

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 243.

THE CANDIDATE.

BY "THE JUDGE."

"Father, who travels our road so late?"
"Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate!
Fit example of human woes,
Early he comes and late he goes;
He greets the women with courtly grace;
He kisses the baby's dirty face;
He calls to the fence the farmer at work;
He bores the merchant, he bothers the clerk;
He greets, and this is the song he sings:
"Howdy, howdy, how d'ye do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah, it fits my list as no other can,
The horny hand of the working-man."
"Husband, who is that at the gate?"
"Hide, my love, 'tis the candidate!"
"Husband, why can't he work, like you?
Has he nothing at all at home to do?"
"My dear, whenever a man is down,
No cash at home and no credit in town,
Too plain to preach and too proud to beg,
Too timid to rob and too lazy to dig,
Then over his horse his leg he flings,
And to the dear people this song he sings:
"Howdy, howdy, how d'ye do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah, it fits my list as no other can,
The horny hand of the working-man."
Brothers who labor early and late,
Ask these things of the candidate:
"What his record? How does he stand
At home? No matter about his hand,
Be it hard or soft, so it be not prone
To close over money not his own.
Has he in view no thieving plan?
Is he honest and capable?—he's your man!
Cheer such a one till the welkin rings;
Join in the chorus when the stings:
"Howdy, howdy, how d'ye do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah, it fits my list as no other can,
The honest hand of the working-man."

LOVE OR MONEY.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Of course I have not married him because I was in love with him," said May Harriott, with a light laugh.
She was sitting in a cold and dun-colored boudoir, hung with silken, fluted draperies, and carpeted in pale gray Aubusson, bordered with scarlet. The windows were full of flowering plants—an exquisite statue of Hebe occupied a marble pedestal in the middle of the room, and the panels of the wall filled in with mirrors, reflected the young bride's every motion a score of times.
Mrs. Harriott was dressed in a Watteau wrapper of rose-colored silk, which fell around her in pink clouds—pale Neapolitan corals, carved so delicately that a magnifying glass would not have put them to the blush, hung from her delicate ears, and clasped the folds of tulle at her throat—diamonds glittered on her fingers, and the tiny handkerchief peeping from her pocket was edged with lace that would have made a princess's ransom! And May's face, all lilies and roses, with the glory of gold hair floating away from it, was a jewel well worth all this expensive setting.
Flora Field, her old schoolmate, sat opposite to her, secretly envious of all this splendor, and wondering that May Haven, who had taught in the same district school as herself, was not more elated by this sudden promotion.
"Well, then," said she, "why did you marry him?"
"Because I was poor and he was rich. Because I was tired of teaching, and he offered all this."
And May glanced around upon the luxuries that surrounded her.
"Nobody could be foolish enough to suppose it was a love-match," said she. "He's ever so much older than I am, and not at all my ideal! But I couldn't drudge on forever in my profession, and I think I've made a lucky exchange."
"May, you are a heartless coquette!" cried out Flora Field.
"No, I am not," said May, with a shake of the lovely golden curls. "You would do just the same thing yourself, Flora Field, if you had a chance, you know you would."
And as May laughed out a sweet, defiant chime, she did not know that her silly words had had another auditor than Flora Field—that the door leading into the rich banker's study was ajar, and that he had heard every syllable she spoke.
It was quite true that Frederick Harriott was not a young man. He had passed the Rubicon of middle age before he had allowed himself to fall in love and marry—and the flame burned all the deeper and more tender, in that the wood was mellowed by age! He had looked upon May Haven as little less than an angel, and now—
"I should have known this before," he said to himself, with ashen-pale face and trembling limbs. "I should have divined that spring and

autumn were unsuited. So—she has married me for my money!"
"May," he said, that evening, "I have tickets for the opera to-night. Would you like to go?"
"No, I don't think I care about it," said May, listlessly.
"Then we will remain at home, and I will read you that new poem," suggested the husband.
"I am tired of poetry," pettishly retorted May. "I do wish you would leave me to enjoy myself in my own way once in a while."
"Do I bore you, May?" Frederick Harriott asked, with an explicable quiver in his voice.
"Awfully! I'm just in the midst of this delightful story, and I can't bear to be interrupted."
"Very well. The offense shall not be repeated," said Mr. Harriott, quietly.
After that a subtle and sudden change came over his whole life. He was as courteous and attentive to his young wife as ever, but May felt that all the heart and soul were gone out of the little courtesies, the scrupulously rendered attentions.
For a while she rather liked it. It was a relief to feel that his eye was not always on her, his thoughts following her. She could go where she pleased now, and he asked no questions. She could employ her time to suit herself, and he had neither criticism nor comment to offer. But gradually she began to realize that she had lost something which was not easily to be replaced.
May Harriott had regarded her husband's love as one of the fixed polar facts of her existence, and a cold chill crept over her heart when she fully perceived that it was somehow slipping away from her.
"Frederick," she said one evening, sitting opposite to her husband, "have I offended you?"
He glanced carelessly up from his book.
"Offended me, May? Why, what a ridiculous idea. Of course you haven't offended me."
"I—I thought your manner was somewhat different of late," faltered the young wife, bending her head closer over her embroidery.
"One can't keep on the honeymoon gloss forever," said the banker, indifferently.
Life is full of antitheses; and love is the strangest complexity in life. For, as May Harriott grew strengthened in the idea that her husband was ceasing to adore her after the old idolatrous fashion, she began to fall in love with the one she had married for money.
Frederick Harriott was not young, but he was in the prime of middle age. He was not boyishly handsome like the wax heads May had seen in the barber's show windows, but he had the port and mien of a prince. All women are prone to hero-worship, and our little May was no exception to the ordinary rule. For the first time in her life she was falling in love—and with her own husband.
A few weeks only had elapsed, when a crisis in the banking business rendered it imperatively necessary that Mr. Harriott should go to Vienna for two or three months. Poor May looked aghast as her husband mentioned his intentions to her, in the same cool, matter-of-fact way in which he might have criticised the weather.
"Going to Vienna?" she gasped. "Oh, Frederick!"
"My dear child, it is a mere bagatella of a journey! One doesn't mind travel nowadays. I shall not be later than November in returning."
"But—I may go with you?"
"You! My dear, don't think of it. My travel will necessarily be too rapid to think of encumbering myself with a lady companion. I must go and come with the greatest speed!"
May said nothing more, but there was a blur before her eyes, a sickening sensation of despair at her heart. He cared no more for the society which had been dear to him once. Oh, what had she done to forfeit the love that had once been poured out so fondly on her life?
It was a rainy June twilight when the banker, wrapped in a dresnaught coat, and with his traveling cap pulled down over his eyes, paced up and down the deck of the steamer Galatea, heedless of all the tumult of weighing anchor. Through the misty dusk he tried vainly to catch the ghostly outlines of the city spires—the city that held his young wife.
"She will be happy enough without me," he told himself, bitterly. "She has her mother and sister with her. She bade me adieu without a tear, and it may be that my continued absence will teach her to think less coldly of me. Dear little May—sweet spring blossom—my prayers may reach you, if my love cannot!"

