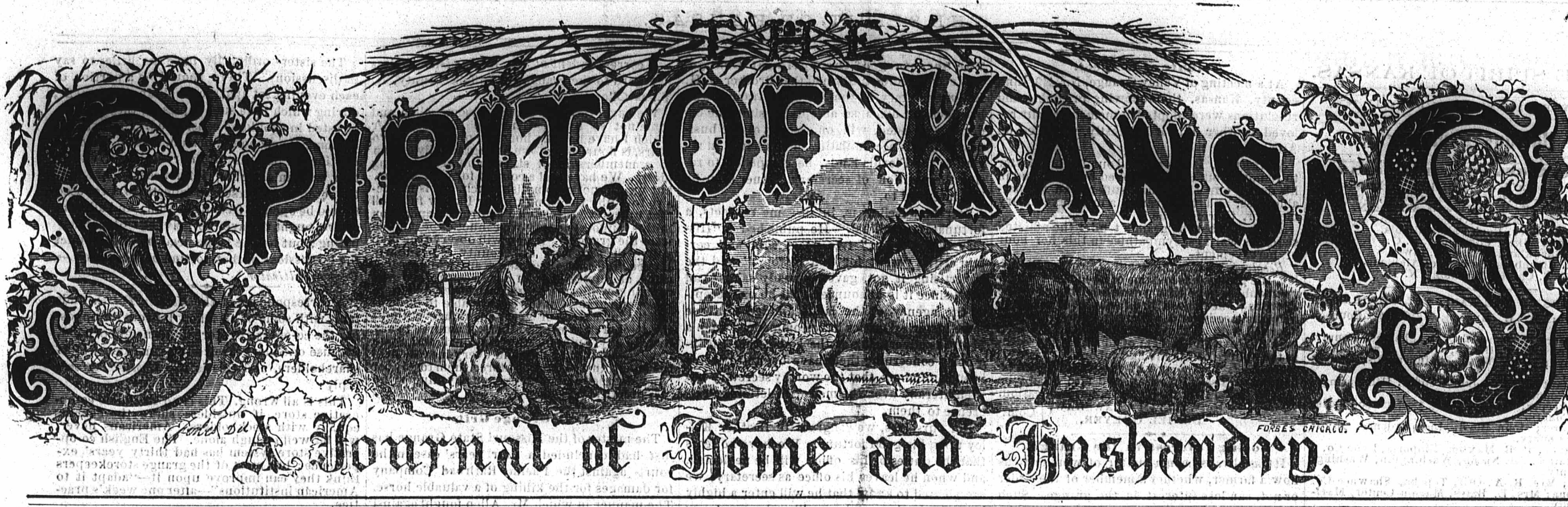


VOL. V.---NO. 24. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 15, 1876. WHOLE NO. 228.

## THE HEN AND THE HONEY-BEE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A lazy Hen—the story goes—
Loquacious, pert and self-conceited,
Espied a Bee upon a rose,
And thus the busy insect greeted:

"Say, what's the use of such as you,
(Excuse the freedom of a neighbor!)
Who gad about, and never do
A single act of useful labor?

"I've marked you well for many a day,
In garden blooms and meadow clover;
Now here, now there, in wanton play;
From morn to night an idle rover.

"While I discreetly bide at home;
A faithful wife—the best of mothers;
About the fields you idly roam,
Without the least regard for others.

"While I lay eggs, or hatch them out,
You seek the flowers most sweet and fragrant,
And, sipping honey, stroll about,
At best a good-for-nothing vagrant!"

"Nay," said the *Bee*, "you do me wrong;
I'm useful too; perhaps you doubt it,
Because—though toiling all day long—
I scorn to make a fuss about it!

"While you, with every egg that cheers
Your daily task, must stop and hammer
The news in other peoples' ears,
Till they are deafened with the clamor!

"Come now with me, and see my hive,
And note how folks may work in quiet;
To useful arts much more alive
Than you with all your cackling riot!"

## THE FUGITIVE'S RETURN.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

"Here, George," said Charles Lambert to his brother, "is Mr. Clayton's check for my month's salary. As you're going to the bank, I wish you would draw the money for me. I am going to the country this evening, and I have some preparations to make."

"All right, Charley," replied the other, folding the check and putting it in his pocket.

George and Charles Lambert were brothers, devotedly attached to each other, and both employed as clerks in the establishment of Mr. Clayton, a rich importing merchant.

George Lambert was not passing a very cheerful evening in his brother's absence, and was just thinking of walking over and spending an hour with Ethelind Hale, when Herbert Randall came in.

The visitor was Mr. Clayton's confidential manager and—prospective partner, rumor said. George Lambert looked a little surprised at his entrance, for Mr. Randall was not inclined to be over sociable with his inferiors in the house.

With a stiff bow he took the seat which was offered, while George waited to be informed of the object of the call.

"You presented a check at the bank this afternoon," said Mr. Randall, looking sternly at George, who was wondering what was coming.

"I presented Mr. Clayton's check for a hundred dollars," said the young man, "and received the money on it; it was all right, I suppose."

Mr. Randall shook his head gravely.

"What?—is there anything wrong about it?" asked George, with visible trepidation.

"*It is a forgery!*" said Mr. Randall.

"A forgery!" exclaimed George—"impossible!—my broth—"

He checked himself suddenly. He was about to explain how he got the check; but the position in which the disclosure would place his brother flashed upon him, and at once determined his course.

Mr. Randall, he remembered, had been looking over some papers at a desk not far from Charles and himself, at the time he received the check, but it was not probable that he had paid attention to the fact. There was no clue by which the false instrument, which was payable to bearer, could be traced to any one but the person who had presented it. The known facts, George Lambert knew, implicated himself alone. If he kept his mouth closed, no breath of suspicion could fall upon his brother. That the check was a forgery, Mr. Randall's statement left him no room to doubt; and if it was, his brother, who professed to have received it directly from Mr. Clayton, could not be ignorant of its character. Charles, he knew, was a little given to extravagance, and might, he feared, in an unguarded moment, have been tempted into a crime, of which it broke his heart to believe him guilty, but from the consequences of which he would shield him, if need be, at the cost of life itself.

"I wish to befriend you," said Mr. Randall, breaking the painful silence which had ensued. "The amount is trifling, and the affair might be arranged by returning the money, but—"

"It is out of my power to return the money," interrupted George, who had given it to his brother shortly after receiving it at the bank.

