

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 21.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 25, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 225.

### WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Sung by one thousand voices, under Theodore Thomas at the Centennial opening.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand,  
We meet to-day, united, free,  
And loyal to our land and Thee,  
To thank Thee for the era done,  
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,  
The fathers spake that word of Thine  
Whose echo is the glad refrain  
Of rended bolt and falling chain,  
To grace our festal time?—all  
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets  
The Old World, thronging all its streets,  
Unveiling all the triumphs won  
By art or toil beneath the sun;  
And unto common good ordain  
This rivalry of head and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled  
The war-flags of a gathered world,  
Beneath our western skies fulfill  
The Orient's mission of good will,  
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,  
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,  
For beauty made the bride of use,  
We thank Thee, while withal we crave  
The surest virtues strong to save,  
The honor proof to place or gold,  
The manhood never bought or sold!

O! make Thou us, through centuries long,  
In peace secure, and justice strong  
Around our gift of freedom draw  
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,  
And ead in some diviner mold,  
Let the new cycle shame the old!

### IRENE'S CHARITY FUND.

Irene Howell, seated before the daintiest of writing-tables, was making up accounts. Her little books of expenses were piled neatly in front of her, and in her hand was one larger than any of the others, and marked on the cover "Charity Fund."

"Two hundred dollars still of Sophie's money," murmured Irene, as she rapidly calculated the expenses on the page before her. "Shall I give that to the asylum? Oh, Sophie, if only you would come to claim your own."

Tears were in the girl's soft blue eyes as she closed the little book, and resting her head upon her softly cushioned chair, gave herself up to sad reverie. She was twenty-five on the day just opening, a blonde of winning beauty, an heiress, and accustomed to a luxurious life. But in her face was faithfully mirrored a sad heart.

Love had come to her and filled her with its happiness, and yet the wearing grief of her life ever overshadowed even love's sweetness. She was musing still, when an elderly lady, after rapping at the door, came to her side.

"Tears, Irene," she said, reproachfully; "what would Wilbur say if he knew how often I find you weeping?"

"He knows why tears come so often into my eyes," said Irene. "To-day the sorrow of eight long years seems closer to my heart than ever before. I am sure Sophie is suffering deeply somewhere, and I am powerless to aid her."

"But I want you to aid some one for me, to-day. I have found an object for some of your lavish generosity, Irene."

"Who is it?"

"A widow with a babe about a year old. Both are ill with typhoid, and wanting the very necessities of life. Have you spare funds?"

"Two hundred dollars unappropriated?"

"Unappropriated? Do you calculate your gifts so nicely?"

"It is not my gift. Shall I tell you now, as I dress to go with you, where my charity fund comes from?"

"Yes. And tell me something of the sister whose loss you mourn so deeply. Did she die long ago?"

died, grandfather's rigid discipline became intolerable to Sophie.

"Looking back, I do not wonder now at the continual outbreaks that roused his anger. We were required to dress with the utmost simplicity, though our allowance was liberal. A necktie or a flower in our bonnets, were made the subjects of the harshest reproof. We were allowed no friends of our own age, and I think grandfather looked upon the encouragement of a lover as a positive crime.

"We were eighteen when Sophie ran away. She left a note for me, telling me she had saved some money out of her allowance, and was going to seek a place where she could earn a living. I have never seen her dear face since that day."

"But did she not write to you?"

"Grandfather watched for the letters, and burned them, unopened, before my face. He threatened to disinherit me if I held any communication with Sophie; but I would have followed her even then, if I had known where to find her. After writing again and again I think she grew discouraged, thought I did not care to hear from her, or would not answer, for fear of grandfather's anger. But I could never see even one line, and after a time the letters ceased to come."

"She may be dead!"

"I think not. I think I should know if Sophie died. But my story is not done. Three years ago my grandfather died, and left his entire property to me. There was no condition in his will, and I resolved to find Sophie and divide my wealth with her. I advertised; I set detectives to work; but I have not found her. In the meantime, for her sake, I devote one-half of my income—Sophie's half—to charitable purposes, hoping some blessing may come to her from this use of her fortune."

The older lady, Mrs. Smithson, the future mother-in-law of the young heiress, smiled indulgently, while in her heart she thought Irene fanciful and romantic.

"Wilbur must make her take a more common-sense view of these matters," she thought.

"Now I am ready," Irene said, fastening her veil. "Can you tell me anything more of this poor widow?"

"One of the ladies of the Benevolent Association came to me about her," said Mrs. Smithson. "She came from Omaha, last week, and was taken ill in a small tenement house where she took rooms. I do not think she has been conscious more than a few hours at first, but she paid one week's board, and the landlady kept her. Omerton found her out in a visit to the same house, and came to me about her."

"Have you seen her?"

"I went yesterday afternoon. She is in a wretched attic room, cold and desolate, and her clothing is of the poorest description. She gave her name as Estabrook."

"There was more talk of a desultory description, as the two ladies drove rapidly in Mrs. Smithson's carriage, to the narrow street, where both were well known as visitors of the poor. Mrs. Smithson was thinking of the many comforts two hundred dollars would procure for the sick woman; Irene was wondering where Sophie was spending her birthday."

"Was she prospering or suffering? There was but little hope in the mourning sister's heart. Surely if Sophie was happy, some of the crushing sorrow would leave her. Something of sympathy of sister love, twin love, would come to comfort her. The carriage stopped at last and the ladies left it at the head of a courtyard, where two rows of small tenement houses faced each other. They picked their way through mud, decaying vegetables, and dirty children, to the last house in the row, and entering the wide open door, ascended the dark narrow stairway to the sitting attic. It was a close, murky day in September, and the house was full of foul air.

A slovenly woman, with a kindly face, met them at the door and answered Mrs. Smithson's inquiries.

"Well, ma'am, she's not to say worse, but she's no better, and the baby's as bad as she can be. The doctor thinks they'd better go, ma'am, to a hospital where they'll have better air, and some one to wait on them constant. I do the best I can, but with the house full of lodgers, ma'am, and four little ones of my own, I can't be here all the time."

"Willie!" moaned a feeble voice inside the room. "Oh, Willie, come put your hand on my head and make me well."

"She calls Willie, ma'am, all the time. I'm thinking it is her husband she means."

"Irene?"

Mrs. Smithson spoke the name in a startled

cry, for Irene's face was the color of death, her lips rigidly clasped, her eyes fixed in a strange stare. With a shudder the spasm passed, and she whispered:

"A pain in my heart. It is gone!"

But her face was very pale as she entered the little room, stooping to avoid a blow from the sharply-slanting roof.

The sick woman tossing upon the narrow bed, instinctively clasping the moaning babe in her arms, fixed her fever-lighted eyes upon the pale face with a startled stare.

Very gently Irene spoke:

"I have come to see if you will let me help to nurse you—and—"

The ashy whiteness gathered again over lip and cheek, and conquering her faintness by a desperate effort, Irene gasped:

"Sophie! Is it Sophie?"

The name reached the fever-locked senses.

"Sophie!" the sufferer murmured, "Willie's Sophie! Nobody called me Sophie till Willie came, because I ran away from Irene. Little Irene! They would not let her write to me, so I married Willie and went to Omaha. Willie! Willie! Oh, put your hand on my head, Willie, and make me well."

"This will not do," whispered Mrs. Smithson, taking Irene's trembling form into her own motherly arms. "You must not give way like this. Think what there is to do."

"To find her like this! To find her only to lose her!" Irene sobbed.

"The doctor thought she might be moved to a hospital, so we may surely take her home. You have no time to cry now, Irene. We must think of how to save the life that is so dear to you."

The kind words, the resolute tone conquered the dreadful agitation that shook Irene, and she once more approached the bed. The babe lay in a frightful stupor, with half-open eyes, beyond all consciousness of suffering, but the mother tossed and moaned, talking deliriously.

It was a morning's work to prepare for the removal of the invalids to the luxurious home awaiting them. Irene had to go to seek warm clothing and wraps, pillows and blankets, but before sunset, in charge of an experienced nurse, and under the superintendence of a skillful physician, Sophie Estabrook was tenderly carried to the home from which she had fled years before.

For many days she lay battling for life, sinking, rallying, keeping hope and fear evenly balanced in the loving heart watching her. The nurse was coaxing back life into the babe, but Irene would let no one but herself nurse Sophie. Day and night she was at her post.