And as the steamer plowed her way onward, and the darkness deepened, Frederick Harriott went below.
To his infinite surprise, the state-room he had engaged for his own behalf and use was not empty. A lady sat there, with veiled face and drooping head, Frederick Harriott paused, in surprise—the figure rose up, and, throwing aside its veil, revealed the blue, starry eyes and pale cheeks of May herself!
"Oh, Frederick, pardon me!" she sobbed, throwing herself into his arms; "but I could not let you go alone! I love you, Frederick. I cannot live without you! When I thought of your being alone, perhaps ill in a strange land, I thought I should lose my senses! Dear husband, tell me that you are not angry with me?"
And she burst into a flood of tears.
"My own May—my wife—my love! Close, close to my heart forever!"
And that was all he said.
May Haven had married for money. May Harriott had learned the secret of love!

A Midnight Ride.

It was in a new mining district. The reputed richness of the mines had attracted large numbers of prospectors, and with the rush came the "stump" of followers that are almost inseparable from such excitements. Our mine was the only one fairly at work, and the only one whose mill was in operation. Our mill was in course of construction, and the reputation of the assays in San Francisco of our rock had made this, the first run of our mill, a subject of universal interest in the district. The clean-up was made on Saturday, and big reports had leaked out of its grand result. It was only a week's run, and the mill was a single battery with limited conveniences outside the battery for amalgamation, etc., bearing about the same relation to the present style of quartz mill as a jewsharp to a piano. However it was a big thing for our district, and the run had been watched and commented upon and the result prophesied was one calculated to throw Washoe (which was then the generic term for the Nevada Territory mines) quite into the shade.
Of course it was desirable to get the result of this first run to San Francisco as soon as possible, and, as the addition of things was a little shaky to the security of the road, etc., it was a serious question how to solve the problem.
A military express was running from a neighboring United States Indian post, and the arrangements were made to have the yellow bullion carried by their "videttes" to the nearest express office; but the post was some twelve miles distant from the mine, and a dangerous road lay between it and our mill.
Tempted by the madcap ride, I offered my services to carry the bullion through by night to the post. The superintendent of that company eagerly accepted the offer, and sober second thought found me saddled with an errand which threatened a little personal danger and a good deal of personal discomfort. However, I wouldn't back out or show my misgivings; so, about midnight, I set out on my lonely ride, mounted on a white horse well known in the district, with saddle-bags carefully secured and filled with the bullion, and a Colt's dragon pistol in the holster. I felt the excitement that a spice of danger always gives to such undertakings.
After crossing a ferry at the start of the journey, the road lay through a long stretch of plain dotted by sage-brush and grease-wood and crossed by two streams on the margin of which cotton-wood tried to grow, and succeeded so far as to make the roadside quite like a chaparral.
All was quiet, save the sound of my horse's feet as he went off on a round trot, until after crossing the first creek.
Soon after getting out of the first thicket, which the stream encouraged to grow, I heard the sound of another horse following rapidly. To say I was thoroughly alarmed, is probably a mild way to put it. However, I concluded to make it a question of speed, and striking my spurs into old "Whitey," we commenced our race.
"This chap," I thought, "intends to come up with me, if possible, at the next creek, where the undergrowth is thicker, and I must beat him there." So I urged my horse to his utmost speed.
Away we flew through the gloom; but the sound of the pursuer came nearer. No use to look behind. I could only see some fifteen feet about me, and that but indistinctly.
On I went—the perspiration dripping from my forehead, and on patting my horse's neck (urging him in a low voice) I found he, too, was feeling the pace.
Still the pursuer gained. From the break-neck pace at which we were going there could be no doubt of his intentions.
The line of shrubbery of the second creek could now be seen dimly through the darkness, and almost immediately the stream was reached. Through I dashed—a gleam of hope that my pursuer would stop, making me feel a little elated.
On regaining the hard road once more, I heard my pursuer nearer than before. I was doomed, I thought; but I was going to make an effort for it even yet. I loosened the saddle-bags and grasped my pistol. The pursuer was close behind. Throwing a glance backward, I could distinguish his dim outline merely closing up the gap between us, his horse breathing heavily. Kicking my feet from the stirrups, I swerved sharply from the road, dashed into the sage-bush, and pulled up, ready to leap from my horse with my saddle-bags, and giving him a blow, send him off riderless,

hoping to deceive my pursuer into the belief that I was upon him.
As I cleared the road my pursuer flew by, unable to turn so quickly as I had done, and you may imagine my feelings when I found it was a riderless horse!
It seems some of the horses of the company of cavalry stationed above had got loose, and they were so used to the drill of the camp that, while loose in pasture, they would often join the mounted men, and I suppose this fellow was amusing himself by "following suit."
I got over my scare, but never told before this adventure of my "midnight ride."

Washington a Marshal of France.

There is in the possession of a gentleman of Richmond, Virginia, an ancient porcelain mug on which is painted the effigy of Washington on horseback, with the inscription beneath, "George Washington, Esq., General-in-Chief of the United States Army and Marshal of France." The latter title being one not ordinarily understood to belong to the father of his country, an old letter has been found from G. W. Park Custis, dated in 1857, which explains how General Washington came by the French rank. "The history of the American Marshal of France," writes Mr. Custis, "is simply this: When, 1781, Col. Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Our heroic Laurens said: 'Our chief must command; it is our cause; and the battle is on the side of the Americans.' 'But it is not our chief,' exclaimed the Frenchman; 'by the etiquette of the French service the Count De Rochambeau, being an old lieutenant-general, can only be commanded by the King or a Marshal of France.' 'Then,' exclaimed Laurens, 'make our Washington a Marshal of France, and the difficulty is at an end.' It was done. A friend of mine heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Marechal* at the siege of Yorktown. Our beloved Washington never coveted or desired rank or title; but it is beyond a doubt that from the force of circumstances just related, the rank and title *Marechal de France* was conferred upon the General-in-Chief of the combined armies of America and France."
The foregoing paragraph has just begun to make the rounds of the press. To put the matter beyond dispute, it may be added that Lafayette brought over the commission, signed by Louis XVI., which conferred upon Washington the rank of lieutenant-general of the French army and vice-admiral of the French fleet. The wise forethought of the Americans in insisting that Washington should hold the chief command, was afterwards frequently demonstrated. Had Ireland done the same thing with Sarsfield, her story would have been different.

Polygamy Cannot be Suppressed.

The grand jury of Salt Lake has made its final report on the polygamy question. At the time of the impounding of this grand jury instructions were given callingspecial attention to the violation of the law enacted by Congress concerning polygamy. In compliance with these instructions a diligent investigation was made, and they reported as follows:
The limited number of indictments which we have been able to present against the violators of the law in question is not due to either lack of energy or to the lack of infractions of the law forbidding polygamy, but to the extreme difficulty of getting proof of polygamic marriages. The marriage ceremony is a secret one, and attended only by the interested parties and those who either counsel its performance as a religious duty or profess to believe in its divine origin. Under these circumstances we think it inexcusable to expect us to get sufficient evidence to convict even in rare instances. Some of the witnesses leave the grand jury room and boast that we have been unable to compel them to give any information against the parties accused of living in polygamy. Neither have we been able to get proof from those who officiate at the polygamic marriages, testifying that they neither know of a record of such marriages nor have any recollection of the names of the parties to them. Hence we are convinced that until the law against polygamy is amended or made more effective, the crime must in a great measure go unpunished.
The United States marshal has attached Brigham Young's fine carriages, horses, drag wagons, and other goods, which are to be sold to satisfy a judgment for \$3,900 alimony due Ann Eliza. Brigham interprets this execution as a religious persecution.