"The difficulty is, I was about to say," resumed Mr. Randall, "that Mr. Clayton is not only highly incensed, but being very strict in his notions, he refuses to listen to any terms but a rigorous enforcement of the law. But there is time for escape, and—"

George did not wait for the conclusion of the sentence. Flight would be a circumstance rendering still more conclusive the evidence of his own guilt, and whatever strengthened that, furnished an additional safeguard to his brother.

"If I flee you will not intercept me, then?" said George, eagerly.

"I do not believe you are a hardened criminal," replied Mr. Randall, "and would fain hope that, in some distant land, you might yet lead an honest and useful life—at any rate, I shall place no obstacle in your way."

George pressed the hand of Mr. Randall, whom he warmly thanked for his generous conduct.

"I will go at once," he said, "and trust my future course will justify your magnanimous forbearance."

With much good advice on the one side, and many grateful expressions on the other, the two parted; and that night, George Lambert went forth a fugitive, without a hope of ever again seeing the two objects dearest to his heart—his brother and Ethelind Hale.

* * * * * * * *

Three years sped; Herbert Randall had grown in influence in the House, and the time was fixed when he was to be admitted as a partner. Ethelind Hale had striven, and, in her own belief, successfully to forget her old lover, George Lambert. From the time of his disappearance Mr. Randall had paid her assiduous court. His addresses were coldly received at first; but there is nothing like being slighted by one man to bend a woman's ear to listen to another. She is always ready to make a show of believing that quite as good fish remain to be found in the sea, as the one which has escaped from her net. Besides, Ethelind's father was growing old, and had met with reverses. To provide him a home in his old age, she felt was a duty. She could do this by becoming the wife of Herbert Randall, to whose suit she at last consented to listen.

One day a stranger entered Mr. Clayton's counting-house, and inquired for the proprietor.

"I am his principal assistant," said Herbert Randall, "and can attend to any business you may have."

"I wish to see Mr. Clayton personally," the stranger answered; and, after some delay, he was admitted to the inner office.

When the door was closed, and the stranger seated, Mr. Clayton waited to learn his business.

"You had a young man in your employ once named Lambert—George Lambert," the stranger began.

"I had," Mr. Clayton answered, eying his visitor curiously.

"He has commissioned me to deliver *this* to you," the latter continued, placing a packet in the hand of Mr. Clayton, who opened it and found it to contain a number of bank bills.

The old gentleman looked puzzled.

"This is a mystery," he said; "was there no message sent?"

"N—none in particular," the stranger stammered—"that is—unless I choose to say that it was on account of a forged check of yours, on which George Lambert drew the money three years ago. You will find the principal and interest all right, I think."

"But no money was ever drawn on a forged check of mine," said Mr. Clayton, more and more astonished; "and as for George Lambert, though he disappeared mysteriously about the time you mention, an honester fellow never breathed."

"And so the check was not a forgery!" cried the stranger.

"What check?"

"The check for a hundred dollars, bearing your name, which Charles Lambert gave his brother, and on which the latter drew the money just before his disappearance?"

"I tell you, no forged check of mine has been presented," said Mr. Clayton; "and I am sure neither George Lambert nor his brother ever thought of doing a dishonest act."

"Thank God!" exclaimed the stranger, and throwing aside his disguise, George Lambert approached and grasped his old employer's hand.

Just then Herbert Randall entered.

George Lambert turned upon him fiercely.

"It was that villain," he said, "who made me believe that the check was false, and that I was accused of a crime, of which I thought, as I am convinced *he* well knew, I could only clear myself by denouncing my brother. He counselled flight, and I yielded to his advice, to save, as I believed, my brother's liberty and good name. Scoundrel! I know your motives now. I have heard of your contemplated marriage. It was to clear the way for *that*, that you made me an exile. But your infamous scheme shall not succeed. Ethelind Hale shall know all, and she is far too noble to bestow her hand as the reward of perfidy."

Herbert Randall hung his head in confusion. He never became either the partner of Mr. Clayton, or the husband of Ethelind Hale. Indeed, the latter has been for several years Mrs. George Lambert, and Charles is junior in the house of Clayton & Co.

## A Narrow Escape.

The Schuyler mansion was the theater of a romance in the summer of 1781. Gen. Schuyler was not then in active military service, but at his house in Albany, or at Saratoga, he was the vigilant eye of the Northern Department. His person as a prisoner was coveted as a capital prize by his Tory neighbors. Walter Meyer, a Tory colleague of the famous Joe Beltys, was employed to execute a scheme for the seizure and abduction of the general. With a party of his associates, Canadians and Indians, he prowled in the woods near Albany for many days, and ascertained the exact situation of affairs at Schuyler's house from a Dutchman whom he had seized at his work. He learned that a guard of six men were there for the protection of Schuyler's person, three of them alternately on duty continually. The Dutchman was compelled to take an oath of secrecy. He did so with a mental reservation, and as soon as he was released, he hastened to Schuyler and warned him of his peril.

As the twilight of a sultry day in August was yielding to the night, Schuyler and his family were sitting in the great hall of the mansion; the servants were about the premises; three of the guard were asleep in the basement, and the other three were lying on the grass in front of the mansion. A servant announced that a person at the back gate wished to speak with the general. His errand was understood. The doors and windows of the mansion were immediately closed and barred, the family were gathered in an upper room, and the general ran to his bedroom for his arms. Looking out of a window, he saw the house surrounded by armed men. To alarm the town, half a mile distant, he fired his pistol from his window. At the same moment the intruders burst open the front door. At that instant Mrs. Schuyler perceived that in the confusion she had left her infant in a cradle in the hall below. She was about to rush down the stairs after it, when the general interposed and prevented her. Her third daughter, Margaret (who was afterward the wife of the last patroon), instantly flew down the great stair-way, snatched the sleeping babe from its cradle, and bore it to its mother. One of the Indians hurled a sharp tomahawk at her. Its keen blade just grazed the infant's head, and was buried in the railing of the stair. Meyer, supposing her to be a servant, called to her, as she flew up stairs, "Where's your master?" With quick thought she exclaimed, as she reached the verge of the upper hall, "Gone to alarm the town!" Her father heard her, and with as quick thought he threw up a window and called out, as to a multitude, "Come on, my brave fellows! Surround the house, and secure the villains!" The alarmed marauders, who were plundering the general's dining room of the plate, fled in haste, carrying away some of the booty. The infant was the late Mrs. Catharine Van Rensselaer Cochran, General Schuyler's youngest child who died at Oswego in the summer of 1857.—B. J. LOSSING, in *Harper.*

A little Idaho three-year-old fell into a well recently where the water was only six inches deep, and remained there some time before he was discovered. When he was rescued his pent-up indignation knew no bounds. There was crying about it, and such a volley of invectives upon the heads of neglectful parents never before fell from childish lips. Here is a sample: "You tink I kin tay in a well wifout nofin to eat, like a tog? 'Ey wasn't no better fader'n mudder'n 'ou, I'd do wifout children!"