A fortnight of terrible suspense passed, and one bright October morning Sophie awakened conscious from a long, deep slumber. Irene was watching the wasted face eagerly, when the large blue eyes opened slowly.

"Irene!" said the invalid, in a faint voice; "is it indeed Irene?"

A tender kiss fell softly upon her face.

"It is Irene. You are at home, Sophie, never to leave me again."

"Did my baby die?" was the next faint question.

"No indeed. She is getting well."

city. She had written again and again to Irene, till, understanding perfectly the probable fate of her letters, she had become discouraged and ceased to send them.

Six months later, the milliner who employed her moved to Chicago, and such of her employees as were willing to go with her, were offered liberal salaries to do so. Writing a farewell letter to Irene, Sophie accompanied the milliner, and, in Chicago, married William Estabrook, a young merchant. Everything prospered with them for a year or two, when the great fire swept away all belonging to them, and their first child died of exposure during the nights when they wandered homeless and starving on the open country beyond the city. Then they had started farther west to Omaha, and William was hoping to build up a new home, when he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died.

Some of the friends of the young merchant had given Sophie money to return to her own home with her surviving child, born in Omaha, where she lived a year before her husband died. But want, sorrow, and exposure had taken a fast hold upon a constitution never very strong, and before she could seek sister or grandfather, poor Sophie was stricken down also.

It was a pitiful story, but Irene was there to comfort the widow, to take the babe into her own loving heart, to promise a future of happiness and plenty.

"I knew God would bless the use to which I put your money, Sophie," she said, tearfully, "and surely He has done so. For you, might have died in want had not Mrs. Smithson come to me to tell me of a new claimant upon my Charity Fund."

**Kissing the Bride.**

The custom of kissing the bride at a wedding is of great antiquity, and while among the most refined classes it has fallen into disuse, it is still insisted on by many people with great vigor. A very amusing story is told of a Kentucky backwoodsman who had, after a long and ardent courtship of the belle of one of the Kentucky cities, won her for a bride.

She had, for a long time, wavered in her choice undecided whether to take him or a gentleman of wealth and position in the city, but finally chose the humbler lot in obedience to her heart. The wedding was celebrated in great style, and the many groom was almost as much admired for his colossal proportions and athletic symmetry as was the bride for her exceeding loveliness.

Among the guests was the unsuccessful suitor, who was well aware of the jealousy with which the groom had regarded him, but who had overcome his chagrin at his failure, and was sincerely anxious to congratulate the bride. One by one the guests offered their good wishes and their kisses, while the groom looked on with approval and delight. At length, among the rest, came the rejected lover.

The young groom watched him keenly, but without the least animosity in his expression. The unfortunate rival felt the delicacy of his position, and not caring to provoke the husband's ire, he did not proffer the salute which was customary. As he was giving place to others, after wishing the newly-married pair well, the groom grasped his arm with his iron fingers, and, in a low tone, said:

"She's my wife, and I propose to see that she is treated as well as my wife should be treated. If you don't kiss her, I'll break every bone in your body."

Rather than quarrel, the gentleman kissed the not unwilling bride, and the groom was satisfied.

**Anecdotes.**

A Cherokee (Iowa) jurymen got to playing with a chemical fire extinguisher, while cogitating on a verdict, when the pesky thing (the extinguisher, not the verdict) went off, and completely deluged with water and gases a lady passing under the Court-house windows. The woman felt much put out by the sudden immersion, while the jurymen swore to gum that he "never knew a water tank to get up on its ear in that fashion store in all his born days!"

In England they tell how Sankey walked up to a grenadier, and, taking him affectionately by the belt, said, "Young man, I'll give you a soldier, a soldier of heaven." "Old up!" returned the grenadier, "you're a long way from your barracks, anyhow." Well, there was a very rough young man, whom Sankey saw staring around at the close of the meetings, and suddenly asked, "Young man, are you looking for salivation?" "No," was the reply, "I am looking for Sal Jackson." "Let us sing a hymn," said Sankey.

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written any for your paper, so I thought I would write some as other girls are writing. I am eleven years old. I have been going to school, but am not going now. I have the whooping cough. I have a little dog; I call him Pedro. I see that is the name of the Emperor of Brazil; so I think that is a very distinguished name. I have three turkey hens. I am going to raise lots of turkeys, and if you are a good editor, and write lots of nice pieces for us little folks, I will send you one for a Christmas present. We have had so much rain that the young folks on the joining farm have been rowing all over the farm in a molasses pan for the last two days. So you see it is a better time for raising ducks than planting corn. You said we must not write too long letters so I will close for this time.

ETHEL LYNN ELIAS.  
WASHINGTON CREEK, May 9.

MR. EDITOR:—I see that you invite correspondence in your excellent journal. I thought I would write you a few items from this part of the country. I am thirteen years old. I go to school now. I study writing, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic and history. My teacher's name is Mollie Ellis. I like her very much. We will only have a partial crop of fruit this year. Father is done planting corn. Ma has lost most of her poultry with the chicken cholera. I guess I will quit for the present. Yours,  
NETTIE BROS.  
MOUND CREEK, Miami county, Kan.

MR. EDITOR:—I am ten years of age. I have not been to school much, but I can read your paper. I see you give a chance to little boys and girls to write, so I will try and say a few words. I have made a little garden, but the seed I put in is not up yet. I have no flower bed yet, but me and my sister Teacy are going to co-operate and make one together and I will tell you about it. I have 18 chickens, big enough to fry. Now I must stop. Yours,  
FLORA D. CHEVALIER.  
DOUGLAS CO., May 13, 1876.

Master Justin J. Chevalier sends us an ingenious answer to Lottie Petefish's puzzle, which we should have been pleased to publish had it come sooner. We shall always be glad to hear from him. The puzzle he sends is not exactly correctly stated. Nor does he send an answer, which is always required.

Master John Howe, of Williamstown, sends us a rather funny contribution, but we suspect it was dictated by an older head than one on fifteen-year-old shoulders.

MR. EDITOR:—I send the following for the little friends to study out:

My 1st is found in hair and heart.  
My 2d in meet but not in part,  
My 3d in fast but not in slow,  
My 4th in cradle but not in mow,  
My 5th in metal but not in dress,  
My 6th in whole but not in mess.  
My whole is valued most when lost.

FLORA A. WILSON.  
WILLIAMSBURG, Kan.

**Enigmas.**

I am composed of 33 letters:  
My 5, 33, 12, 29, 11, 9, 21, is what this is.  
My 6, 1, 28, 15, 26, 5, 25, is a political crime.  
My 10, 26, 33, 32, 22, 15, is better than wheat.  
My 27, 18, 8, 20, 14, 23, 4, is a kind of allegory.  
My 3, 7, 17, 30, 23, 19, 28, 12, 9, is a religious denomination.  
My 17, 24, 9, 17, 32, 11, is a culinary utensil.  
My 19, 16, 3, is what "went."  
My 12, 31, 32, 19, is what you are.  
My whole is a command which the Centennial managers have disregarded.

A. L. M. S.  
LAWRENCE, May 23, 1876.

**To Titania.**

I am a young lad about seventeen and a half I went to school last winter, but how I am working on my father's farm, and like it very well. I would like to farm the whole year round, if I had some one that would wash the dishes for me; but you do not like that part of the work, and I do not think that you would make a very good dish washer. I like the girl best that can wash the most dishes in the least time.

Hold on, young man, dishes for two is all that is necessary.  
Answer to Lavina Hayes's enigma:—History of the United States. Correctly answered by Frank Warner.

Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse are three of war. Let them Sioux for peace.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 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. Oversee; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 1st District: W. E. Spence, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County. 2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho Falls, Phillips county.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county; K. W. L. Bates, Barton county.

POMONA GRANGES. 1. Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS. Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. Sedgwick county—Patrons' District Commercial Agency. Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Co-operative Agencies.

If co-operation means anything, it is buying and selling together, that the full strength of their transactions will be known, felt and sought after as desirable by the commercial interests affected by its continuance or withdrawal.

To make this matter plain, we will say one of our co-operative stores the first year of its existence with a cash capital at beginning of less than three hundred dollars, did a business of thirty-two thousand dollars; now we have a dozen or more of such co-operative stores in operation, their total annual business would be (if as successful as the one alluded to) nearly a half million of dollars.

