of two kinds, acute and chronic. The cause of founder is watering, or feeding strong grain when the blood is in too heated a condition, or traveling far on a hard road, or driving a horse till he is hot, then subjecting him to stand or be driven into cold water suddenly. The symptoms are these: Rigid position, eyes dilated, pulse accelerated, breathing hard and laborious, often affecting the lungs seriously, very feverish and hot, the lamina of the foot is dry and hot also. Treatment as follows: Put all four feet in hot bran poultices clear to the knees, bleed freely from five to eight quarts, give a good physic, such as Barbadoes aloes one ounce, tincture ginger, two ounces, linseed oil, one and a half pints, and give immediately. Give twenty drops tincture aconite root every three or four hours, so as to control the pulse, and let the animal remain quiet, changing the poultices frequently, never allowing them to become dry. Chronic founder treatment consists in blistering the coronets of all four feet repeatedly, and then a run at grass.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years. There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

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

C. M. KEYS. S. M. KEYS

C. M. KEYS & CO.

LIVE STOCK, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, No. 5 Exchange Buildings.

ST. LOUIS

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Will RECEIVE and Sell stock for

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A. M. Allerton, President St. Louis National Stock Yards; W. E. Richardson & Co., pork packers, St. Louis National Stock Yards; Bank of North America, St. Louis; McClelland & Logan, Baltimore; Fort, Saddler & Bailey, Cincinnati, Ohio; Holmes, Laffery & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Sheeler & Ripple, Baltimore; Wm. M. Tilden, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

M'CURDY BROS. CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros., 125 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's, women's, boys' and children's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

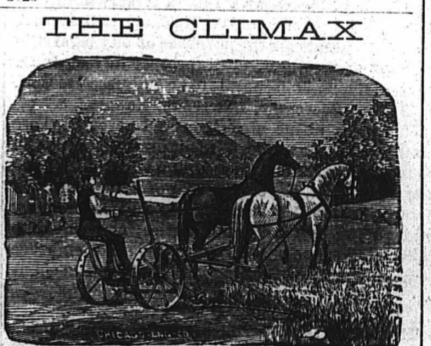
FOR SEED! I have for sale the following varieties of Sweet and Irish Potatoes for seed:

SWEET POTATOES, Yellow and Red Nansmond. IRISH POTATOES, Early and Late Rose, Early Vermont and Early Fluke.

I will have SWEET POTATO PLANTS, CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS In their season.

Address, W.M. GIBSON, Box 775 Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CLIMAX



MOWER & REAPER,

It's now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

GIBBS & STERRETT M'FG CO., 5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS. Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

SEND TO G. P. BOWELL & CO., New York, N.Y. for pamphlet of 100 pages containing list of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver...



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 a Stock Raiser is convinced that no impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Tetanus, Polt-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Harsh Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complains), 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 marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes the humors, and feeds the system, 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, Hildew, Glanders, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



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

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BIRD & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS To whom Pensions are PAID, EVERY Soldier and discharged while in the line of duty, either by accident or otherwise, should have a pension. The loss of a finger entitles you to a pension. A rupture, no matter how slight, gives you a pension. The loss of an eye gives you a pension. Any injury will give you a pension.

PENSIONS INCREASED. MANY persons who are now drawing a pension, are justly entitled to an increased BOUNTY all for copy of Pension and Bounty Acts. Address, P. H. FITZGERALD, United States Claim Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. On all letters mark P. O. Box 54. These state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Physiological View of Marriage for the Married and those contemplating Marriage, on diet and qualifications, the Myristics of Reproduction, the secret of the Young and Married, and the Physical System of Woman. An illustrated book of 200 pages which should be kept under lock and key. The original and best Marriage Guide. Beware of imitations. Sent under seal for 50 cts. A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure; 100 pages, with engravings, sent under seal for 50 cts. MEDICAL ADVICE on Seminal Weakness, Lost Energy, Skin, Blood and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Cancer, &c.; a 40 page pamphlet, free for stamp. All the above Diseases successfully treated at this celebrated Dispensary, established 1847. Address, DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. FULLER, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE AT A. E. WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 75 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan. 3-55

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Wednesday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1876,

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

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

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. HAMPTON & BORGOLTHAUS, Att'ys for Pl't.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Wednesday, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1876,

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Joseph E. Hughes, Rachel E. Hughes, A. M. Mitchell and Henry Lewis, defendants.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 29th day of May, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas. Thacher & Stephens, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1876,

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

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 29th day of June, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Geo. J. Barker and M. S. Burdick, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

Prospectus for 1876.