Somebody says, a pair of Indiana twins, each fifty years old, wish to pass themselves off for a centenarian.

## Fight it Out.

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field which is peculiarly interesting and suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table the little girl astonished the family circle and the guest by the abrupt question:

"Where is your wife?"

Now, the gentleman, having recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth:

"I don't know."

"Don't know!" replied the infante terrible. "Why don't you know?"

Finding the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter and have it all over at once. So he said with calmness which was the result of inward expletives:

"Well, we don't live together. We think as we can't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out as pa and ma do?"

"Vengence is mine," laughingly remarked the visitor, after "pa" and "ma" exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by the inevitable roar.

## Why a Countryman Hugged a Homely Girl.

A couple from the country came into the city yesterday, procured a license, and were married in due form. They left on the afternoon train for home. They attracted the attention of every passenger by their display of affection. The young man kept his arm tight around the bride's waist, as if he was afraid she would vanish before he knew it, and she didn't seem to care if he hugged her right along for half a day. She was so terribly homely that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by seemed to think that an explanation would be in order. He borrowed a chew of tobacco of a man near the door, and remarked:

"I'm going to hug that girl all the way home, though I know she isn't purty."

"I wouldn't," briefly replied the man.

"And that's where you'd fool yourself," continued the young man. "When I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land, with forty head of stock on it, I can make the homliest girl in the world look like an angel to me."

## A Joking Minstrel's Exploit.

Charley Backus, the practical joker, was in a small town in Connecticut the other day, and as he started for New York he stood on the rear platform of the last car of the train. Just as the whistle was blown, and the cars began to move, Backus espied a big fellow lounging in the depot, and, shaking his fist at him in assumed rage, he shouted:

"Oh, there you are, you villain! I've been looking for you all over this cursed town! Oh you knave, you thief, you scoundrel!"

At this time the train was moving rapidly.

To the horror of the minstrel joker the train was stopped and backed into the depot. Backus made a rush for his compartment in the drawing-room car, and locked himself in, just as the brawny-fisted depot-lounger boarded the train, and howled:

"Where is that Duffy who has been looking all over this 'ere town for me?"

Backus kept himself in his prison until he reached New York.

## Anecdotes.

Rhode Island sends to the Centennial a policeman who measures six feet three inches. That comes from living in a small State. Not having room to spread out he ran up.

It is mentioned as a singular fact that Solomon never laughed and was a very melancholy man. It should be remembered however, that he had nine hundred wives to tell him what to do when he had a sore throat.

A man who was recently hanged in Canada for killing his landlord, made a speech on the scaffold, in which he expressed the hope that this might be a warning to other landlords who persisted in dunning their poor tenants.

"My dear," said a fond husband to his wife one day, "where would you go should I fail in business?" "Where I always go when I can, love," was the answer, "into the *arms-house*," and so saying the lovely wife hid her blushes in the circling embrace of her husband.

## Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not wrote for a long time, I will write now. We have all been so busy getting in the crops, I had to help plant corn and potatoes and peanuts, and I help mother in the garden. Father will commence to head the wheat this week. Some of the corn is three feet high. My flowers are in bloom. We have new potatoes.

MARY E. WILSON.

GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, June 12.

MR. EDITOR:—I have ripe cherries and strawberries. Mag is sixteen years old, and she has a pretty little colt. Mother has over three hundred little chickens, and my chickens are big enough to try. Now I will close for I know James, my big brother, will laugh at me for writing this.

Yours, LYDIA B. WILSON.

GREEWICH, Sedgwick County, June 12.

### Charades.

I.

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in love but not in hate.
My second is in live but not in dead.
My third is in doubt but not in sure.
My fourth is in ever but not in now.
My fifth is in run but not in walk.
My sixth is in fifteen but not in five.
Wy seventh is in you but not in me.
My whole is something dear to all.

LYDIA A. HEATHMAN.

SIGEL, Kansas, June 12th, 1876.

II.

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in truth but not in lie.
My second is in light but not in dark.
My third is in brown but not in light.
My fourth is in whale but not in shark.
My fifth is in yellow but not in white.
My sixth is in wrong but not in right.
My whole is a town in which one of your young correspondents resides.

JAMES STEPP.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 13th, 1876.

III.

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in steam but not in broil.
My second is in time but not in prime.
My third is in ear but not in cab.
My fourth is in vice but not in rice.
My fifth is in eat but not in drink.
My sixth is in moon but not in star.
My seventh is in soon but not in slate.
My whole is the name of a popular editor.

ETHEL L. ELIAS.

WASHINGTON CREEK, June 3d, 1873.

IV.

I am composed of six letters.
My first is in heart and also hound.
My second is in nut but not in tree.
My third is in measure but not in sound.
My fourth is in bug but not in flea.
My fifth is in elm but not in pine.
My sixth is in meat but not in rind.
My whole is the way to be.

LAVINA HOVEY.

Answer to Frank Warner's enigma—"Weeping Willow;" to his charade—"Onion;" both correctly answered by Lavina Hovey. Answer to Nettie Rice's charade—"money." Correctly answered by Jackey Alexander, of Chicago, Ill., Frank Warner and Lavina Hovey.

## A Model Child.

The baby who wasn't at the Union fair was at the post-office in his little buggy. He was a baby with snag teeth, yellow hair, white eyes, and an ugly kick to his heels. A boot black pinched his foot and the baby kicked right and left and made the cover fly.

"He wasn't at the fair, was he?" inquired one of the boys as the mother came out.

"I guess he wasn't—not much," she answered; "he was home minding his business."

"Then he didn't get a golden eagle?"

"He didn't get nothing!" she snapped. I don't put my flesh and blood on exhibition for golden eagles."

"But he'd taken the A1, O. K., XXX premium if you'd had him there," persisted the boy.

"He's just as good as he is handsome," she replied, as she tucked his clothes down. "I've been told over and over agoin that he is the handsomest baby in Detroit."

"Would you sell him?" seriously inquired the boy.

"Sell him? Why, what would you do with a baby?"

"I'd paint his nose, dye his hair, whittle out some good teeth for him, trim his ears and then sell him for a tobacco sign," said the boy.