The other side of this picture, and the one we now realize is, each agency as soon as started, strikes out independently just like us farmers, bucks against the old combinations of trade and commerce from time out of memory, and because the appointed business agent, when they send an occasional order for some trifles to fill up stock with, and he does not get it as cheap as they hear some old established house got theirs; then the doubts of his ability, suspicions, of dishonesty and confidence if he ever had any, is gone.

This in brief is the situation of affairs, and my humble judgment is, the sooner we conclude to act in unison through one head, the sooner will we realize our expectations.

Yours fraternally, A. T. STEWART.

KANSAS CITY, May 13, 1876.

In Memoriam.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—"In the midst of life we are in death!" In the bloom of manhood we are called hence. Thus our worthy brother Charles H. Norton, P. M. of Shell Rock Grange, and late Assistant Steward of Greenwood County Grange, passed away in the bloom of manhood.

CLIMAX, May 7, 1876.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Buck Creek Grange, No. 110, held May 13, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in memory of our beloved sister, Juliette F. Kyle, who died May 8, 1876:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to remove from us our beloved sister, and in her death our brother has suffered an irreparable loss, and the grange a most exemplary member, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the grange tender to the afflicted brother its warmest sympathies in this hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Kyle the grange has lost one of its most exemplary members; one that was an adornment to the Patrons; one whose hand was ever ready to help the needy and afflicted; whose life was adorned with all those Christian graces which won the love and esteem of all who came within the sphere of her life and labors.

Advantages of the Grange.

To one who is aware of the benefits the grange confers upon its members, socially and intellectually as well as pecuniarily, it seems wonderful that any farmer remains outside of its gates for so much as a day.

Individual differences are cheerfully surrendered for the common good. Opportunity is afforded each member to give expression to his views, and the general discussion which follows such expression subjects the ideas advanced to a test which proves either their excellence or the reverse.

Each subordinate grange has, or can have, the advantage that the concentrated and accumulating wisdom of all the other granges in the United States affords. Peach Blossom Grange has been availing itself, for the past year, to a greater extent than previously, of the benefits afforded by the grange particularly those of a pecuniary nature.

Yours fraternally, A. T. STEWART.

KANSAS CITY, May 13, 1876.

Treasurer of the National Grange.

The report of the treasurer of the National Grange, for the quarter ending 30th April last, shows a total deposit of \$11,321, arising from deposits made by the secretary of the National Grange, and the payment of dues by State Granges.

The secretary's quarterly report shows that 334 granges were organized in the United States between January 1st and April 30th, of the current year.

These reports prove the order to be in wholesome condition throughout the Union, and steadily on the increase.

Bro. Hill, the wide awake and efficient State business agent of the order in Ohio, does not like his light under a bushel. He is doing a great work for the members in that State, and he takes pleasure every week to tell them how it is done and how more can be done.

While sentiments like the following, extracted from a communication to the Pacific Rural Press, find advocates and hearers inside the gates, there's need be little fear of the grange dying out.

This social problem is being worked out by these demonstrations of united effort; the outside world may find that the granger movement has something higher and nobler in view than to plot the downfall of any class of citizens pursuing an honest occupation.

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Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and also a copy be sent to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and Sickle and Sheaf for publication.

The wife and mother, lo! is dead, Her cold and lifeless form, Reposes in the silent grave; To dust it must return.

She faded like the summer flowers, That wither in a day, This fair one, in the sweet spring time Of life was called away.

This bud of promise that was called From earth by early doom, Will blossom in a fairer soil, Beyond the withering tomb.

Wm. F. PEEL, COM.

E. J. PEEL, COM.

Faithful, be Vigilant and Watchful.

All great political ends at this day are worked out and secured by first making them popular. This object secured, right or wrong, sound or unsound, true or false—no man dare assail it for fear of injuring his popularity.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have pointed out some things that are accomplished, that strike at the foundation of our government with irresistible force. It would not be a difficult task to show you that the same means are used to undermine the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and it will be accomplished unless the members of the order shall heed the warning and take the necessary steps to avert the doom that otherwise awaits them.

Patrons who use the endearing term "brother" thereby pledge themselves, their fortunes and lives, to him they call "brother"; else they fall short of a just conception of what a brother's duty is—they are unnatural relations.

The Central Grange Encampment, at Philadelphia, is now completed, and will accommodate four thousand persons per day.

What is the foundation of the order built on? We say on a good foundation. It means good from us all. It means help one another those that will help themselves. Its motto is, "do to others as you would have them do to you."

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Pomona Grange.

Geo. D. Hinckley, the master of the New York State Grange, speaking of pomona granges, says:

They are intended to aid, strengthen and encourage subordinate granges. These purposes would be sadly perverted, were it permissible for members to neglect or sever their relations with the subordinate, and at the same time secure and maintain a standing in the pomona grange.

W. H. Hill manager of the Ohio State agency, and who is employed on a salary, says:

We wish it distinctly understood that the business transactions of the agency with Patrons is their own secret, and not that of those who do not belong to the order; and when prices are given to those who are not members of the order, great injustice is done to those who favor us with special terms, while it also adds those who refuse us terms for direct trade, to offer their goods at reduced prices, so as to create dissatisfaction, and break up the arrangements we have made.

W. C. Peyton, of Madison county, Kentucky, writes to the Southern Agriculturist that the Patrons wish to change the plan on which their store is managed into a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan.

An agricultural exchange says: "Are any of the readers so rich that they can afford to let the high priced implements lie in the fence corner or in the field during a long and inclement season?"

What is the true mission of the order of Patrons? What will be its moral results upon the future policy and interests of our country and people, and the means of most successfully applying its great principles—are questions which most concern the Patron, and to which his most serious attention should be directed.

Patrons should not forget that in asking for information, or making orders, they must do so under seal, in order that the clerks of the regularly appointed agents may act advisedly.

The granges of Norfolk county, Va., have united in demanding that the steamboat lines between Norfolk and Baltimore shall carry their trunk products to market in proper season and at reduced rates.

Why is not the lecturer called upon in the "regular order of business" at each meeting? Let the master regularly call and the lecturer respond promptly and without excuse, with well considered matter, making this exercise followed by a discussion, a leading feature of each meeting as far as practicable, and it will greatly promote the interest, the usefulness and the life and strength of our organization.

The good Patron is no office seeker. He maintains that the office should seek the man. He does not discuss political questions in the grange, and strives outside the gates to put down all bribery and corruption.

In discussing questions in the grange, don't confine yourself to your own knowledge and experience, but examine the subject under consideration before you go to the meeting, and add to what you personally know of it all that you can learn concerning it from books and from those who know more about it than you do.

The order has increased so rapidly that there are now thirteen hundred granges in Ohio, and not more than the same number have consolidated or abandoned their charters; and that the membership is largely on the increase.

A grange that meets half an hour after the time fixed; hurries over the conferring of degrees in a slipshod, skip-and-jump manner; dispenses with the singing as unnecessary, or because nobody chooses to lead; dwells unnecessarily long on unimportant matters; allows one or two to do all the talking; proposes important questions; looks upon the organization only as a purchasing agency; and allows some member to be "excused" from everything, piling all the burdens on a few such a grange is a stumbling block, and its members will never know what solid cooperation, or a good grange is, until the noxious features are weeded out.

Kansas State News.