"Look here, where was you born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five minutes acquaintance. "I was born," said the victim, "in Boston, Tremont street, No. 44, left hand side, on the first day of August, 1830, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; physician, Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin." Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said: "Yass; was, I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or brick building, dew ye?"

The grasshopper and the potato bug sink into insignificance when compared to the locust that has recently devastated the grain fields of the Spanish provinces of Badajoz and Ciudad Real. Over six thousand tons of the insects have been burned with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them.

When is an egg not oval? When you turn it round.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As you advise all the young folks to write, I thought I would write a few lines. I am ten years old. We are going to have a sale and sell our cattle the tenth of this month. I must close. Yours truly,
CHETTY ROSS.
EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 25, 1876.

Answer to Willie's puzzle, "Cabbage;" to Lavina Hovey's—
618
753
294

Chetty Ross answers Lavina Hovey's puzzle correctly.

Health Better than Wealth.

Little Martin was a poor boy who had no father or mother. He earned his bread by going on errands. One day on his way home, he sat down to rest, and to eat his piece of dry bread, near the door of an inn. As he sat there a fine carriage drove up, and the master of the inn came out to serve two gentlemen who were in it. One of them was very young—not much older than Martin—and Martin thought to himself "that he should like to be in his place. When he looked at his own crust of bread and his worn clothes, and then at their fine things, he could not help saying aloud:
"O, dear, I wish I had that young gentleman's grand coach. I wish I could change places with him."
The other gentleman, who was the boy's tutor, heard this, and told it to his pupil, who made signs to Martin to come to him.
"So little boy," said he, "you would like to change places with me, would you?"
"I beg pardon, sir," said Martin, "I did not mean any harm by what I said."
"I am not angry," said the young gentleman; "I only wish to know if you are willing to change places with me?"
"Oh now you are joking," said Martin; "no one would wish to change places with me, and walk so many miles each day and have nothing to eat but a dry crust."
"Well," said the young man, "I will give you all that I have, if you will give me all that you have, and that I have not."
Martin did not know what to say, but the tutor told him to speak freely.
"O yes," said Martin, "then I will change places with you."
But when the young gentleman stepped out, Martin saw that he was very lame. His legs were bent so that he had to walk with crutches. His face was pale and thin, too, like one who is often ill. Martin then began to think that health was better than a fine carriage.
"Will you change places with me now?" asked the youth. "I will give you all that I have to be strong like you."
But Martin said, "O, no, not for the world." "I would gladly be poor," said the young man, "if I could run like you; but as it is God's will that I should be lame, I try to be happy and thankful as I am."

How Boy's Marbles are Made.

Almost all the "marbles" with which boys everywhere amuse themselves, in season and out of season, on sidewalks and in sandy spots, are made at Oberstein, Germany. There are large quarries and mills in that neighborhood, and the refuse is turned to good account in providing the small stone balls for experts to "knuckle" with. The stone is broken into small cubes by blows of a light hammer. These small blocks of stone are thrown, by the shoveller, into the hopper of a small mill, formed of a bedstone, having its surface grooved with concentric furrows. Above this is the "runner," which is of some hard wood, having a level face on its lower surface. The upper block is made to revolve rapidly, water being delivered upon the grooves of the bedstone, where the marbles are being rounded. It takes about fifteen minutes to finish a half bushel of good "marbles," all ready for the boys' knuckles. One mill will turn 100,000 "marbles" per week. The hardest "crackers," as the boys call them, are made by a slower process, somewhat analogous, however, to the other.

Anecdotes.

The town of Northampton, Mass., is glorying just now in the honesty of a small boy, too young to undertake wicked jokes, who was found on the street the other day earnestly inquiring where he could find A. W. Faber. "And what do you want of Mr. Faber?" asked a bystander. "Why," replied the boy, "you see I've found a piece of rubber that has his name on it, and I am going to take it back to him."

An Indiana youngster was reciting her Sunday school lesson, which was about Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. "What did the Queen bring to Solomon?" asked the teacher. "Costly gifts," was the answer. "What did Solomon show her?" "His wisdom and his breeches," was the startling reply. The answer on the lesson paper read: "His wisdom and his riches."

"Susan, stand up, and let me see what you have learned—what does c-h-a-r-r spell?"
"I don't know ma'am."
"Why, you ignorant critter—what do you always sit on?"
"Oh, ma'am, I don't like to tell!"

Probably you have heard why a minister delivering his prayer is like a ragged boy? Because he's tor'd his close, you know. It is hardly appared case, however.

"Willie, I'm going to heaven," she wrote, "and you will never see me again,"—which was pretty heavy on Willie.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 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. Lecturers: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward: C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

DEPUTIES

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

POMONA GRANGES.

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

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

- Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Ship-ping Co. P. A. Hodges, Secy. Marion Com-mercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt. Wichita.

Fashion.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At the last meeting of this grange Sister A. L. J. and myself were requested to write essays on Fashion. No doubt hers will far excel and be much more interesting than mine; but, as this is my first attempt to write an essay, I hope that—

If I chance to fall below. Demosthenes or Cicero. Don't view me with a critic's eye. But pass my imperfections by.

We remember that a few weeks ago there was an article in the Blue Valley News, headed—"Fashion." It is our opinion that it was written by one of the brothers of the grange, for it was all about the ladies; and it has been our greatest wonder ever since, whether or not he was one of those unfortunates styled—"Old Bachelor."

He should thank a kind Providence that he is not troubled (like some of the weaker ones of his sex) who admit that they prefer an overcoat to a blanket. However we do know that if the women of this or any other grange are among that unfortunate class of people called the martyrs of to-day, the brothers need have no fear of "following the fashion."

We were once acquainted with a young man who must have been a great lover of small feet, by the looks of his boots. For his original heel projected over the back of his boot heels as much as an inch (or less); and when he walked he reminded one of a frozen-toed chicken. It was our opinion that his boots were in pain. But he did not punish his feet for fashion. He did it for comfort.

There is another evil which we are sorry to say, seems to be quite fashionable among the men, and especially the young men of to-day, and that is their love of strong drink. And we know that it is hastening many of our best young men to an early grave. But then men do not drink for fashion, they do it to be social.

Those tall hats, that the men look so well in, must certainly be very convenient, especially in some of our Kansas breezes. We are sure the men would not be so foolish as to wear them for the sake of following the fashion.

Some men dislike to see ladies wear looped overskirts because they are in the fashion. It is true that looped coats are not in fashion; but we look forward to the time when they will be, and then we will be surprised to see how quick the men will overcome their aversion to the loops in women's dresses, and get a new coat with loops in it. And we venture to say that even the grangers would soon cease to work in harmony, and each man would strive to get more and bigger loops in his coat than what his brother had in his. Or perhaps some brother, who is less fortunate, will persuade his wife to dispense with the loops in her dress, and let him have the calico to sew on the bottom of his old coat, so that he may have loops in it, and not be "out of fashion."

A SISTER GRANGER.