This is why a woman was seen yesterday chasing a boy around the post-office square, always just near enough to get a kick, but always an instant too late to hit the spot. When a policeman stopped her she had both hands clenched, her eyes flashed fire, her teeth hard shut, and she gasped: "Take my house and lot, but let me get hold of that boy."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

# Patrons' Department.

**OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.**

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

**OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

**DEPUTIES**

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange sincd the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
E A Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
B L Beebee, London, Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J F Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt, Allen county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
7 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.
11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
19 Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.
21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
29 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. B. German agent.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.
Montgomery County Commercial Agency. Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency. James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, capital $25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company. Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency. H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company. W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler county—Butler County Agency. J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association. T A Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Ellsworth county—Ellsworth County agency. Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Jefferson county—Jefferson County agency. C. A. Bunk, agt., Oskaloosa.
Clay County Patron's Commercial Agency. W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa county—Ottawa County agency. D. D. Hong, agt., Minneapolis.
Franklin county—Franklin County agency. Jasper Robinson agent, Ottawa.
Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory. James Coffin Agent, Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county Commercial agency. G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

**Tribute of Respect.**

At a meeting of Valley Grange, No. 449, Linn county, Kansas, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in memory of our beloved brother Edward Priestly, who died on April 30, 1876:

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

*Resolved*, That the grange tender the afflicted sister its warmest sympathies in this her hour of bereavement.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Brother Priestley, 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 his life and labors.

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

WILLIAM CRAWSHAW, } Com.
DANIEL GREYER, }

**Losing Interest in the Grange.**

It has always been a matter of wonder to us how a farmer, whether a member of the order or not, can lose interest in the grange. Such farmers must take but a narrow view of the character and purposes of the order, or are so ignorant of the laws which govern in the business and social world as to be unable to understand the power of combination among men. They probably went into the grange expecting some immediate important personal benefit, and meeting with disappointment, they had not the patience to await further developments. They do not know that the vast machinery of commerce, politics, &c., is set in motion and governed by a system of laws and combinations which are the result of organized efforts, such as are now being made by the farmers through their order, after many years of patient labor, denial and sacrifice. They hear of boards of trade in New York and London, and other cities, but they cannot understand that the action of these institutions not only affect the business of the cities, but as directly shape and control the affairs of the producers of the country. A body of men in Mark Lane, England, determine the price of wheat in this country, and by the same power of combination in commercial centers in England and America, the price of cotton is fixed. There is not a farmer in this country who does not pay tribute to other classes whose laws and usages were originated and established in distant cities. The power of organization is felt, if not understood, in every farm house in America. The laws and usages of commerce in this country compel the farmers of the cotton States to grow cotton and pay all the expenses of putting it into the hands of the manufacturer in the East or in Europe. The producer gets barely enough to pay the cost of production, say twelve cents per pound, and does the hardest part of the work, while the middlemen, through whose hands the cotton passes, and the manufacturers, all realize a handsome profit—the latter receiving from 25 cents to 50 cents, and $1 to $5 per pound! This tremendous power, the result of organization, keeps the laboring man poor and his family in ignorance. And yet, when, for the first time, the opportunity is offered to farmers to combine for self-defence and self-advancement, they lose interest in the organization because the full measure of success is not attained at once. If they were wise they would look around them and notice how their more fortunate neighbors the merchants, bankers, &c., succeed so well, after so many years of patient toil and adherence to organizations that took years to establish.

The result of these combinations of other classes, while making them rich and powerful, made the farmer poor and weak. The fact is so plain, that the least intelligent ought to be able to see and understand it. To change this state of affairs, to enable the farmer to secure a just reward for his toil and buy what he needs at honest prices, and by the power of combination to protect himself from unjust and hostile legislation, the grange was established. And yet, there are members "losing interest in the grange, and tens of thousands of farmers holding back from lack of confidence in themselves or thesr neighbors, or for considerations of a false economy! Such things are passing strange indeed.—(*Miss.*) *Patron of Husbandry.*

**Patrons' Centennial Encampment.**

Doubtless very many of our Missouri Patrons intend visiting the great Centennial show at Philadelphia this summer. Some of them may not be aware of the special accommodations there prepared for the entertainment of members of our order. These are so ample as to be sufficient to accommodate four thousand persons per day. The usual conveniences of a first-class hotel are said to be found there—laundry, telegraph office, posto-fiice, ticket office, etc., etc. Fare, $1 per day, and 50 cents per meal. Pay only for the meals you get. Especial accommodations are made for families and ladies. The encampment is especially designed for members of the Patrons of Husbandry, Sovereigns of Industry, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, temperance societies, and other kindred organizations visiting the Centennial exposition. The directors and managers are all Patrons of Husbandry. There is a large hall for grange meetings, lectures and preaching. Doubtless many of our distinguished grange speakers will be heard in that hall during the summer, many new acquaintances formed, and many pleasant reunions enjoyed. This Patrons' encampment is a grand idea, worthy our great order. Trains are run hourly during the day to and from the exposition grounds. Those wishing to engage rooms should address R. H. Thompson, Mechanicsburg, Pa.—*Colman's Rural.*

The Patrons of Morgan county, Ohio, are going to run their own county fair this year, to the exclusion of the fast horse element.

**The Secretary of the National Grange.**

We are credibly informed that Brother O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, who has filled the office so acceptably since the order was founded, will, on account of the business which is accumulating on his hands in regard to the Florida lands, be compelled to resign the position of secretary sooner than he had intended to.

Secretary Kelley is, in in some respects, a fortunate individual. He published a "History of the order," two years ago, and certain critics "went for that history," and the advertising it got, gave it a ready sale. And now, since it is announced that he has accepted the agency of the lands alluded to, these same historical critics have commenced such a vigorous advertising of the lands, that the inquiries concerning them have begun to arrive in such numbers, that the worthy secretary has been literally overwhelmed with letters in reference to them.

For ourselves, we congraulate Brother Kelley upon his good fortune. We have no fears that the duties of his office will be neglected, and when he leaves his office as secretary, we are pleased to know that he will enter a highly lucrative business, where a liberal competency will be secured. Wherever he is, be it on his farm in Minnesota, or in the Land of Flowers, the latch string will always be out.—*Colman's Rural World.*

**A Sensible View.**

An intelligent correspondent of the *Southern Plantation*, discussing the withdrawal of certain manufacturing firms from arrangements made with the grange agents, covers some good points with the following remarks:

In all business transactions between men, particularly in contracts for trade, there is, or should be, consideration on either side; and in those of our order, with manufactures and wholesale dealers, the consideration of one is its combined patronage, and of the others a discount on their goods and wares, proportioned to the magnitude of this patronage. A certain reliable and large patronage is always a value on the market, eagerly sought after by the trade, and is a power to command the most favorable terms. A dollar in the hands of an individual Patron will buy no more, nor should it, than a dollar in the hands of any other individual, but through our organization, by means of well-devised plans of co-operation combine it, and make it a part of a whole and assured patronage of a great brotherhood, and it has an enhanced value, and will buy more. In all our trade, then, we will be valued by the extent of our co-operation, and it is with us to establish for ouselves this value and power, to compete with any other power in the world's market for the most favorable terms. Nor can we ignore these principles of trade without disappointment. A Patron is no better than any other clever folks, simply because he is a Patron, but let the organization be properly utilized, and he has advantages and benefits through it that they have not.