WICHITA sends up a report that she has 3,350 inhabitants. THERE is talk of damming the Republican river at Scandia. SEVERAL parties at Saranton, Pa., are preparing to move to Kansas. FARMERS of southern Kansas expect to commence wheat harvest in two weeks. WATER one foot in depth, flowed in the streets of Winfield during the late flood. MR. AND MRS. W. H. BOWER, of Manhattan, lost two children last week with diphtheria. SPECIMENS of growing wheat and rye have been forwarded to Philadelphia for exhibition. MR. S. S. TIPTON, of Anderson county, is to take some blooded stock to the Arkansas valley. THE belle of Bonanza City, Cherokee county, sails under the classic cognomen of Big Bone Nancy. J. M. GILMOUR, of Osage county, lately sold twenty-two head of cattle which averaged 1600 pounds. THE last tornado did some damage in Salina county. John E. Husted's farm house was torn to pieces. A SON of Mr. Chapman, of Osage township, Bourbon county, was killed by lightning Saturday of last week. THE store of Elias Rees, of Lincoln Center, was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods last Saturday. LARNED has six hundred and twenty-three inhabitants. The town has doubled in population in the last six months. GEO. A. CRAWFORD writes from Philadelphia that Kansas has the finest State building on the Centennial grounds. THE fourteen-year-old son of a Mr. Vaughn of Neodesha, was seriously injured last week by a wagon running over his body. CHARLES EASTMAN, a boy of nine years, son of Major Eastman, was drowned in Coal creek, Allen county, on Tuesday last week. THE Manhattan Nationalist says: Now is the time to plant maple seeds. We've grown trees four feet high from seed in one season. MR. R. W. MASSEY says he will start a Democratic paper in Paola as soon as he can get four hundred subscribers at \$1.50 each. SEVERAL car loads of railroad iron and a dozen car loads of ties have been received at Girard, for the Joplin and Girard railroad. THE first bonded indebtedness of Kansas, amounting to \$100,000, and contracted in 1861, was payable in fifteen years. It falls due on the first of July, prox. MR. J. B. POLLOCK, formerly of Olathe, was thrown out of a buggy while driving near Ft. Larned and broke one of the bones of one ankle and sprained the other. T. D. BRACKER, of Marysville, Mo., crossed over 500 head of old sheep and 150 head of lambs at White Cloud, Kansas, on Sunday. He was taking them to Seneca. A YOUNG man in the Leavenworth foundry had one of his feet burnt off Thursday, with melted iron which he was carrying, and stumbling forward, it went into his boot. ANY one knowing the whereabouts of Noble Rogers, age 73, will do a kindness by informing his brother, Leman Rogers, aged 84, Troy, Kansas, who has not seen him for forty years. THE Telegraph says: The Good Templars of Waterville are of the liberal, progressive order. There are seventy-four members and eleven of them signed the various petitions for saloon licenses in our city. THE editor of the Arkansas City Traveler must be a bloated bondholder. Hear him: "A mouse got into a drawer at this office, in which was kept some currency, and came near destroying ten dollars worth." NEODESHA township, Wilson county, last year had 2,700 acres in wheat, and produced over 80,000 bushels. This year the township will have 3,500 acres, and the crop will probably run over 75,000 bushels. FRIDAY the residence of Capt. E. S. Slaughter, of Olathe, was burned. The building was owned by Mrs. Beach, and was valued at \$2,500. Capt. Slaughter's loss on furniture, library, &c., was about \$1,200. MR. THOMAS FREEMAN, of Howard county, had one of his feet injured by a threshing machine in February. The injury was thought to be slight, but after suffering two amputations the young man died on the 15th of April. A CORRESPONDENT of the Kansas New Era thus grows: "Last year a begging, this year \$25,000 Philadelphia, crippled normal schools, an unconstitutional dog law, the word 'white' stricken from the school law, and potatoes 15 cents per bushel is 'what's the matter?'" U. S. MARSHAL MILLER states that Bruce and Cole Younger were seen on the M. R., F. S. & G. R. R. Wednesday, on their way from Coalfield to Baxter Springs. After arriving at the latter place they secured their horses, which had been kept in a stable, and left for the open country. THE Independence Courier says that the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad company has not come up to its agreement on the reduction of passenger rates. The fare from Independence to Kansas City has only been reduced fifty cents, when it should have been reduced \$1.65. HORACE CARPENTER, of Greeley township, Sedgewick county, has set out upwards of 17,000 trees this spring, among which are 4,000 peach trees, 1,400 box elders, 700 walnuts, and 125 cherry trees. In addition to this good season's work he has set out 25,000 cottonwood cuttings. He has also set out three miles of new hedge which already turns cattle.

THE Coffeyville Journal of the 13th inst. says: At Dora, twelve miles east of this place, during the storm of Saturday, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlie, a boy of 13 years, eldest son of J. N. Spickerman, was instantly killed by lightning while engaged in herding cattle. His pony shared the same fate. ON the evening of Thursday last a man named John Keys was accidentally shot and killed at Thayer. A man named Sampson, together with Keys and Mr. Hall, (freight agent) were in the house of the latter and were practicing the manual of arms for pastime. Sampson finally picked up the gun, and remarked he would "show them how it was done in the old country." He then went through the evolutions, and in doing so pointed the gun at Keys, and pulled the trigger. To the great surprise and horror of all present, an explosion followed, and Keys was shot through the heart and instantly killed. A VERY serious affair took place about four miles southeast of Robison, Kansas, a small station on the St. Joseph & Denver City road, on last Friday morning. Frank Bundel is an old German about fifty years of age, who lives at the place, and William Camp is a young man about nineteen years of age, and lives with his mother and younger sister on an adjoining farm. On Friday morning young Camp went over to Bundel's place to borrow a corn-planter from him. It belonged to another man from whom he had obtained permission to get it. The old man refused to give it to him and a quarrel ensued. Bundel picked up a pitchfork that was standing up against the barn and made a ferocious dive at young Camp with it. One prong of the fork went through the back of his neck, passed through the root of his tongue and out through his mouth. The affair was witnessed by a few of the neighbors and the young man was carried home by them in an insensible condition. Bundel was lodged in jail, and is very penitent, weeping all the time. The young man will die, it is thought. Both have heretofore been peaceable citizens.



Two young men out riding were passing a farm house where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on. "Read This," said the farmer, "if you are going to paint this spring? If so, call and see the Chemical Paint Wooster is selling. It is mixed all ready for use requiring no thinner or dryer. Any color we have in stock that is wanted, can have it made for you. This paint is made of the very best and purest materials and will last much longer than the best lead and oil. It makes a beautiful glossy finish, is impervious to water, making it the best paint for wagons and farming implements. It is equally adapted for inside work; it is the cheapest paint to use. By bringing your own can or jug saves the expense of buying one. Sold by the quart or gallon. Try it.

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Yellow and Red  
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**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 2 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 1 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.  
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3. Various Forms.  
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McCurdy Bros., 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and children's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work command itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them. Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it a profitable look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited. 14-11

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

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

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

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; and the United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in gold or silver.

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

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

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

ORGANIZE.

It is of the utmost importance that the Independent voters in every school district, at once organize themselves into clubs, and raise some funds in order to carry on a vigorous campaign. If, as we expect will be the case, the Democratic party should split at St. Louis, and the Republicans make a hard money platform at Cincinnati, which they most certainly will do, there will be such a rush to the Independent party as will astonish the country.

We call upon all Independent Reformers everywhere, to be vigilant and active, and especially do not allow yourselves to believe the innumerable lies you may see in the subsidized press of the country.

If you will be true to your principles, and to your organization, in the words of another, we will give the monopolists of the country such a wood-chopping campaign, yes a singing and a whooping campaign, as will make them sick.

MASTER HUDSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Master M. E. Hudson will meet and address the Patrons at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, June 6th; Fairmount, Leavenworth county, Thursday, June 8th; Springdale, Leavenworth county, Friday, June 9th; Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Saturday, June 10th. The deputies of the counties are requested to make all necessary arrangements and give general notice throughout the counties. Bro. J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county, can make arrangements for one more meeting in his county immediately following June 10th. Bro. W. D. Rippey, will arrange for two meetings each, in Atchison, Doniphan, and Brown counties, commencing in Atchison county immediately after the Jefferson county meetings. Brother Rippey will at once forward notice of the time and place of meetings to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication, and also give general notice to the Patrons throughout the counties. These meetings are for the Patrons, and are not intended for the general public.

The editor of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS will accompany Master Hudson. It is earnestly desired that there will be a full attendance at all the meetings, as subjects of great importance to the order will be presented.

GOOD BYE.

The Standard of this city has gone boots, body and breeches into the Democratic party. We had hoped that Maj. Ross would do valiant work during the present campaign for the Independent party. But now as the jaws of the Democratic party have closed over him, we remember him as a courteous gentleman, a good neighbor, and one who deserved a better fate.

HE HAS NOT DECLINED.

The report in circulation through the columns of the subsidized press, that Peter Cooper has declined the nomination for President, is utterly false.

ED. SPIRIT.—I will have my price list and catalogue for 1876, of dry goods, groceries, hardware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, millinery goods, harness, saddles and bridles, and stationary, &c., ready for distribution next week. Each grange in the State will be entitled to one copy, by sending three letter postage stamps or ten cents, with the proper directions how to address, with the seal of the grange, will receive a copy by return mail. A. T. STEWART, State Agent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A heavy snow storm west of Laramie City, Wyoming, on the 21st, damaged the railroad track and telegraph lines to some extent.