The great representative journal of the West—a paper containing the NEWS OF THE WORLD—together with a clear and candid expression of opinion upon all the great questions of the day.

FOR 1876, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT respectfully invites a continuance of that generous patronage with which it has heretofore been honored, promising its best efforts to make it unrivaled in every department.

One entire page will be given to Market Reports and Commercial News, in which will be reflected all the leading and important events in the world of Trade. The GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is, as it has always been and will continue to be, a REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Fearlessly devoted to a bold advocacy of the cardinal principles of the party. While it will always be in the front rank in the support of an honest party policy, it will reserve the right to oppose any measure not in unison with Republican principles, although it may emanate from men acknowledging allegiance to the Republican party.

In order to accommodate the unparalleled increase of patronage with which the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has been encouraged, the proprietors have found it necessary to have built

TWO NEW PERFECTING PRINTING PRESSES, which are now completed and in operation. It has been found that, as the circulation of the paper increases, so does the demand for more news, and to meet this enlarged demand eight more columns have been added to the WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, increasing the number of columns in the paper to FIFTY-SIX. The increased size, together with the additional news furnished, will make it the handsomest and best newspaper west of the Alleghanies, and the peer of any on the continent. This

ENLARGEMENT involved a slight increase in the subscription price of the Weekly of Twenty-five cents, a sum inconsiderable to compensate for the additional reading matter furnished. A new schedule of prices has been arranged, to which the attention of subscribers and those getting up clubs is especially directed.

NEW RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, POSTAGE PREPAID BY THE PUBLISHERS: Daily, seven papers per week, per year... \$13 00 Clubs of Five Dailies, per year... 55 00 Sunday Daily... 2 50 Semi-Weekly—Tuesday and Friday, per year... 8 50 Semi-Weekly, in clubs of five... 15 00 Tri-Weekly (the Semi-Weekly and Sunday Daily)... 6 00 Clubs of Five... 25 00 WEEKLY, per year... 1 50

A copy of the 15x30 ST. LOUIS BRIDGE ENGINEERING sent (postpaid) to each subscriber to the Weekly, on receipt of the regular subscription price—\$1.50.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Agents wanted in every Post-office in the West. Send for circular and specimen copies.

Agents will be allowed 10 per cent. commission on the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Tri-Weekly, and twenty-five cents on each subscription to the Weekly, to be deducted before mailing the money.

Send subscriptions, at our risk, in registered letters, or by money orders.

Address GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE

L. BULLENE & CO.

Immense stocks of Dry Goods have recently been thrown upon the market in New York, and sold for cash at unprecedented low prices; at these sales, through our New York buyer, we have purchased freely.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER,

To the People of Kansas,

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS

—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS.

It is unnecessary to send away from the State for Dry Goods. We guarantee to furnish all goods in our line as low as they can be procured from Chicago or St. Louis.

OUR STOCK EMBRACES

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE,

Including a large stock of

- CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CARRIAGE TRIMMERS' GOODS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, LADIES' SUITS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

See Here. Do you want Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these: Trunk full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 35c; Hunters Guide, 35c; Grand Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chethrfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c, &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. 18-cw5w

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Table with financial data: Cash assets \$547,542.54, Liabilities including capital, reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and other liabilities 536,179.20, Net surplus \$21,363.34, Cash capital 400,000.00, Surplus as regards policy holders \$421,363.34.