What the Order has Done.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—What has the grange accomplished since its organization, and while yet in its infancy, struggling with a class who are its foes without an apparent reason? The grange has encouraged social intercourse among the farmers, and also between religious societies of different denominations who were estranged. The moral lesson learned by those who have associated themselves with the order and observed the teachings of the order, has been wondrous; and to-day, throughout the order, good is being done by the working bees of the hive, while the drones are being stung from our peaceful enclosure, which, by the way, is not so discouraging as would seem at a first glance. We claim for our order the great credit of being actively engaged in putting down inopu-lence, frauds and corruption wherever it shows its fraudulent head. Yet we have been crying from faint spirits, that our order is doing no good; which seems true as viewed by those who show opposition to the cause, and are blind to wisdom and all good reasons that have been laid open to their view. A new direction has been given to a thinking public, and a way is marked so plain that he who would can see it. It does not look upon the bondholder, the capitalist, and those who are rich in this world's goods, as the only citizens of this great republic. But those who live in humbler stations of life and are poor, are regarded as one of its citizens, and their rights respected. The order has done much for the producer and the consumer in bringing them into direct relation one with the other, on a basis of proper exchange. Consequently the middlemen do not get the profit, and chance to fleece the poor farmer, who so nobly tills the productive soil. It has brought a powerful influence to bear, and if persisted in will close those gambling halls that are only instituted to demoralize society and to snatch the morsel of food from the hungry poor, of our habitual drinking husbands who are wont to frequent such places.

Members of 1184 have reaped a rich reward from the order in the way of material consumed and machinery bought, and in numerous other ways that are not enumerated. So-cially we stand 5-10, as we are not educated and properly trained to act in concert as farmers. But we have the promise that if we faint not by the way, we shall reap our reward. But

some have fainted, and he who would retrace his footsteps down the road we came, shall find some who are faint, tired, sick, and exhausted, who need our help. What sister or brother will help them into our peaceful enclosure? S. R. HAWLEY.

From Clay County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In looking over the columns of your valuable paper I find letters from different parts of the State, setting forth the state of the weather, the damage done by the grasshoppers, the prospects of crops, the price of produce, the outlook to political matters, and the condition of our order, as well as other things of general importance to its readers, but never a word do I see from Clay county. For fear that you might think that the grange interest was dead in these parts, or that we had nothing of interest to write, I concluded to send you a few lines to convince you that such is not the case.

The weather for the last few days has been quite cool with an occasional shower, to keep the ground in good condition for sowing fall wheat, and the farmers are improving the time, although the prospect of getting a crop is not very flattering, as the ground is full of grasshopper eggs; yet they know full well that unless they sow they can not reap.

The Patrons of this county organized a co-operative association, purchased a warehouse, and are shipping their own, as well as other farmers' grain. Business was commenced about the middle of August, since which seven-teen cars of wheat and two of rye have been shipped, the shippers realizing from five to twenty-seven cents more on the bushel than they could get here; it has had a tendency to advance prices here, so that all are reaping a share of the benefits.

Politics appear to be but little thought of here at present yet I think from what I can hear that Cooper and Hudson will poll a large vote in this county this fall, far in advance of what our opponents are willing at present to allow.

Bro. Fletcher, member of the executive committee, met with quite a serious accident on the last day of August. He was coming from his home to town on horse back; the horse (it is supposed), stepped on a rolling stone and fell, with Bro. Fletcher's right leg under him, breaking it in two places below the knee. The wounded leg is at this time doing as well as could be expected, still it will be some time before Bro. Fletcher will be able to get around.

I will close for this time, perhaps will write some time again. Yours Fraternally, W. S. BALDWIN.

CLAY CENTER, Kans., Sept. 18th, 1876.

Politics in Agricultural Papers—The Mud-sills of the Republic.

I am pleased to notice a disposition on the part of some agricultural papers to get out of the old ruts, and discuss questions which, if not directly connected with their calling, are vitally important to the welfare of both people and State and country at large—even farmers not excepted.

What is politics, that it is such a terrible, touch-me-not subject for any but professional politicians to handle? Is it anything but the best policy for a whole country to pursue, or is it that base, ignominious, and unwholesome thing, that is, whether relating to the people directly who live in it, or to their relations with other nations outside of our own? If this be so, are not all interested in it, all such questions; and has any one particular set of men or newspapers a monopoly of them that no one else has a right to say a word about?

When changes were first established, both the organized political parties looked at them with hostile eyes, lest their calling should be endangered by a new party. They only ceased their attacks when they were soothed by assurances that the new organization did not interfere with their calling, and that they were to have their share with them in any way. "They only met for social enjoyment," etc. It seems to me that "politics" ought to interest everybody, and that while no one ought to lose his temper if his side was not always the triumphant one, all should be interested in the welfare of the country.

Are these things right? Do the farmers of the country do justice to the country, themselves and their families, as well as those who are to come after them, in permitting this to go on year after year? Shall there never be an end to this most unjust state of affairs?

To show that politics has degenerated from the noble science it ought to be, looking only to the welfare of the whole people, into a disgusting, if not infamous profession, desirous chiefly of robbing the country to the last stage of endurance, it is only necessary to give a few figures from which your readers may draw their own conclusions.

In the year 1860, the entire cost of carrying on the federal government at Washington, was \$80,010,188. In 1876, the cost was \$197,920,297.38, an increase of more than 250 per cent. After the defeat of Greeley, four years ago, the expenses of carrying on the government were \$31,833,000, or thirty per cent as much as the total cost in 1860, all during profound peace. The secretary of war alone expended \$44,000,000 during the panic year, 1873, and the next year, he had the cheek to demand \$8,000,000 more to spend, or \$52,000,000 all the other branches of government increasing their demands in proportion, and as the revenue constantly fell off, they demanded more taxes to furnish them with money to gratify their extravagance.

The Commercial Bulletin, of New York, has for years put forth figures like these, showing the original extravagance and wastefulness of politicians in power, and demanding more economy, thus far to very little purpose. The

people are yet too much led by the nose by par-tizans, to realize their situation. That paper very ably says: "The federal taxes are nearly five fold what they were in 1860. The counties have increased their assessments in the same ratio. The cities make a worse display than any. The man-fold forms of taxation have steadily increased from year to year, till the expenses of govern-ment, in one form or another, eat up not only the surplus earnings of the people, but a much larger sum, while we stand wondering what can be the matter with us. The whole expla-nation lies in the fact that we have permitted politicians to extend their power over us, till exactions have brought us to actual bankruptcy. Even then the worst is not reached."

For 60 years previous to 1868, the gifts of the federal government to the District of Colum-bia averaged \$60,000 a year. Since that date, they have exceeded \$3,000,000 a year. In 1873 the printing of documents cost \$1,671,309.27. This is a truly frightful sum to spend for such a purpose, but in 1874, it more than doubled up to \$3,497,718.49. Of course, much of this was stolen, as was proved by investigating public printer Clapp.

Mr. Bland, chairman of the House com-mittee on appropriations, in a recent speech on sundry civil expenses of the government, said: "For the year ending June 30, 1868, these were \$5,307,191.38. In 1870, they were \$9,976,228.81. In 1872 they reached \$24,161,773.86. Not satisfied with this with this enormous increase, in 1874 they were \$32,186,129, an increase of more than six hundred per cent, in six years. In 1875, when the actual distress of the country could no longer pass unheeded, there was a small reduction to \$27,000,744.81."

Not from the public by the severest taxation known to any civilized nation on the globe at the present time. The private soldiers and sailors in the United States army and navy are paid \$13 a month each, or \$156 a year. Yet the cost of maintaining them runs up to \$2,000 a year each. The same amount of the government is run on the same scale. The confession of Belknap, secretary of war, shows who pockets these vast sums.