A fire damp explosion at the old Middlethian coal pit, Chesterfield county, Md., last Saturday, killed eight men, and badly injured two others.

The one-hundred and twenty-sixth birthday of Stephen Gerard was celebrated on Monday at the Gerard College, Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies, orations, etc.

A telegram from Hong Kong to the Chinese companies in San Francisco, on Tuesday, says that in accordance with instructions received there, from here, only 100 Chinese took passage on the "City of Peking," and that the number coming by future steamers will be so limited.

John Pratt, Secy. of the Territory of New Mexico; John J. Ruddick, of Nebraska, Assistant Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, New Mexico. The nomination of Pierpont, Taft, and Cameron surprised almost everybody, especially that of Don Cameron, son of Senator Cameron.

The President on the 22d inst., sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edward Pierpont, of New York, Minister to England; Alfonso Taft, of Ohio, now Secretary of War, Attorney General; J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania, Secretary of War. They were all confirmed.

Mary McKener, aged seventeen, and her nephew two years old, were drowned in the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Mo., on Sunday evening, by falling from a skiff. The little boy was a son of John O'Rourke, switchman in the K. C. St. Joe & C. B. railroad yards. The bodies have not been recovered.

Dispatches from Chicago, dated May 22d, give accounts of recent heavy storms in the Northwest. In Clay county, Iowa, the storm was most destructive. Hailstones, three inches in diameter, covered the ground to the depth of four inches. In Lansing, Michigan, the storm was severe and destructive. In Sparta, Wisconsin, in Mendota and Rockford, the fields were deluged, and much damage inflicted. No loss of life reported.

Supervisor Meyer and Revenue Agent Colony assisted by two deputy marshals, seized four illicit stills on White-water river, Cape Girardeau county, Mo., on Sunday. On Monday an armed mob appeared on the banks of the river, near Collinger, and impeded the progress of the officers. There are 75 to 100 more stills in operation in that section of the country. Col. Meyer will ask Commissioner Pratt for a force to enable him to break them up.

The violent rain and snow storm which has prevailed for twenty-four hours on and along the base of the mountains near Denver, broke yesterday morning. The rainfall in Denver was upwards of six inches. At Central City, Georgetown, and other mountain towns, snow is reported as being three feet deep. Railroads in Colorado have all lost bridges and embankments, and travel is suspended, but it is believed all roads except the Denver and South Park, Colorado Central, and Boulder Valley, will be able to run their trains regularly to-morrow. Damages to country bridges and thoroughfares cannot be reliably estimated, but are undoubtedly heavy. Considerable damage was sustained by owners and occupants of houses in some parts of the city of Denver, but thus far no casualties are known to have resulted from the flood, which has been unequalled since 1863.

At the Republican State convention at Topeka, yesterday, the committee on permanent organization reported H. B. Plumb for president, and D. J. Evans for secretary, H. J. Berg and T. Hughes for assistant secretaries, and a number of vice presidents. The report of the committee was adopted. The delegates for the First Congressional district reported that they had selected Cyrus Leland and A. J. Bonta, as delegates to the convention, and G. W. Shreve and H. B. Baker as alternates, and they were declared elected. The Second district reported H. H. Lowe and T. M. Shaw, delegates, and J. T. Lanter and E. A. Warden, alternates. The Third district, A. L. Redden and O. H. Sheldon, as delegates, and James Burgess and C. L. Hubbs, as alternates, all of whom were declared elected. T. C. Sears was also selected as delegate at large by the delegates from the First district, and R. B. Taylor as alternate, and the convention confirmed them. Wm. Martindale was selected in the same manner by the delegates from the Second district, W. R. P. Muse as alternate, and they were confirmed. The Third district did not agree on a delegate at large, and the convention selected A. H. Horton, and afterwards T. D. Thatcher for the fourth delegate at large.

MR. PETER COOPER'S ADDRESS

To the Convention of the National Independent Party, Held at Indianapolis, May 17th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—We have met, my friends, to unite in a course of efforts to find out, and if possible, to remove a cause of evil that has shrunk the value of the real estate of the nation to a condition where it cannot be sold, or mortgages obtained on it for much more than one-half the amount that the same property would have brought three years ago. This dire calamity has been brought on our country by the acts of our Government. The first act took from the National money its power to pay interest on bonds and duties on imports. The second act has contracted the currency of the country until it has shrunk the value of property to its present condition by destroying public confidence; and that without shrinking any of the debts contracted in its use.

I do most humbly hope that I shall be able to show the fatal causes that have been allowed to operate and bring this wretchedness and ruin to the homes of untold thousands of the men and the women throughout our country. Facts will show that it was the unwise acts of our own Government that have allowed a policy to prevail, more in the interest of foreign governments than our own.

It was these unwise acts of legislation that brought discredit on our national money, as I have said, by introducing into the law that created it that terrible word, except, which took from our legal money its power to pay interest on bonds, and duties on imports. The introduction of that little word except into the original law drove tears from the eyes of Thaddeus Stephens when he looked down the current of events and saw our bonds in the hands of foreigners who would be receiving a gold interest on every hundred dollars of bonds that cost them but fifty or sixty dollars in gold.

For the introduction of that word except into that original law, our bonds would have been taken at par by our own people, and the interest would have been paid at home in currency, instead of being paid to foreigners in gold.

An additional calamity has been brought on our country by a national policy that has taken from the people their currency, the tools of these trades, the very life-blood of the traffic and commerce of our country. Facts show that in 1853 there was in the hands of the people, as a currency, \$ per head, and that at a time of our greatest national prosperity.

We have now arrived at a time of unequalled adversity, with a currency in 1875 of \$17 3/4-100 per capita, with a fall amounting to two hundred millions of dollars in a year.

Among the causes that now afflict the country, it may be well to look at the enormous increase in our foreign importations, which amounted to 359 millions in the year 1868, and increased to 684 millions of dollars in 1873, and was 574 millions of dollars in 1875.

These facts show a sufficient cause for the paralyzed industry of our country. They also show that Senator Jones was right in saying that "the present is the time to undo the unwitting and blundering work of 1873." By the resumption act, to take effect in 1879, every man that is out in debt will be liable to have his property sold out for what it will bring in gold.

I think you will agree with me, when I say that prosperity can never be restored to our beloved country by a national policy that forces idleness and financial distress on so vast a number of the laborers and business men of this country. Our nation's wealth must forever depend on the application of knowledge, economy and well-directed labor to all the useful and necessary purposes of life.

The American people can never buy anything cheap from foreign countries that must be bought at the cost of leaving our own good raw materials unused, and our own labor unemployed.

I find myself compelled to believe that much of the past legislation of our country in reference to the currency, has been adopted under the advice and influence of men to the interests of foreign nations that have a direct motive to mislead and deceive us. Our prosperity as a nation will commence to return when the congress of our country shall assume its own inherent sovereign right to furnish all the inhabitants of the United States a redeemable, uniform, unfluctuating national currency.

I do heartily agree with Senator Jones, when he says that "the present is the acceptable time to undo the unwitting and blundering work of 1873; and to render our legislation on the subject of money, consistent with the physical facts, concerning the stock and supply of the precious metals throughout the world, and conformable to the constitution of our country."

I sincerely hope that the concluding advice of Senator Jones will make a living and a lasting impression, when he says, speaking to the present Senate—"We cannot, we dare not, avoid speedy action on the subject. Not only does reason, justice and authority unite in urging us to retract our steps, but the organic law commands us to do so; and the presence of peril enjoins what the law commands."

The Senator states a most important fact, and one that all know to be true, "that by interfering with the standards of the country, we have driven the country away from the realms of prosperity, and thrust it beyond the bounds of safety." He says, truly, "to refuse to replace it upon its former vantage ground would be to incur a responsibility and a deserved reproach, greater than that which men have ever before felt themselves able to bear."

It will require all the wisdom that can be gathered from the history and experience of the past to enable us to work out our salvation from the evils that an unwise legislation has brought on our country.

It will be found that nothing short of a full, fair and frank performance of the first duty enjoined on Congress by the constitution will ever restore permanent prosperity to us as a nation. The constitution has made it the duty of Congress to enact the laws that are indispensable for the establishment of justice, as the only possible means by which the general welfare can be effectually promoted.