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

Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written. ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent. PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Kan.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—the Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medicinal waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of E. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Lumber House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City. 12H

Going to Colorado

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUGARAS, DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip 90 day tickets to Denver on sale May 15th, at \$50, taking in the famous watering places on the D. & R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines. PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan. 16-t

LAND SALE.

The undersigned trustees, for the sale of what is known as the Ottawa Indian School Lands, being a portion of the Ottawa Indian Reservation, situate in Franklin county, Kansas, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of any legal subdivision of the same, until the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. Said proposals to be addressed to Geo. J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas. There are about nine thousand acres of these lands, situate as above mentioned in Franklin county, Kansas, and all within a few miles of the city of Ottawa, the county seat of said county, a place of some 2500 inhabitants, and in the very midst of well settled communities, convenient to railroads, schools and churches, and embrace some of the finest farming lands in Franklin county.

TITLE.

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

TERMS OF SALE.

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

BIDS.

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

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

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

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

ENOCH HOAG, W. HADLEY, GEO. J. BARKER, Trustees.

The Trustees of the Ottawa Indian School Lands have extended the time for receiving sealed proposals, under the above advertisement, until July 15, 1876.

Geo. J. BARKER, Secretary.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS,

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas. Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

1776 1876 CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL,

No. 79 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE KANSAS.

JACOB HOUSE, PROPRIETOR

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

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

—AND— HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

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

BOX OF PAPER COLLARS

TO A

SUIT OF FINE CLOTHING.

I am determined to do a Larger Business this season than ever, and if good goods and low prices will win I am bound to succeed in my efforts. Don't part with your money these hard times until you have posted yourself at the

CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL.

JACOB HOUSE, PROPRIETOR AND GENERAL MANAGER.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

D. C. HASKELL & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Eleven years experience in the trade enables us to furnish goods adopted to this market, and at bottom prices.

PLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

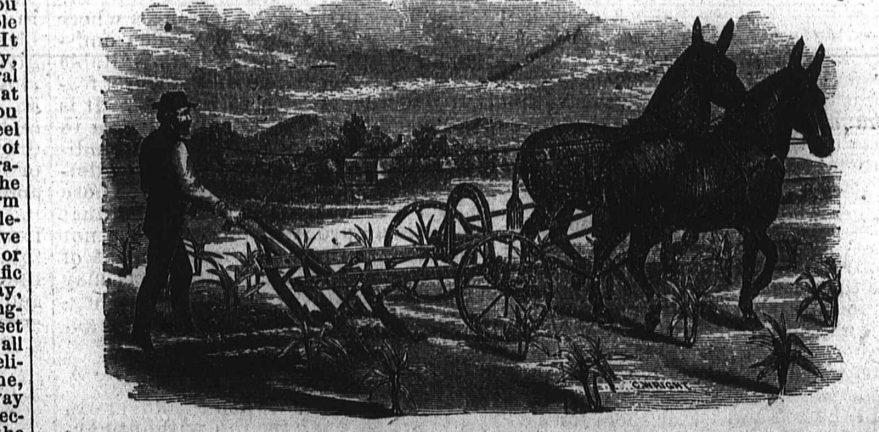
THE BEST KIP AND CALF BOOTS.

LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

WE WILL ALLOW NO HOUSE TO

UNDERSELL US.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE!"



Farmers, do you want the Best Cultivator in the market for \$20, then send that amount to our address for a "New Departure" Tongueless Cultivator, and we will prepay the freight on any railroad point in Kansas; warranted equal to any and preferred to any other by those who have used them. Testimonials sent of hundreds of the best farmers as to its points of merit, over any other cultivator.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST THRESHER EXTANT?

Threshmen, it will not pay you to buy any other.

Farmers, it will not pay you to employ any other.

Send for Catalogue and price list and handsome colored lithograph of comic Thresher scene, sent free, to the undersigned general agents. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue, containing description and price list of our Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. We are making a speciality of Spring Work. We have the best Hay Rakes (Taylors) and best Drills (The Superior) in the market. We are general agents for Champion Reapers and Mowers.

Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.