**An Important Caution.**

Knickerbocker Grange, New York City, has published the following caution. For the past year or two the Iowa State Grange has refused to furnish any person with a list of the granges of this State, which has, in a great measure, put a stop to the circulation of circulars among the granges of this State, not especially authorized by the executive committee. Notwithstanding all this caution to protect our granges, some of these swindlers have obtained partial lists of the granges in many counties. The best way is to deal with none that are not satisfactorily endorsed:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this grange that certain persons outside the order and living in this city, having obtained possession of lists of granges in the various States, are selling the names and addresses of the officers of subordinate granges to swindling firms, which by this means are enabled to flood the country with highly attractive circulars; now, therefore,

*Resolved*, That Knickerbocker Grange hereby cautions all members of the order to scrutinize with care every circular purporting to come from this city, and to forward no money to any individual or firm not members of the order or regular bonded agents.

*Resolved*, That Knickerbocker Grange fraternally offers to examine and report upon any question that may arise upon any matters pertaining to this city, such as the standing of various firms, etc.

**Why the Grange is Wanted.**

The master of the State Grange of New York says: According to the census of 1870, the investments of the farmers of this State (New York) in agricultural implements and machinery amounted to within $3,000 of $46,000,000. Of this amount at least from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 at some previous time must have been paid as profits to parties standing between the manufacturer and the farmer, and this for a class of property that requires frequent renewals. Were it possible to unite the entire agricultural interests of the State in our organization, the savings from this source alone would pecuniarily compensate the members for all the outlay they would ever be called upon to make to secure and maintain their membership, and leave a large surplus, from which should there be no other source of relief, to lighten the burdens of taxation that are now resting so heavily upon the landed interests; and this, too, at the expense of a class that frequently avoid their just share of this burden. As a financial enterprise, this purpose is perfectly legitimate, and is in no sense revolutionary to any existing laws of trade. It is simply adapting them to our use. Those results, however, can be realized only through the earnest and unqualified efforts of individuals, and all local and district organizations, laboring in unison with and freely co-operating with your executive committee.

**The Good Patron.**

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. He uses his influence to secure the nomination and election of competent, faithful and honest men, who will stand by the industrial population and work for their interest. The true Patron in fine, is actuated by one principle—the universal good of mankind.—*Oregon Cultivator.*

A county grange has been organized in Norfolk county, Virginia, John T. Griffin, master. The Patrons are bargaining with the steamship lines of the large cities, and hope for a large reduction on freights on their truck.

A correspondent of the *Husbandman* writes in regard to the granges in Suffolk county, N. Y., as follows:

We have thirteen granges, some alive and some not so lively. The one (Earnest) over which I have had the honor to preside for two years, is flourishing; we have gradually grown to a membership of sixty, and are working nicely. We have had a council for over a year, but we did not accomplish much. It is my desire to build the thing up, for I know full well that unless we can have a central co-operation in this (Suffolk) county we cannot expect much from the granges. If you will observe the map you will see that our county is peculiarly shaped, and that our granges are widely separated, and unless we can have a central reunion once in a while, we forget each other, and there is not one grange in the county able to do business to any extent or great advantage without the co-operation of the others. I am free to say that, in my opinion, the National and State Granges should, by any and every means, help the subordinates, and not force them to pay for fancy degrees and fol de-rol, or anything of no real practical benefit.

**True Grange Grit.**

The master of the Missouri State Grange has just had concluded a four years' case in the courts against the Pacific Railroad Company for damages for the killing of a valuable horse. The manner in which Mr. Allen fought against the wiles of this monopoly, stamp him as a granger of the true grit. In all probability the case brought Mr. Allen out in debt, but he was fighting for a principle, and hereafter that company will, no doubt, act wisely and settle fairly when it comes in contact with a true granger. Although it will serve to show that farmers have determined to exercise more general interest in matters that so nearly concerned them, and not, as heretofore, suffer corporations to make rules to govern both sides. The discussions in the grange have awakened them.

A member of one of the most energetic wide-awake granges, of which we have any knowledge, writes to the Miss. *Patron* concerning the grange of which he is a member, as follows:

We have a farm committee appointed at each meeting, to visit each member's farm in regular order, and render a written report of the condition of the brother's farm, stock, &c. These reports are subject to the criticism of the grange, and almost invariably bring out some useful information. We also have a regular subject for discussion at each meeting. In addition to this we have a class of instruction, on the unwritten and written work. At each meeting five members are selected from the roll, and the worthy master appoints one of the officers to interrogate and instruct the class. This is not only very amusing but at the same time very beneficial, for by pursuing this course, if any officer should be absent, any brother or sister present will be fully capable of filling his or her place.

Secretary Kelly informs the *National Grange* that of late the order appears to be everywhere animated anew; that an average of nearly 200 new granges is reported every month, notwithstanding it seems that almost the entire Union is occupied. This same vigor and interest is also manifested among nearly all the o'd granges, in which the members are becoming more prompt and regular in their attendance, and are entering more freely and with increased interest into the discussion of matters pertaining to the good of the order and so to the betterment of the agricultural interests generally. There can be no question but that the order has passed fairly beyond its experimental stages, and is now settling down to permanent work. Its future efforts will be directed more to the strengthening and consolidation of the granges already in existence, than to organizing new ones.

The following, taken from the *American Grocer* very tersely puts the issue between the ordinary retailer and the co-operative stores. In any event benefit is sure to the Patron, so that they can move on with a certainty of having caused dealers to sell at lower prices:

To utterly route the grangers, you should fight them with their only defective weapon—cash. Get down to a strictly cash basis if you can, without injury to your general business; and if you cannot do that, get as close as possible. If you do that, you have every advantage in your favor, for you are better buyers, and better business men, and can consequently afford to undersell them; and after a time, you will find that the grange, in compensation for any previous injury, will have educated your customers to buy for cash.