Where power is given the duty is made fairly to devolve on all who are sworn to make or to execute the laws in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. It is a remarkable fact that the most essential element of our colonial and national prosperity was obtained by the use of the legal-tender paper money—the very thing that our present rulers seem now determined to hold up to ridicule and contempt. We are apt to forget that the "continental money" secured for us a country, and the "greenback" currency has saved us as a nation.

high a price." "In truth such was the need of the precious metals, owing to this cause, that one-tenth of the currency of the world was attracted to Germany as a common centre, and the demand could not be supplied; and by a decree in September, 1813, from Peter- sultan in Germany, the allied sovereigns issued paper money guaranteed by Russia, Prussia and England. These notes passed as cash from Kamtschatka to the Iliane, and gave the currency which brought the war to a successful close."

In a recent edition of the "History of Europe," Sir A. Alison gives an additional evidence of the important advantages which experience has demonstrated to result from the use of a paper currency.

He says, "to the suspension of cash payments by the act of 1797 and the power in consequence vested in the bank of England, of expanding its paper circulation in proportion to the abstraction of a metallic currency, the wants of the country and the resting of the national industry on a basis not liable to be taken away by the mutations of commerce or the necessities of war—it is to these facts that the salvation of the empire must be ascribed."

"It is remarkable that this admirable system which may be truly called the working power of nations during war, became so determined hostility on the part of the great capitalists and chief writers of Political economy in the country." "Here, however," says Alison, "as everywhere else, experience, the great test of the truth, has determined this question. The adoption of the opposite system of contracting the paper currency in proportion to the abstraction of the metallic currency by the acts of 1819 and 1844, followed as they were by the monetary crises of 1825, 1839 and 1847 have demonstrated beyond a doubt that it was in the system of an expansive currency that Great Britain, during the war, found the sole means of her salvation. From 1797 to 1815 commerce, manufactures and agriculture, advanced in England in spite of all the evils of war with a rapidity greater than they had previously done in centuries before. This proves beyond a doubt the power of paper money to increase the wealth of a nation."

It is worth while to observe that this same Sir Alison, who speaks so wisely on this subject in reference to the history of his own country, while speaking a few years ago of the prosperity of our country during the war of the Rebellion and immediately after, has a foreboding of what might happen, and remarks "The American government may make financial and legislative mistakes which may check the progress of national wealth, and counteract the advantages which paper money has already bestowed upon them; they may adopt the unwise and unjust system which England adopted at the close of the French war; they may resolve to pay in gold, and with low prices, the debt contracted during the war, and with high prices."

"But whatever they may do," he adds, "nothing can shake the evidence which the experience of that nation during the last six years affords of the power of paper money to promote a nation's welfare."

Sir James Scott, in his "Malachi Malgrouth's Letters," shows how the wealth of a nation is increased by paper money. "I assume," he says, "without hazard of contradiction, that banks have existed in Scotland for near one hundred and twenty years; that they have flourished and that the country has prospered in them; and that during the last twenty years particularly, the notes, and especially the small notes, which the banks distribute, supply all the demand for a medium currency. This system has so completely expelled gold from Scotland that you can never by chance see a guinea there, except in the purse of an accidental stranger, or in the coffers of the banks themselves. But the facilities which this paper has afforded to the industrious and enterprising agriculturists and manufacturers, as well as to the traders of the public, in exchanging their national wealth, have converted Scotland from a poor, miserable, barren country, into one where, if nature has done less, art and industry have done more than, perhaps, in any other country in Europe, England not excepted."

President Grant, in his message of 1873, said: "The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is, upon its credit, is the best that has ever been devised." "In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction consequent upon the going on, due to the increase of the population, the increase of manufactures and of all industries, I do not believe there is too much of it now for the duldest period of the year."

Understanding these recommendations of the President, Congress has continued to tax the people to contract the national currency, in a vain effort to arrive at specie payments. Our government should have left that amount of currency in the hands of the people which the necessities of war had compelled it to put in circulation as the only means of the national salvation.

Every dollar of currency paid out, whether gold, silver, or paper, was given out for "value received," and this became, by the act of the government, a valid claim for a dollar's worth of the property of the country. Hence not a dollar of it should ever have been withdrawn.

It is now almost universally believed that had the treasury notes continued, as at first issued, to be received for all forms of property, gold and silver would have circulated to this day, as they did then, as so much gold, precisely as the government paper did circulate in France when put upon the same footing.

This would have saved our country more than one-half the amount of the whole expenses of the war in the present shrinkage of values and the interruption to honest industry. It must have saved us also from the perpetual drainage of gold to pay interest on foreign indebtedness.

Gentlemen of the convention, I have heretofore enlarged upon what seemed to me the true financial policy of this country in pamphlets and writings that I have had the honor to lay before the country, so that it would be a vain repetition to go much into that subject now.

The paper currency, commonly called "legal tenders" or "greenbacks" was actually paid out for value received as so much gold when gold could not be obtained.

This being an incontrovertible fact, it follows that every treasury note, demand note, or legal tender, given out as money, in payment for any form of labor and property received by the government, became, in the position of its owners, real dollars that could not be taken, constitutionally, from the people, except by uniform taxes as on other property. But whether our currency will be always on a par with gold or not, I have shown from history, and incontrovertible facts prove it, that the commercial and industrial prosperity of a country do not depend upon the amount of gold and silver there are in circulation. Our prosperity must continually depend upon the industry, the enterprise, and the busy internal trade and a true independence of foreign nations, which a paper circulation well based on sound credit, has always been found to promote.

nation's life. It ought to be restored and made the permanent and unfluctuating measure of all values, through all coming times—never to be increased or diminished, only, as per capita, with the increase of the inhabitants of our country.

This currency must be made receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts, and convertible into interest bearing bonds, at some equitable rate of interest, and re-convertible into currency at the will of the holder. This, we believe, will secure uniformity of value to a degree that gold has never attained. President Steele, of Lawrence University, has well said on this subject:

"In fixing a standard, it is essential to select something that is as nearly as possible invariable. The conventional unit of lineal measure must not be a line which averages a foot, though it may be fourteen inches to-day and nine inches to-morrow. The bushel measure should not contain two or three quarts more or less at one time than at another. For the same reason it is desirable that the unit of value should have the same purchasing power next week that it has now."

"Amasa Walker, in his work on the 'Science of Wealth,' (page 488), gives the comparative prices of a list of seventeen articles for our successive years 1862 to 1866, inclusive, in the Boston market for the month of October. These articles, as he says, 'are of domestic produce, not directly affected by custom or excise charges.' Taking these as representatives of general values, we learn that the advance in the whole four years amounted to 141 per cent., while the premium on gold in the same advanced only 11 1/2 per cent. Reducing everything to a gold standard, we find that the value of gold had fallen nearly 53 per cent. in four years. In other words, whatever you might have purchased for a gold dollar in 1862, you would have been obliged to pay \$2.13 for the same article in 1866. By the same table we learn that, from October, 1864, to October, 1865, while the premium on gold fell 30 per cent., general prices rose 10 1/2 per cent. Re- ducing all the values to a gold standard, I find that gold fluctuated in a single year nearly 58 per cent., while the fluctuations in the value of greenbacks, tested by the same standard of general prices, was only 3 1/2 per cent., or less than one-sixth of that of gold!"

In conclusion, gentlemen, I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the great awakening of the public mind in regard to this question of finance. The people are beginning to recognize their rights and their duties in this matter. I think the time has come to select every one to go to the ballot-box and select good and true men, who will legislate in accordance with justice, the Constitution, and the true interests of the people; and give us what will always stand as a monument of political wisdom, a true national currency.

With devout wishes for the success of all measures tending to this object, I remain yours, in the common interests of our beloved country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

Table with columns for location (St. Louis, May 23, 1876) and various commodity prices including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Pork, Green Meats, Dry Salt Meats, Bacon, Sugar-cured and canvassed hams, Lard, Butter, Dairy, Eggs, Hay, Hemp, and Dressed.

Live Stock Markets.

Table with columns for location (St. Louis, May 23, 1876) and prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

KANSAS CITY, May 23, 1876.

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KANSAS CITY, May 24, 1876.

Table with columns for location (Kansas City, May 24, 1876) and prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

In St. Louis wheat is dull and lower; flour quiet and unchanged; corn rising a little; oats firm; Cattle unchanged.