It is clear that this must stop somewhere. It cannot go on so much longer. Is it not about time to stop it now, or are great economic questions like these "politics"—not to be dis-cussed in papers devoted only to growing big crops and fat hogs and cattle? We have been dumb while thieves have stripped us. Shall we, must we, continue to be so?—T., in Prairie Farmer.

Farming and the Grange.

We take the following grange essay, by Mrs. Thomas Bennett, from the Elmira Husbandman:

We have a right as farmers to be proud of our business. We should love it. As is often said, we raise the food for all classes. The poor and the rich, the lowly and the aristocrat have to come to us for their daily food, and yet as independent as our position as producers would seem to make us, we are dependent in too many ways on other classes. We are led by them, we are not sufficiently awake to our own interests. We do not intelligently man-age even our sales and purchases. We have to ask the buyer what our produce is worth, having exhausted ourselves in its production. Our grange is doing a good work for us in this respect. It teaches us valuable lessons, show-ing us the importance of study and thought and the need of more care in the business part of our occupation. But beyond this the grange pays us surely in furnishing us recreation and amusement and opportunities for social inter-course. The young folks have happy times here, and we are all glad of it, and not for-gotten that we ourselves were young once.

But more of farming. I have been surprised to hear it so often said that farming don't pay. Besides the money returns we have comforts and pleasures which should not be lost sight of. We have our horses and our carriage, perhaps we might get along with a horse and a buggy, and use them in visits to friends, and in taking pleasant rides of which our cooped up city friends are deprived. We are able to produce many luxuries which we could not af-ford in city living. Our fruits are fresh from the trees and are absolutely delicious. Our butter and our milk can eat with a relish. It is pure and good. Chickens and eggs are luxu-ries within our reach. We may make our homes pleasant, and need not be cramped for garden room nor a place for our flowers. I love to cultivate flowers, and many times, though weary from other labors, have gone at once to the flower garden, soon forgetting my weariness.

Few men who are honest, industrious and sober, have failed in farming. We do not in-cure the risks which men do in trade. I believe farming pays, and as I said at the outset, I like it. It is a serviceable, healthy and ambitious that men and daughters shall, in due time, be settled upon farms, for I believe there is more enjoyment and independence in that occupa-tion than any other, while there are fewer risks, temptations and troubles to encounter.

The Farmer's Storehouse.

Every farmer has, or should have, a store-house in which to put everything that is used on the farm. To this he goes when anything is needed. Everything is kept in order. But this is not the storehouse to which we allude in the heading of this article. We have reference to another storehouse—one that shall contain all the accumulated experience and ob-vious of the farmers engaged in any of the many diversified branches of husbandry. It is an intellectual storehouse—a storehouse con-taining the wisdom of the best farmers in the country. Whether it relates to farm crops, the various fruits, the improved breeds of stock, the different varieties of trees, and the subjects, and the wisdom of the wisest and most practical and reliable men in the land. Does the reader want to know what the farmer's storehouse is? We can tell him. It is the newspaper. In it is stored the experience of those engaged in all the branches of agricultural industry. This store-house belongs to farmers. They are invited to fill it. If they wish to help one another, to be mutually advantageous to one another—how can they better be than by contributing facts, the results of their experience and observation. —Olmsted's Rural World.

The True Test.

Success depends not so much on a grange having a large membership, as in the effective-ness of the members. Effective working is the true test. We all remember some little people who can walk around an overgrown, lub-berly neighbor every hour in the day. Granges of twenty members, devoted members can do more than any more at heart. Patrons of Husbandry than some similar organizations with over fifty on the rolls. This is so in every State, and before we begin praising a grange with a large membership, simply because the membership is large, we ought to compare the work of the grange with the work of the members. By the comparison it is not intended to discourage the larger granges, but to cause Patrons to look around and see for once, if they have not seen, that some of our brightest granges are made up of the meek and humble ones, and often are, more at heart, Patrons of Husbandry than some similar organizations with over fifty on the rolls. 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Kansas State News.

THE District Court of Lincoln county has on its docket a \$10,000 breach of promise case. THE wheat that was bitten off by grasshoppers in Reno county, is springing up again. MRS. GREENBACK was accidentally shot through the arm last Thursday in Chase county. Two men were shot in Oswego on the night of the 13th inst., while attempting to steal a horse. MR. PERDUE, says the Lantern, living between the Blues, has two acres of cotton in bloom. THE Minneapolis Mirror has a sample of corn ninety days from the seed which is hard enough to grind. A SPRING half a mile east of Dexter, Cowley county, discharges 430,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. THE Clay Center Dispatch says it is believed an extensive band of thieves has a rendezvous in Clay county. J. Q. MERRIAM, of Fort Scott, on Wednesday last, was thrown from his horse, and one of his legs broken. AT the county-seat election in Woodson county, on the 12th inst., Yates City was successful over Neosho Falls. WEB WILDER'S "Annals of Kansas" has been reprinted in London. This is a feather in Wilder's cap, and an honor to Kansas. TWO tramps attacked Mr. Edwards of Kansas City, in Wamego, one day last week, tore a valuable pin from his shirt and escaped. SIXTY fat hogs awaiting shipment at the railroad stock yards in Wichita, died recently from heat. Another report gives cholera as the cause. A PROPOSITION to vote bonds in aid of the Kansas Central (narrow gauge) has been beaten in Jefferson and Soldier townships, Jackson county. COAL has been struck near Crawford county hills at a depth of 158 feet. It is said to be of good quality, and the vein between two and three feet thick. SAMUEL T. LARKIN, of Oage City, had his right leg so badly mangled by a mower last week, that his foot and a portion of the leg had to be amputated. MR. MURPHY, formerly of Little River, Rice county, who left in 1874 on account of grasshoppers, has started back in company with four others from Illinois. CRAIG, the Baxter murderer, is dead and buried. His wife will probably die, and his daughter is a prospective inmate of a lunatic asylum. So says the Joplin News. A GREENBACK club was recently organized in Montgomery county. The members declared that they will not support Goodin unless he publicly says he is for Cooper. THE Arkansas City Traveler says: "A child of Mr. King's, living up the Arkansas, fell out of bed last Sunday, and broke its neck. The parents are greatly distressed." A PARTY of eight Virginians have been prospecting in the vicinity of Elk Falls, Montgomery county. If they conclude to locate, a number of their Virginia neighbors will follow. WM. RUNDLE came to Kansas seven years ago with five dollars. He has now a good farm and money enough to go to his old home in Devonshire, England, by way of the Centennial. MR. K. M. OWENS, living four miles northeast of Neodesha, was seriously, if not fatally, injured last Monday by the fall of a portion of a box house he was taking down to move to his farm. THE Lyndon Times says: "The surveyor commenced surveying the railroad line from this place to Carbondale last Thursday. The work of grading will begin in a few days, and will be pushed vigorously forward until completed." THIS startling item appears in the Chetopa Advance: "About fifty persons around Oswego are morally, socially, financially and eternally going over the mill-dam of the rum mill, and yet nobody cares." THE Manhattan Nationalist says: "A great many of our best farmers declare their intention of sowing wheat just the same as though no grasshopper eggs had been deposited. That is right. Unless you sow you cannot reap. In 1868 many more eggs were deposited and hatched in the following spring, and yet there was no destruction of crops, and 1869 was a remarkably profitable year." THE Atchison Champion says: "Several families of Prussians have been stopping in the city for several days, interviewing our land owners and agents, and looking around the city. They are the forerunners of a large colony, and will make a thorough examination of the fertile soil of Kansas before settling. Nothing less than a 20,000 acre tract of land will satisfy them, which must be well supplied with water and timber. We think they will experience no difficulty in gratifying their desires, as Kansas abounds in good, pure streams of water, flowing in all directions, and are fed by thousands of rivulets. Her rivers and streams are generally bordered with timber of light and heavy growth, while but a few years are required to produce artificial timber enough for home consumption. This party has pretty thoroughly examined the lands in our vicinity and express themselves as more than satisfied with this section of northeastern Kansas. A portion of them are now on a trip over the Central branch, while the remainder are inspecting along the line of the Santa Fe. We sincerely hope they will secure what they are in quest of, as it is just such industrious people Kansas stands in need of to help her on in the glorious struggle she is making for agricultural and mechanical supremacy."