**Grange Courts.**

There is a clause in the grange constitution that one member of the order shall not go to law with another member until the question shall be submitted to the members of the grange court. We trust this rule will be enforced in every subordinate grange. The clause during the year 1875 saved the Patrons of Kentucky $100,000 by preventing litigation. Every subordinate grange should have the members of the grange court elected, and it should be the duty of that court to do all in their power to prevent litigation among their members. This clause has prevented neighbors from going to law, kept them friends, and been a blessing to them and their families.—*Exchange.*

**Co-operative Success.**

For a young association the Hill View Co-operative association of Kentucky may well be proud of the result of their joint work. They commenced business on the 1st of March, and at a meeting held on the 10th of April, a dividend of twenty-four per cent. was declared. This, too, in a community so poor that all the capital that could be scraped together was $213.—*Patron's Gazette.*

A practical member of the grange says that if the Patrons wish to have success with their co-operative stores, the members of the society must have a dividend on their capital invested. They will never gain any strength on the unjust plan of giving all customers equal benefits, whether they have stock invested or not. There should be a difference made between members and those outside or there would be but little use in supporting co-operative stores.—*Weekly Grange.*

The sisters ordinarily have too little to say in discussions. There should be a portion of each evening set apart for their special benefit, during which time such topics as they are interested in should be considered. There should be domestic economy, ornamentation of home, relations of parents to their children, education, woman's rights, influences, sphere, duties, etc. Of course, all questions proposed should be open to free discussion, and all who desire, ought to have the privilege of participating; but let the ladies lead off and conduct the discussions of that portion of the session.—*Oregon Cultivator.*

A correspondent of the *Hoosier Patron* finds fault with some of his fellow Patrons for opposing the co-operative store in his neighborhood, because outsiders receive the same benefits as shareholders, and this is the *Hoosier Patron's* reply:

This is all wrong. This is no Rochdale co-operative store, if outsiders share the benefits equally with stockholders, Americans never, will let well enough alone. The English co-operative store system has had thirty years' experience; but most of the grange storekeepers think they can improve upon it—"adapt it to American institutions"—after one week's practice.

Referring to the matter of the funds belonging to a subordinate grange, the National Grange says:

The funds of a subordinate grange belongs exclusively to themselves, and they can expend any part or the whole of it in any way they choose, for the use and benefit of the grange, without any permit from, or consultation with any body. Many granges in every State have formed libraries, invested in seeds, sewing machines to be resold to members at low club rates, taken stock in co-operative stores, etc. The grange may sell or give to the individual members any or all of the articles so purchased all of which they have a right to do.

An exchange says, "there are 51 granges in Indiana which have saved to their members on an average of $578.60 to each grange, and 85 others $407.25 to a grange on an average, by making their purchases direct of manufacturers. Here we have a saving of $72,191.25 by only 136 of the 1,991 granges in the State. We have no reliable information from the other 1,857 granges, but it is fair to presume that all of them have made large savings by direct dealing, and the whole amount would doubtless astonish the members themselves."

The State lecturer in Iowa is doing good work in the field, one good feature at the appointments being to call up the masters of the subordinate granges and ask them to give their experience so far, and present condition of their respective granges. Some of the granges report that they have gained, some that they have held their original number, while others have lost, the losses generally such as were not sufficiently interested in farming to render them eligible, and who were taken in before the ruling on that point.

Every grange should have a library. If each member of a grange, having, say fifty members, buys one book to read, and then passes it around, that grange will have at once a library of fifty books. By consulting with each other before buying, a great variety of works could be obtained, and we are confident that the study of fifty well selected books will not only make the members of that grange wiser and better men, but will confer practical benefits on them of which they have no conception.—*Patron's Gazette.*

Let no subordinate grange fail to discuss freely the usury laws of the country—that great maelstrom through which the laborer's profits go into the pockets of the "money kings." This will hasten the time when the national government will make the rates of interest uniform throughout the union, and place usury at such a low rate that hereafter money sharks cannot corner the currency, or speculate on the governments credit—known as money.—*Industrial Age.*

**Grange Notes.**

Buxton Grange, Me., owns a small farm, and has a fine hall, with barn for stabling the members' horses attending the grange.

The Maryland State Grange has established an agency for the handling and sale of products and the purchase of supplies for Patrons.

Russell county, Virginia, has twelve granges, averaging forty members, and a store at Lebanon. The Patrons buy salt direct from the works.

There are now 1,300 granges in Ohio, and not over fifteen granges that are two quarters in arrears for dues. The membership is largely on the increase.

Every main feature of our order must be accomplished before the farmer can command his rights. Whatever and whoever is in the way must be removed.

There are 1,991 granges in Tennessee. Conducted as they are in the interest of agriculture and good economical, honest government, and without partisan bias, the salutary effects of their influence are visible in every direction.

Any subordinate grange has a right to determine, in its by-laws, the number that shall constitute a quorum. But if the number is not so determined by a by-law, then thirteen members shall constitute a quorum, and shall be the least number with which a grange can open, or that can do business.

Newark Grange has adopted resolutions indorsing the suggestions of Bro. Whitehead, master of the New Jersey State Grange, in regard to raising an inter-State fund by the subordinate granges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, of not less than $50,000, for the purpose of establishing a wholesale grange depot, and said grange pledges itself to subscribe $50 towards the fund.—

## Kansas State News.

OLATHE has decided to celebrate the 4th of July at home this year.

MRS. FLORA NESTLEROOD, of Spring Hill, Johnson county, died on last week, Tuesday.

SALINE county had an abundance of new potatoes in their markets as early as the 25th of May.

RUSSELL county is supplying, from her inexhaustible quarries of excellent building stone, material for extensive railroad buildings at Wallace.

MISS ELLA JAMES, employed in the American House dining room, at Olathe, fell down stairs one day last week and broke her leg at the ankle joint.

AN election is to be held in Rice county, June 17th, to vote on a proposition to issue $15,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a court house at Lyons.

A COUPLE of newly arrived Mennonites of Salina, hammered each other one day last week and a lawsuit is the consequence. A very pleasant introduction to the New World.

THE *Echo* of Cawker City says: "A young man named Jacobs, living in Carr township, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, Monday morning, the 5th inst. There were three sleeping in one bed, and Jacobs was the only one who received the shock."

ONE of Atchison's girls, at the request of her younger brother, fixed up several bouquets which the said younger brother took down town and disposed of to the young fellows at 25 cents each. Within an hour that young lady had received several of the same bouquets with the compliments of different admirers.

MR. E. E. BARNUM, in a private letter from Philadelphia to a friend in Topeka, says: "I am at same place with Kansas Board, and have *very nice* room and breakfast and supper, at $1.50 per day. Just as good can now be got for $1.00. Folks have been all scared away; slim attendance; show is grand." This is under date of May 26th.