The live stock market in Chicago is very dull, weak and tending lower. Flour unchanged; wheat No. 2 rising a little; corn lower but in good demand; oats, rye, and barley, Amer-



**Horticultural Department.**

**Grass in Orchards.**

We extract the following from a lengthy report made by Jno. J. Johnson, published by the American Pomological Society:

On soils of moderate fertility, the practice of allowing grass to grow with young or newly set fruit trees, is one of the most common causes of failure. All plants when crowded are checked in vigor. Weeds and grass lessen all garden crops. Indian corn thickly sown will not bear ears. For the same reason where trees and grass occupy the same ground, the evils of a crowded growth occur, and the trees cannot flourish so well as where they have the sole occupancy. The exception (partially) is where the roots of the trees, as they become old, run far below the grass in the deep, rich, and porous sub-soil.

I have usually found the shoots of young peach trees which stood in mellow, clean soil, or with well cultivated hood crops, as corn, potatoes, or beans, to grow two and a half to three feet in a single year. When allowed to stand in grass, I have never seen the shoots a foot long while the trees were young, unless within reach of manure or cultivated ground through their long roots.

Quackery has been defined as the application of the same remedy to all diseases. It should never be adopted in the cultivation of fruit, but the treatment should vary with the condition of the soil and locality. The planter who succeeds well with his trees in grass, in land of grass fertility, or with high manuring, should not prescribe grass for orchards in all other soils and places. The man who has a shallow soil, and who has injured his orchard by severely mutilating the roots with the plow, because they are all near the surface, should not object to the thorough plowing of deep soils. I have seen an orchard which was plowed early in the spring, after lying long in grass, and the roots so severely cut that at least one cordland per acre was picked up and drawn off after the operation. Yet, as this was done in spring before growing had begun, and as there were plenty of roots remaining deeper in the soil, a positive benefit was derived from the plowing, the cultivation overbalancing any injury by the mutilation of the roots, and greatly increasing the quantity as well as improving the quality of the crop. But if this deep and thorough plowing had been performed after the trees were in leaf, or if the soil had been so shallow as to throw most of the roots within six inches of the surface, the result would doubtless have been disastrous.

**The Cerealia.**

That such an excellent fruit as the plum family must be left almost entirely out of our list on account of this little pest, seems too bad. Now and then we see a crop of them, and when we investigate the matter there is always some reasonable cause. In a hard, beaten yard, where cattle, hogs and chickens have the range, there would be no trouble in raising plums; but no one seems to take this trouble. One has raised a crop by hanging elder bushes around the plum trees; others, cedar branches; another grows a crop by frequently syringing the trees with whale oil soap-suds. We have smoked the rascals out by burning mouldy hay under the trees for nights, but it is a great trouble. It just comes to this: the ground must be bare, and so hard that the insect will avoid the place from instinct, for it is its intention that the plums shall fall to the ground, and the worm come out and go into the ground to perpetuate its race.

Next to this something must be used to syringe the trees, so that the fruit gets wet with it, of a nature repugnant to the insect. Whale oil soap-suds, or lime water to which sulphur has been added when the lime was slacking, will do; and we do not doubt that tobacco water might answer. However, this must be renewed after every rain, or every spell of rainy weather. After the fruit is nearly grown it may be left alone, as the insect cannot harm it any more.

There is money in plum growing, if we can only get ahead of the "little Turk." Plums do not freeze in the winter, and very seldom get caught by late frosts, as they usually bloom later than the peach.

**Peach Trees.**

A peach tree planted and left to itself, soon becomes a loose straggling tree, and it is unreasonable to expect the best of fruit from such neglected trees. They should be headed back at least every second year, thereby giving the tree more strength, rendering it less liable to break down, lessening the crop so that the fruit will be finer, and finally rendering the crop easily gathered. The present may be a good season to head back, as we need not have our feelings hurt in cutting off the blossom buds. This heading back should have been done in the winter, but it is often left undone till spring.

After many years of experience we have come to the conclusion, firmly fixed, that starting the branches close to the ground is a wrong plan, and it should not be pursued. Two to four feet is, in our estimation, low enough. It admits sunshine to the ground near the trees, and will prevent too much dampness in wet weather, which is, we think, one of the chief causes of rot in some varieties.—*Ex.*

**A New Plant for the Door Yard.**

Among the plants distributed this year from the botanic garden in Washington is the *aralia papyfera*. This plant produces the beautiful substance known as rice paper; it has soft, palmate, downy leaves; it grows ten feet high, with a stem four inches in diameter, full of white pith like the elder; in a full grown specimen the pith is about one inch in diameter. It is divided into pieces three inches long, and by the aid of a sharp instrument is unrolled, forming the thin, narrow sheets known as rice paper, greatly used by the Chinese for drawing figures of plants and animals, and also for making artificial flowers. Until about 1850 the source of this substance was unknown to scientists. The Chinese, on inquiry, gave very fanciful figures and descriptions of it, illustrating the fact that then, as now, "for ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." It was first introduced from the island of Formosa to Europe, at Kent Gardens, in 1853; from there it has been widely disseminated. It is almost naturalized in some parts of Australia. In the Southern States and perhaps in California, it will flourish. As an outdoor, ornamental foliage plant, it is well worthy of cultivation in any part of the country.

**A Hint to Table Decorators**

A splendid subject for table decoration, hitherto (so far as I know) unused, may be found in every garden, but its season of perfection is nearly passed. It has stared me in the face for years and years, but I never thought of using it until lately, when "stern Necessity's supreme command" led me on to hunt for every scrap of suitable stuff on the premises. The new subject is our old friend of the kitchen garden and salad bowl, the Common Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*, which now presents huge, ugly, club-like spikes of purplish red inflorescence of a comparatively coarse and unattractive nature. But, unpromising as it looks, it needs but to be judiciously used, and it becomes a most valuable aid in the light fillagree work which is so much needed in the dressing of vases, and will take its part admirably with grasses and ferns to make a delicious cloudy atmosphere around and above gay flowers. Try it and be convinced. Every one of the great ugly bunches will furnish fifty light sprays of grass-like inflorescence of a peculiar color, differing, yet harmonizing with all kinds of flowers, and so distinct it is when set off with bright green that it might be employed as the dominant feature in some instances.

**Liquid Grafting Wax.**

The *Horticulturist* gives the following formula for making Lefort's liquid grafting wax, which is said to have been highly commended in France, and until lately has been kept secret: "Melt one pound of common rosin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of strong alcohol (sixty-five per cent.). The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care must be exercised to keep the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting again. This must be continued till this is a homogeneous mass similar to honey. After a few days exposure to the atmosphere it assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water or air."

The *Gardener's Magazine* says: The surest way to mismanage the apple tree store is to pick out the decaying apples. The fact is not generally known, so this note may now prove extensively useful. It seems so natural to get rid of rotten apples that I cannot feel surprised if some should doubt my word; but where apples are stored in bulk, the decaying fruit should be left untouched until those it comes in contact with are required, when of course, necessity makes an end of the matter. It will be observed that the decaying fruit does not communicate decay to the sound fruit next to it, but if you remove it, those it has touched begin to decay directly, so that in place of one bad fruit you now have three or four. Our stores are extensive and it is an essential part of the management to keep the fruit dark and dry, and never touch them unless to remove them for the supply of the market. I leave learned men to explain the cause.

**Growing Tuberoses.**

To cultivate the tuberoses, that most beautiful of all plants, put the bulbs in six inch pots, three in each, and use a mixture of equal parts turfy loam, peat and leaf mold, and place it in a pit. Give very little water at first, and as they commence to grow freely, increase it and keep near the glass. When they begin to push up their flower spikes, they will of necessity require to be placed where they will have sufficient space for the proper development of the tall spikes. These will come into bloom from August to October, when they will require a temperature ranging from sixty degrees to seventy degrees, the latter being preferable. If wanted to bloom earlier, the pots should be placed in a warm pit and on a hotbed the temperature of which is about fifty degrees to start them into growth more quickly.

**The Household.**

**TO RESTORE AND STIFFEN VEILS.**—Wash the veil in tepid water or soap-suds, then rinse in strong bluing; will restore it completely and stiffen like new.

**FURNITURE POLISH.**—Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture polish.

**POP-OVERS.**—Three large teacupfuls of flour, stir in gradually three large teacupfuls of milk, three eggs well beaten, one teacupful of salt. Bake in cups in very quick oven.