TAKING the State as a whole, and comparing its financial condition with that of other States, the average Kansan enters the winter with less debt, larger crops, and better prospects than the average farmer or business man of the East.

THE Alma News says: "Mrs. Hyatt, of Wabunsee, on Wednesday of last week, while putting up a ladder to a load of hay for her son to get down, was wounded with a pitchfork that slipped from the load, one of the prongs going through her leg between the bones."

THE Atchison Champion has the following account of the recent horrible murder committed near Sterling, Rice county:

It appears that two prisoners were arrested and in charge of a deputy official, en route from Wichita to Great Bend. One of these prisoners made his appearance at Sterling on the morning of the 18th, and tells the following story:

The two prisoners were shackled together, and were lying down in the bottom of a wagon. The officer rode up behind the wagon, on horseback, and shot one through or in the back of the head. The ball lodged in his neck. The other then jumped up, and while begging for his life was shot with a ball in his right temple. The officer then unlocked one of the shackles, and threw the bodies out of the wagon. While so doing, they lost the key, when one of them remarked: "That shackle will give us away."

The man Patton was not dead, but feigning, and when they discovered him breathing, they shot him again with the remark: "Take that, you son-of-a-bitch!" the ball taking effect and lodging in the cheek bone.

They then dragged the bodies through sand bars and weeds about two hundred yards and left them for dead, after rifling their pockets. The man Patton retained his sense all the time, but did not say a word. The murders then took their departure westward, and after they were out of sight, Patton got up, waded the Arkansas river, and created quite a sensation by his bloody appearance in the quiet little town.

He then headed a party of citizens who went out and returned with the body of the murdered man.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body in the evening. Patton is completely exhausted, and lies in a critical condition. The authorities have been telegraphed to at Great Bend and Wichita. Patton is now under arrest by authority of the sheriff of Sedgewick county.

Patton's story is that the man that did the shooting is one Myers, who, he says, the captain of a band of horse-thieves of which Patton was a member, had pitched out him. When Patton found out that they were to be taken to Barton county by Myers, he told the authorities Myers would kill them out on the prairie. The murdered man's name is A. Douglass. Patton's father lives in Miami county, Kansas. Douglass lived in Texas. Myers is from Dodge City, formerly of the firm of Myers & Leonard.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS,

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. W. D. To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post-paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874. Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. W. H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gaked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocations, Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Swelly, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials. For Wounds, Galls, Scarcaches, Ring-bone, &c., and for Scree Worm in Sheep it has no rival. Farmers, Livery-men, and Stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$3,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 31 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 11 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 69 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods. No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. J. A. GUY, Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS. OTTAWA, KANSAS.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that defy competition. I would call especial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style of finish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. Yours respectfully, J. A. GUY.

BEEES! BEEES! BEEES!

I WILL SELL BEES, QUEENS, HIVES, Honey Extractors and Honey.

THIS SEASON. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE. For Price address NOAH CAMERON, 8-11 Lawrence, Kansas.

DURFEE HOUSE,

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

ACCOMODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods. 12-11 GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

SADDLERY

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Patrons by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDNER, - - - EMPORIA.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimock, of Dupont, O., says: "I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy results."

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 48 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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



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

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

Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for 5cts.

A. R. WOOSTER, 75 Massachusetts Street, - - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Steinway & Sons" and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs.

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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

THE CLIMAX!



MOWER & REAPER,

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

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO., 5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

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



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest! Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete! Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples, Testimonials and Terms to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 309 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

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ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL GRAIN, STORAGE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS, And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received of Bulk Office and Salesroom. KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CARY, OF OHIO.

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN. For Judge, Fourth Judicial District—W. L. PARKINSON, of Franklin county. For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county. Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Potawatomie county. Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county. State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jefferson county. Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen county. Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of Marshall county. Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county. Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

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

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives for 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 shall not be a 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 issue 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."

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles: 1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed, that the notes of the National Banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis by being made interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum.

5. That we regard the act of Congress requiring the resumption of specie payments in 1875, the re-issuance of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1875 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.

7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees.

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be enacted as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public officials of our State to go unwhipped of justice, our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

LETTER FROM GOV. ROBINSON—HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I am in receipt of various communications from both within and without the State asking me to take the stump for both the Republican and Democratic candidates for President I desire to define my position through your paper that all may understand why I have no time or breath to spare in advocating the election of either.

In the first place let me say that I regard the war of 1861 as over and its issues settled by constitutional provisions acquiesced in by all parties—I can

see no more propriety in conducting a canvass on the issues of that war than upon the war of 1812, or of 1776. The chief issue in the late war was the ownership of the laborer by capital. The decision was against capital and in favor of the laborer; but since the close of the war capital has been busy gathering up the fetters stricken from the African slave and is now fastening them upon all labor whether black or white. Six years ago the New York Nation, a non-partisan paper, talked as follows: "Laboring men throughout the country have for years past had to work more hours to earn the necessities of life than they had formerly. They find that, after working all day, six days in the week, they have barely earned subsistence; have saved nothing, have learned nothing."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the leading paper in New England, the same year said, that it was undeniable that the "rich are growing richer" all over the Northern States, that an unjust proportion of the products of labor goes into the pocket of the capitalist and the relative distance between the wealth of the richest and the poverty of the poorest is enormously widened.

Such was the situation at that time three years before the panic of 1873. Some two years since the New York World said that "at no time during the history of the Republic was industry as low as it is now; when so many hard working laboring men and artisans were eating no bread but the bitter bread of charity and credit."

A prominent citizen of Ohio said about the same time that "labor is suffering as it has never suffered." A public convention in Pennsylvania declared that "the people are poorer to-day than at any late period in our history. There are more mechanics and laboring men out of work in Pennsylvania than ever before."

More recently the Chicago Inter-Ocean said: "It is a generally admitted fact that there never was a time in the history of the United States when a greater amount of misery, poverty and wretchedness existed than at the present moment. Even New York is full of want. Every third store you come to in Broadway is closed up. Working men are parading the streets publicly setting forth their sufferings, and calling for relief. In Boston things are if anything worse, and a similar state of affairs exists in all the larger cities of the United States."

Persons from the great cities say that the police force is being largely increased in anticipation of bread riots and incendiarism during the winter months. It is feared that should not capital loosen its grip and permit a revival of profitable labor, whole cities will be laid in ashes before spring by the starving hordes.

Now here is the situation of our country; all admit it, and none deny: More than four millions of people are to-day suffering more from destitution and want than did the slaves in 1861. The number is fast increasing, and will soon include every laborer and producer in the nation.