THE Chetopa *Herald* says: "Over near Liberty, in Montgomery county, just on the west border of Labette, a young man was hung to a tree until he would acknowledge the stealing of a twenty dollar bill, which he did, to save his life, and the next day the bill was found. The party to whom it belonged remembered to have left it there, and not in the trunk as alleged. Lynch law is becoming just a little too common."

DEPUTY U. S. Marshal, S. B. Abbott, arrested one of the gang of thieves who stole fifteen head of ponies from the Osage Indian Agency, in the Nation. When Abbott was offered a reward, he went for them, and captured Jim Ford 8 miles northwest of Bolivar, Polk county, Mo. The other two he has the trap set for their capture. Mr. Abbott made the ride of 327 miles in six days, swam two rivers, and landed his man in Osage jail. Geo. Willford accompanied him.

THE *Commonwealth* says: "Frank Root is going to establish another paper in North Topeka, or rather, he will resurrect the "North Topeka *Times*." He will remove his job office there and his family also. Frank says he knows what he is doing and that he will make the *Times* a permanent and living institution. It certainly takes nerve to start another paper in this city, but Frank has it. He is a good printer, a sprightly journalist and an honorable man. His paper will be issued weekly at $1.00 a year."

THE Salina *Herald* says that four of the five companies of the Fifth Cavalry, which have been stationed at Fort Hays, have left for the west. They are under orders to proceed by rail to Cheyenne, and from there their movements are unknown, but it is supposed that they are to join Crook's Black Hill Indian expedition and will be gone all summer. Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry were ordered west. We are sorry to lose the Fifth, if only for the summer, yet we wish them God speed, and hope they may return covered with glory.

A TRAMP came into the city last week, says the Olathe *Progress* and gravely informed the authorities that he was crazy and should be taken care of. The marshall accordingly put him in the calaboose. He then proposed to leave if they would give him a thirty-five dollar suit of clothes and a ticket to Fort Scott. The ticket was furnished but not the suit, and he left. The Ottawa *Republican* thinks that he is the same individual that wanted a suit of clothes out of Ottawa, and broke stone on the street for a day or so, some few weeks ago.

The body of a man named Celestine Desprez was found about seven miles north of Fort Scott, on Saturday morning, with the head cut open, and otherwise horribly mangled. A hatchet, covered with blood, was discovered not far off. J. B. Veith, a partner of Desprez in the business of peddling harness oil, &c., has been arrested, and there is strong circumstantial evidence against him. They started out from Leavenworth a few days ago. The murdered man had photographs on his person of his mother and sister, taken by E. E. Henry, of Leavenworth.

ATCHISON is preparing to spread herself on the Fourth. She proposes to raise a liberty pole 175 feet high, with old time ceremonies, and will have a grand musical festival under an immense arbor in the center of the city, with a chorus of four hundred voices, an oration by Gen. B. F. Stringfellow; an historical narrative of the growth of Atchison, city and county, by Judge J. L. Berry; a grand exhibition of games and athletic sports, a grand regatta and boat race—all to wind up in a blaze of fire-works and glory. From all of which we judge it is to be a "grand" affair. But if Mayor Downs could just find the city records, wouldn't that be grander.

SOME parties prospecting at Shawnee, Johnson county, struck an immense sand bed near the depot, and will ship two or three car loads of sand per week for the use of the Kansas Rolling Mills at Rosedale.

FROM exchanges we learn that a new counterfeit note has made its appearance. It is on the First National Bank of Northampton, Massachusets, and so well executed as to deceive nine persons out of ten, even those accustomed to handling considerable money. The rule work which shades the lettering if not so distinct as on the genuine bills, the lines having a jumbled appearance. The signature of the officers of the bank are printed on the note, not written, the ink used being very black, and the numbering being clumsily done, some of the figuring being imperfect. This note was evidently printed on the same plate as the "Merchants' New Bedford, Mass.," the disgusting feature of that note, however—the tumor-like protuberance on the lips of Columbus—having been partially concealed by ink. Look out for them.

A terrible storm of wind, water-spouts and hail, occurred in Saline county, on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., doing an immense amount of damage to life and property. Three persons were killed outright. Mr. M. Bergquist, living about eight miles southwest of Salina, was lifted about thirty feet from the ground by the whirlwind, and dashed back again, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly. Many persons are lying in a critical condition, they having been struck by falling buildings and flying timbers. The Salina *Herald* in discribing the water spout, says: "It shot its funnel-like tongue, down through the murky cone that rose to meet it clear to the ground, drawing it up and thrusting it down again several times, swinging it back and forth as an elephant swings his trunk." The damage done to live stock, crops and buildings is very great but has not yet been aggregated.


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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 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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NATIONAL STOCKYARDS,

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SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g.

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46-tf

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

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T. WOODARD'S

Improved

SULKY ROTATING

HARROW!

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

Address, T. WOODARD,

Memphis, Bourbon county, Kansas.

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

**Read This.**

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

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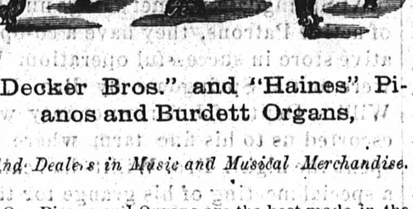
75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

559 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

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Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle,

COTSWOLD SHEEP

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BEES! BEES! BEES!

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I WILL SELL

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Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey,

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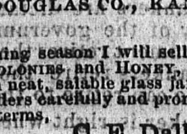
THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Pric address NOAH CAMERON,

8-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

BEES AND HONEY

The Kansas  Apiary,

BALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

During the coming season I will sell ITALIAN QUEENS, FULL COLONIES and HONEY, either in box, frames, or in neat, salable glass jars at very low rates. All orders carefully and promptly filled. Address for terms,

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HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW,*

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

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GENERAL DEALER IN

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WAGONS,

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NEW MANNY MACHINE,

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CULTIVATORS,

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REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &C.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

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THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.

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DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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DR. F. H. WILSON,

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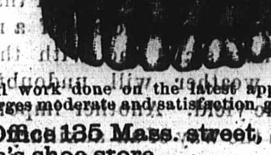
Lawrence, - - - - Kansas.