**TO TAKE THE SHINE OFF WORN SILK.**—Use spirits of ammonia or alcohol diluted with water, and applied with a sponge. To renovate old black silk, use the same and press on the inside.

**TO COOK A HAM.**—Boil three or four hours, according to size, then skin the whole and fit for the table, then set it in the oven for half an hour. Then cover it thickly with pounded bread crumbs and set it back for half an hour.

**BUTTER SPONGE CAKE.**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, six eggs, one-half teacupful of soda, one teacupful of cream-tartar. Dissolve the soda in one teacupful of milk. Rub the cream-tartar in the flour.

**MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.**—One coffee cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; one teacupful of soda, dissolved in a teacup of boiling water—cool before adding; three heaping teacups of flour, quarter teacupful of salt. If ginger is liked, a half-teaspoonful can be added.

**ONIONS FOR WORMS.**—A mother writes: Once a week invariably I gave the children a dinner which was hailed with delight. This was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not that they were taking the best of medicine for expelling what most children suffer from—worms. I believe mine were kept free by this remedy alone.

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

**SCREWS IN PLASTER.**—It very often becomes desirable to insert screws into plaster walls without attaching them to any wood-work; but when we turn them the plaster gives way, and our effort is in vain; and yet a screw may be inserted in plaster, so as to hold light pictures, etc., very firmly. Enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set, the screw will hold like iron.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**REMOVAL!**  
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE  
**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**  
CHICAGO.



- JOBBERS IN**
- DRY GOODS,
  - CLOTHING,
  - HATS, CAPS,
  - TRUNKS,
  - VALISES,
  - NOTIONS,
  - Etc., Etc.

Having removed to our New House,  
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE.

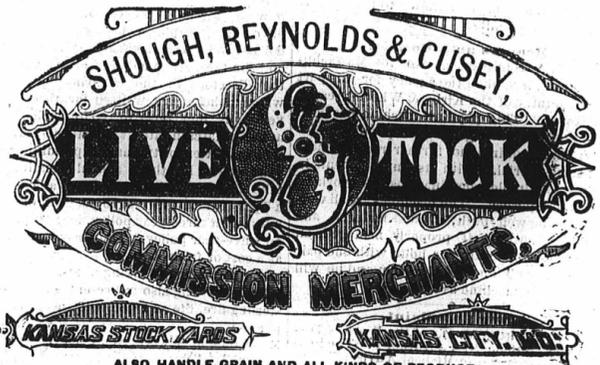
With a floor surface equal to about 1-1/4 acres, we are now better than ever. Prepared to Sustain our Wide Spread reputation as the Originators of the system of Direct Dealing with the Consumer at Wholesale Prices. We are not purchasing Agents, but Own and carry in our Mammoth House all the classes of goods quoted by us. Our Goods are Adapted to the wants of the Farming Community. We are Endorsed by the Executive Officers of every State Grange from Pennsylvania to Oregon. Price Lists, with Full Instructions, sent Free upon application. Please Call and see us, when in the city.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,  
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

J. B. SHOUGH.

JAS REYNOLDS

J. C. CUSEY.



ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

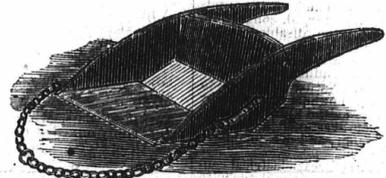
**WINDMILL AGRICULTURAL WORKS**

**WILDER & PALM,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

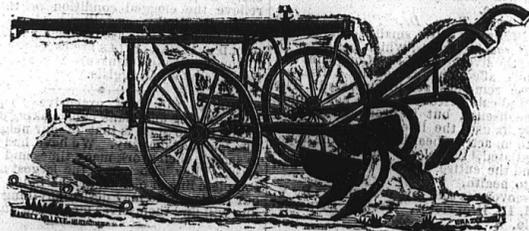
RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, & C.



Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Helbrook Garden Seed Sower.



**STAR CORN PLANTERS,**



**RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,**

Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, & C.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

**WILDER & PALM,**

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Adams and W. T. Sinclair, administrators of estate of Ella L. Adams, deceased, defendants.

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

Tuesday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1876.

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles W. Adams and W. T. Sinclair, as administrators of estate of Ella L. Adams, deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south twenty (20) feet of lot number nine (9), in block number thirteen (13), of Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence, appraised at seventeen dollars (\$17.00); also the south twenty (20) feet of lot number sixteen (16), in block number thirteen (13), of Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence, appraised at fifteen (\$15.00) dollars; also lots numbered ten (10) appraised at forty (\$40.00) dollars and eleven (11) appraised at forty (\$40.00) dollars and twelve (12) appraised at fifty (\$50.00) dollars and thirteen (13) appraised at forty (\$40.00) dollars and fourteen (14) appraised at thirty (\$30.00) dollars and fifteen (15) appraised at thirty (\$30.00) dollars, all in block number thirteen (13) aforesaid, in Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence; also lots numbered eight (8) appraised at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and six (6) appraised at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and seven (7) appraised at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and eight (8) appraised at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and nine (9) appraised at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, all in block number fourteen (14) in Lane place addition adjoining the city of Lawrence and west thereof; also the south half of the north half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twenty (20), in township number twelve (12) south, of range number twenty (20) east, in said Douglas county, and containing 80 acres, appraised at three hundred and fifty (\$350.00) dollars; also three and one-half (3 1/2) acres of land in said county, described as follows: Commencing sixty (60) rods north of the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section number twenty (20) aforesaid, thence running north fourteen (14) rods, thence east forty (40) rods, thence south fourteen (14) rods, thence west forty (40) rods to the place of beginning, appraised at one hundred and seventy-five (\$175.00) dollars; all said lands being situate in Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 4th day of May, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. T. A. Hurd, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Nancy J. Buchanan Plaintiff, vs. A. H. Fitch, C. E. Fitch, Martin Bowles, S. B. Bowles, B. F. Huler and Mary Huler Defendants.

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

Thursday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1876.

At (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. H. Fitch, C. E. Fitch, Martin Bowles, S. B. Bowles, B. F. Huler and Mary Huler, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Part of southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19) in Douglas county, Kansas, as follows: Beginning eighty (80) feet south of southeast corner of block fourteen (14) in Lane place addition, south one hundred (100) feet, thence north one hundred (100) feet, thence east one hundred (100) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence east one hundred (100) feet, thence north one hundred (100) feet to place of beginning; also part of northeast quarter section thirty-six (36), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19), described as follows: Commencing on the south side of Warren street, extended west from the city of Lawrence at the northwest corner of a tract of land conveyed by Henry Lewis and Albert Allen to A. H. Fitch on the 17th day of May A. D. 1875, by warranty deed, duly recorded in book 7 of deeds at page 155, thence running west on continuation of said south line Warren street 74 feet 8 inches, thence south 348 feet 6 inches, thence east 74 feet 3 inches, thence north 348 feet 6 inches to place of beginning, all in Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 20th day of May, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Hampton & Borgnothaus, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

R. P. Edney, plaintiff, vs. Theophilus Cole, David Cole, James Cole and Margaret Walker, defendants.

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

Wednesday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1876.

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Theophilus Cole, David Cole, James Cole and Margaret Walker, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), range twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 27th day of April, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Mechem & Mechem, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

R. S. Calkins, Plaintiff, vs. George A. Hecking, Alice Hecking, J. A. Hecking and A. Hecking Defendants.

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

Thursday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1876.

At one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said George A. Hecking, Alice Hecking, J. A. Hecking and A. Hecking, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots numbered one hundred and ten (100) one hundred and eleven (111) one hundred and twelve (112) one hundred and thirteen (113) one hundred and fourteen (114) one hundred and fifteen (115) one hundred and sixteen (116) one hundred and seventeen (117) one hundred and eighteen (118) one hundred and nineteen (119) one hundred and twenty (120) one hundred and twenty one (121) one hundred and twenty two (122) one hundred and twenty three (123) one hundred and twenty four (124) one hundred and twenty five (125) one hundred and twenty six (126) one hundred and twenty seven (127) one hundred and twenty eight (128) one hundred and twenty nine (129) one hundred and thirty (130) one hundred and thirty one (131) one hundred and thirty two (132) one hundred and thirty three (133) one hundred and thirty four (134) one hundred and thirty five (135) one hundred and thirty six (136) one hundred and thirty seven (137) one 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