For myself I am unable to see beyond these destitute people of to-day to the war issues of 1776, 1812, or 1861 and hence would make a poor canvasser for either the Republican or Democratic candidates. Believing that this state of things has a cause, and not finding that cause in the failure of the productions of the soil or a refusal to labor on the part of the destitute, I must look elsewhere for it and I find the government is not wholly guiltless. Capital has seized the reins, and every department is run in its interest. This fact both parties ignore, and the only issue between them is the cry of rebellion and reform. One question only of importance do they refer to, and on that issue both side with the oppressor and against the oppressed. That we may see how much these parties propose to do for us let us look for a moment at this question. It is well known that Congress has provided two kinds of currency, one the greenback or government note which is a legal tender for all purposes except duties on imports and interest on public debt, and the other a bank note payable in lawful money or the greenback. The first kind costs the people nothing but the paper and stamping, while for the second they have to pay to the banks 6 per cent. annually on security bonds, and 12 per cent. more or less, over the counter, or 18 per cent. in all. Eight hundred millions of currency through the banks would cost the people one hundred and forty-four millions at 18 per cent., or eighty millions at 10 per cent. This eight hundred millions at 10 per cent. annual interest would equal the entire taxable property of the country as returned in 1870, with its annual increase of 4 per cent. in less than fifty years, while at 18 per cent. for the currency it would equal it in less than twenty-three years.

It will thus be seen that to furnish the currency through the bank corporations not only gives them absolute power to contract or inflate its volume at will, and fix the rate of interest, but it places within their reach and at their mercy the entire taxable property of the country, and enables them to possess it all in from twenty-three to fifty years. It would seem that this question was of sufficient magnitude to arouse to desperation every voter in the land not a national banker, but how do these great parties treat it? Are they on the side of the people or the corporations?

In 1875 Congress passed a law authorizing the banks to issue currency without limit, and directing the greenbacks to be redeemed at the rate of eighty dollars for one hundred dollars of bank notes issued, till three hundred millions only remain, and on January 1, 1879, the entire issue of greenbacks is to be redeemed, leaving no paper money but bank notes. This law is called by the politicians the Resumption act, while it is simply a law for the destruction of all the national currency and to give power to bank corporations to issue all the paper currency of the nation and that without limit. It would seem impossible that any party depending for success upon the vote of the people should endorse the provisions of this law for a moment, yet strange as it may seem both the Republican and Democratic parties have made them a part of their platforms. The Republicans stand by the law as their plighted faith, while the Democrats are dissatisfied with the date of 1879, because they want resumption earlier. Neither propose to save the greenback as currency, and both are in favor of turning the people over to the tender mercies of the bank corporations. This position is taken on a pretense of specie resumption, which pretense is a delusion.

The greenback can be made at par with gold any day Congress chooses to return to its original position—make it convertible into a U. S. bond. These politicians have purposely depreciated it, and claim it must be destroyed because it is what they have made it. They know very well how the greenback can be made equal to gold in value, and their talk to the contrary is an insult to the intelligence of the people.

Mr. Blaine, in a speech in Congress last winter, said, "when the first three hundred millions of legal-tenders were issued they could be funded at the option of the holder in 5-20 bonds." This provision gave a fixed determinate character to the legal-tenders. * * * So long as that provision was in force, the money of the people was precisely as good, and just the same as the money of the bond holders.

The 5-20 bonds are now at a premium for gold, and according to Mr. Blaine, if Congress will restore the old law, greenbacks will be the same; and even if received for duties on imports, they would be equal to gold as currency.

What assurance will there be of specie resumption when greenbacks are destroyed for twenty-four hours? The banks are now required to keep at Washington five per cent. of their circulation in greenbacks or lawful money. When greenbacks shall be destroyed in 1879, lawful money will mean gold, and that alone will be legal-tender in sums above five dollars. For eight hundred millions of notes, the banks must keep only forty millions in gold at Washington, and with a balance of trade against us of one hundred millions, with import duties of one hundred millions, and with interest on national debt of one hundred millions, all to be paid in gold, how long will the five per cent. remain at Washington? This five per cent. can only be demanded in sums of \$1,000 or upwards, and as gold is the only legal-tender how convenient for the poor debtor! A judgment is obtained against him for ten dollars, and a legal-tender is demanded. Before it can be satisfied, the debtor must borrow or get 990 other dollars and send them by express to Washington, and if the bank has not suspended, he will receive his gold by the same conveyance. By the time he has paid the express charges, the interest on his 990 dollars, and other expenses incident to the delay, he will appreciate the advantages of Republican and Democratic resumption. It matters not that the bank notes are secured by bonds deposited at Washington, there will be suspension whenever a majority of the banks decide to have it, and no closing up of the banks will follow in consequence. Such has always been the case and always will be. Then we will have instead of a national currency, as now, which is legal-tender for all purposes except two, and should be for all, simply suspended bank notes, and no legal-tender to be had except by purchase in the market. Under such circumstances our currency would be depreciated far beyond the present legal-tender greenback. The difference between legal-tender paper and other similar currency is very great. Senator Sherman, while the legal-tender features of the greenback was under discussion, spoke as follows:

"It may be said, and I know the senator from Rhode Island said he had a short remedy for this difficulty. He would repeal the sub-treasury law, and receive the paper money of the banks. In other words, you would at once install as your national currency, as your standard of values, the inflated currency of all the local banks in the United States. * * * You would have, then, the circulation of those substituted in place of gold; and what would be the effect? Suppose you receive paper money issued by banks in every State, by banks that would have every inducement to inflate, because they do not pretend to pay specie; how long would it be before we should have all the evils of an inflated currency, of an irredeemable currency of the worst character and in the most dangerous form?"

If you strike out this tender clause you do it with the knowledge that these notes will fall dead upon the money market of the world.

That they will be a subordinate, disgraced currency, that will not pass from hand to hand; that they will have no legal sanction."

Such is the currency the Republican and Democratic resumptionists propose to give us instead of the legal-tender greenback. This is their rag baby.

It will be seen, on close examination, that this is not a question of contraction, inflation, or specie resumption. When stripped of political verbiage and claptrap, it is simply a complete wiping out of all greenbacks and substituting therefor bank notes in unlimited quantity, suspended at the pleasure of the bankers, which are never redeemable at the bank issuing them, and at Washington only in the sum of \$1,000, or some multiple of it, and which cost the people in the West eighteen per cent. per annum. Should these parties be successful in accomplishing their purpose the laboring and industrial classes would be bound hand and foot and become helpless slaves to banking corporations for all time. Can this calamity be averted? There seems to be but one hope and that is that the balance of power between those great parties shall refuse to vote for either. In such case both will see that the Greenback vote holds the key to future success, and both will fear to touch the greenback with hostile hands.

Believing that this question alone outweighs all other issues involved between the parties, and believing that nothing can save the greenback but an Independent vote so large as to demonstrate to the winning party that had this party united with its opponent, the scales would have been turned, I cannot do otherwise than ask every laborer, producer, mechanic, artisan, trader, and in fact, every person not a national banker, to vote in such a way as to avert this great calamity. I hope that both Republicans and Democrats who see and feel the importance of this question, will unite to save from destruction the greenback—the people's money. Then each can act with the party of his choice on all other matters, and feel that he has done his country a service. Very truly,

C. ROBINSON.

A ROUSING BIG MEETING.

ED. SPIRIT:—The largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Johnson county was held at the American Hall last Saturday. Every precinct in the county sent a full delegation; old men and men who have taken no part in politics for years, came as delegates, and were active and earnest in the cause. The following ticket was nominated: State Senator, D. G. Campbell; Representatives, George F. Rogers, Hiram Mitchell, and Geo. W. Ridge; Probate Judge, Geo. W. Wilson; County Attorney, Jno. I. Little; Clerk of Court, James Scott; School Superintendent, F. Murdock; The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Independent voters of Johnson county in convention assembled, hereby endorse the platform of the Independent National, Congressional and State Conventions and their nominees, Peter Cooper, John R. Goodin, and M. E. Hudson.

Resolved, That the financial policy set forth by the Republican and Democratic parties in their platforms at Cincinnati and St. Louis, is subversive of the rights and interests of the people of this country, and we will support no man for office who endorses the financial policy of either platform.

Resolved, That our State Senator and Representatives be, and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to elect for United States Senators men who will urge upon Congress the adoption of the principles and policy of the Independent Greenback party.

The utmost harmony prevailed during the whole proceeding, and the Greenback men are satisfied that the ticket will be elected by from three hundred to six hundred majority.

OLATHE, Sept. 25, 1876.

MEETING OF GREENBACK CLUBS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a Greenback meeting on the 9th instant, at Baker School House, district No. 21, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and on motion, a copy of the same was ordered to be furnished to the SPIRIT for publication:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the sentiments enunciated by the Independent Greenback men of Bourbon and Wyandott counties, as published in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, on the 31st of August.

Resolved, That we do not understand the word Independent to mean union with Democracy or with Republicanism; and further that we consider the Independent National Platform and Kansas State Platform, with their candidates, worthy our commendation, and would suffer defeat rather than a disgraceful union.

GEO. W. NORSINGER, Sec'y. LANE, Franklin county, Sept. 11.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The Greenback Club of Clinton township met September 21, and organized by electing Capt. G. W. Umbarger, President; Dr. E. G. Macy, Secretary, and C. J. Cartwright, Treasurer. Some forty citizens and

voters present, who unanimously voted for the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the principles, and pledge our support to the National and State Independent platforms. Speeches were made by Capt. Umbarger and C. J. Cartwright. On motion, the club adjourned to meet on the 5th of October at the Bloomington School House, at 7 p. m. E. G. MACY, Sec'y.

AUDITOR WILDER RESIGNED.

As will be seen by the letter below, D. W. Wilder, our State auditor, has resigned. We are sorry to lose Mr. Wilder as a citizen of Kansas, but as he only goes just across our border to St. Joe, we hope to see and hear from him often. Mr. Wilder has for several years filled a responsible office in this State, and without any reproach, or suspicion of trickery or fraud. Our best wishes are with friend Wilder:

Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Governor:—Duty to myself and family compels me to resign the position I now hold, and to change my residence to the State of Missouri.

I desire to make a public acknowledgment to the people of Kansas of the debt of gratitude I owe them. They have sustained me as an officer with rare unanimity, and have been such friends as I can never hope to meet again.

The trials and failures of men in a new State are largely overbalanced by the enduring friendships of pioneer life. You were one of my earliest friends among the pioneers of Kansas, and no man has been more kind-hearted, generous and true.

Very truly yours, DANIEL W. WILDER. TOPEKA, Sept. 20, 1876.

GREENBACK RALLY.

There will be a grand rally of all lovers of Greenbacks at Severance, Saturday, Oct. 4, at 2 p. m. Prominent speakers have promised to come, and others are expected and invited, among whom is M. E. Hudson and Judge Beal (candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on the Independent Greenback ticket); also Judge Otis. Come out all lovers of Greenbacks, and who have not enough of them, and we will tell you why you have not enough, and how to get more. By order of Committee.

There are now fourteen papers in the State of Kansas, and over one hundred and fifty in the entire country that heartily support Cooper and Cary on the Greenback platform. We expect to carry Indiana in October, and this will assure the people of our active strength and will serve to bring out an immense amount of latent Greenback sentiment which now thinks voting for Cooper, with no hope of electing, is throwing votes away. Cooper is to-day the strongest man in the field, if the Greenback party were as well organized as are the old parties. The organization is daily growing more perfect and new Greenback papers are starting up continually, and older journals are changing sides. Let every man do his duty and the cause of justice will prevail.—Junction City Tribune.

A committee of gentlemen from Illinois representing a colony of people of the persuasion known as Funkers, have been visiting Sumner county with a view to selecting a large body of land upon which to locate their congregation. They are people of means and good morals, and will make excellent citizens.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1876) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1876). Includes prices for wheat, corn, oats, pork, and various livestock.

There is no change in the markets this week worth mentioning. Freight on grain from Kansas City east, will be advanced on the first of October. \$5 per car load on live stock will also be added October first. There is reported a good demand for live stock at Kansas City.

**CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10TH, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10TH, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed, two of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE**

Fast Mail Route of the United States, is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition, a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on his road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, without change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The unequalled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequalled in America.

THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ via the Great Pennsylvania Route to the Centennial. FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR., General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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 from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Grand and Wonderful Horse-shoe Fall, the Grand Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, with its ensuring perfect freedom from dust, a wonderful complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressing FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, DETROIT.

**FANEUIL HALL
INSURANCE CO.,**

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets.....\$547,542.54
Liabilities, including capital, reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and all other liabilities.....\$36,179.20
Net surplus.....\$511,363.34
Cash capital.....400,000.00

Surplus as regards policy holders.....\$421,363.34
STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance 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.

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,
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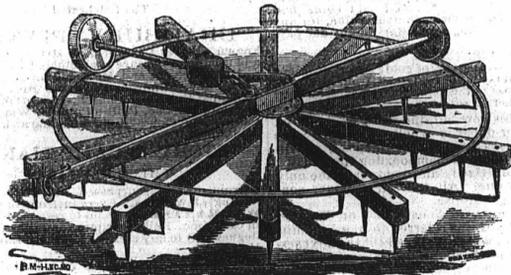
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It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

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For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

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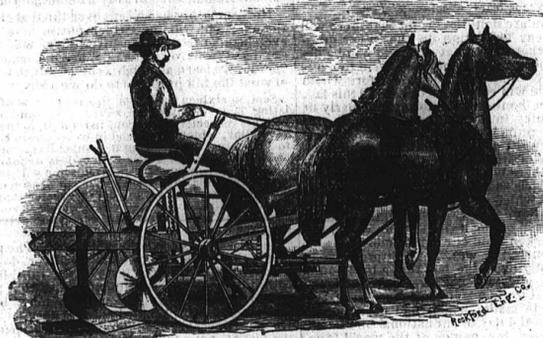
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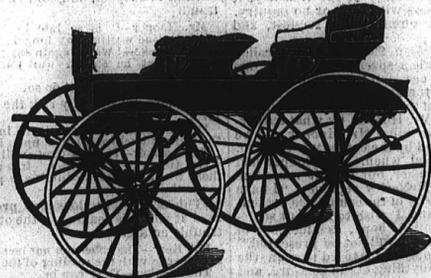
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Merchants, we can furnish you a Good Open Buggy (gold basis) for \$125. Top Buggies, \$150. Farmers, we can furnish you a good 2-Spring Wagon for \$105. Common wheel, Patent wheel, \$115.

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We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's Celebrated Farm Wagons. Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished.

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