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Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

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

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ACCOMODATIONS

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SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

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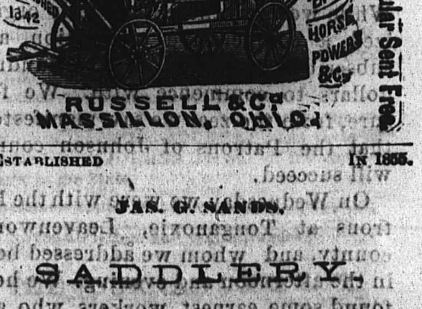


ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 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. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

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

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

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

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

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

## THE PROSPECT—GOOD TIME COMING.

At no time since the universal decline in business caused by the great financial stringency, credit system and every unfavorable circumstance connected with the commercial depression that has been weighing upon our country during the last few years, has the prospect for a return to the good old times of confidence and plenty been so favorable to our own Kansas as at the present. No blessing the effects of which might be originated within the boundaries of this valuable new acquisition to the union has been omitted.

Traveling through the various agricultural portions of Kansas the eye encounters growing crops that can only be surpassed in immagination. The wheat crop in particular is a beautiful picture on both bottom and upland soil. The 10,046,116 bushels of winter wheat harvested in Kansas in 1875 will be left far behind when the product of the present season is aggregated. Corn, notwithstanding the fact of its having been planted a few days later than is the custom, is, nevertheless, of a more than ordinary stand and with the favorable weather will undoubtedly make a fine yield. Another important feature in the way of an auxiliary to a return of general prosperity, is the almost unlimited expanse of pasture lands covered with an uncommonly vigorous growth of tender grass on which thousands of cattle have been feeding until they have become or are rapidly becoming in a fine condition for the eastern market. All these things are going to demand money and that in abundance. Incumbrances on property and other obligations that were necessitated during the reign of destruction may be very materially lightened and a general revival of all branches of industry expected.

## TRAVELS OF MASTER HUDSON AND EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

DEAR SPIRIT:—As we promised to keep our readers posted about our swing around the circle, we avail ourselves of this, our first opportunity to write. We left Lawrence for Olathe on Monday, June 5th; on our arrival at the latter place we met Worthy Master Hudson, properly equipped, and ready to commence the hard work, as well as the hard journey mapped out.

On Tuesday we met the Patrons of Johnson county, who, we are glad to say, are in a flourishing condition. While we were there they fully organized a co-operative association, and subscribed a capital of five hundred dollars to commence with. We feel sure, from the zeal we saw manifested, that the Patrons of Johnson county will succeed.

On Wednesday we were with the Patrons at Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county, and whom we addressed both in the afternoon and evening. We here found some earnest workers who are availing themselves of the opportunities and benefits which are being derived by the order. Thursday we boarded the early morning train and steamed away for Fairmount, where we found a large hall full of intelligent, earnest Patrons. Master Hudson gave them an address that occupied about two hours, when we adjourned for dinner. We have attended a good many grange picnics but the feast prepared by the good sisters whom we met at Fairmount carries off the palm, we here and now, award them the blue ribbon for the best grange feast ever gotten up. We will say to our readers that the Patrons we met at Fairmount are among the best, and most earnest in the State. Bro. T. C. Deuel, the deputy of Leavenworth county, invited us to spend the night with him, but on having a little conversation with him on the subject of habits, we found he was entirely opposed to smoking, and as that medicine was indispensible to our good health, we concluded we would go home with Bro. O. Markham, who said we might smoke in every room in his house.

We agree with Bro. Deuel that smoking is a bad habit, and we advise all of our readers to refrain from, to say the least, so useless a practice. On Friday morning Bros. Deuel and Markham harnessed a fine span to a light spring wagon and took us fifteen miles across the country to Springdale; we here extend our hearty thanks to Bros. Deuel and Markham for the many courtesies shown us.

At Springdale we met a large number of active Patrons, they have a co-operative store in successful operation. We were met at Springdale by Bro. J. F. Willits, Dept. of Jefferson county who escorted us to his fine farm where we spent the night. Bro. Willits had called a special meeting of his grange for that evening, and we had the pleasure of meeting with them, and we hope to their profit. Saturday we met the Patrons of Jefferson county at Oskaloosa. In this county the Patrons are thoroughly organized, having a Pomona Grange of about one hundred and fifty members, and are also running a large and successful co-operative store. We confidently expect good work from the Patrons of Jefferson county. Bro. — Eschelman brought us from Oskaloosa to Valley Falls where we now are. We address the Patrons here this evening. We leave here at four o'clock to-morrow morning for Monrovia, Atchison county, where we are to speak at two o'clock p. m. In next week's SPIRIT you may expect an account of our further wanderings.

## APPOINTMENTS OF MASTER HUDSON.

Worthy Master M. E. Hudson, and Worthy Deputy J. T. Stevens will address the Patrons of Marshall county, as follows: Tuesday, June 20th, 2 1-2 o'clock p. m. at Marysville; Wednesday, June 21st, 2 o'clock p. m., at Frankfort.

M. L. MOORE, Deputy.

Worthy Master M. E. Hudson, and Worthy Deputy J. T. Stevens will address the Patrons of Pottawatomie county, as follows: Thursday, June 22d, 1 o'clock p. m., in Rock Creek Township, at Richards school house; Friday, June 23d, 1 o'clock p. m., at Louisville. J. N. LINBOCKER, Dept.

## "VOTER" SPEAKS AGAIN.

ED. SPIRIT:—My corn is planted and cultivated once, and it is raining, so I can't work out, hence I have a little breathing time, and wish to notice briefly, Mr. Banker. As he objects to having his epitaph written yet, (and I don't know as we can blame him for wishing the evil day postponed) we will endeavor to deal in facts more to his liking, and far more within his compass of research and thought, viz., the finances of this present evil world. The following, from the *Kansas Chief*, explains itself:

Silver resumption works splendidly. It is hoarded away as fast as given out, or is shipped East where the banks are buying it up, at three per cent. premium. Resumption is a *mighty* good thing; and the people ought to be supremely happy to know that these Eastern bankers are dictating the financial policy of the government. When the government retires the greenbacks, and the bankers retire the specie, then the people can retire to their holes.

Banker is right when he supposes I will think it plain talk for him to come out in print and openly acknowledge that money puts men in office that will do their bidding, or easily buy them after they are in. *Plain talk!* why, this is possessing more effrontery than a "government mule." I have long known that this was so, and we want no better evidence than the daily occurrences all around us of government officials selling the power put into their hands and otherwise using it to their own personal power and self-aggrandizement. But to come right out in public print and acknowledge that they *know* the farmers can out vote them, but they don't care, for that all they have to do is to "fix up the slates," or use a little canvas "grease," as they term it, beats all "cheek" that I supposed human flesh was heir to. Now, while we acknowledge all this to be true, and we could point you to far too many of the leading politicians of both political parties to-day to corroborate it, we look about as for the remedy. We have the numbers, hence the power. *Will we use it?* The question is an open one, and it remains for us to answer. If we have a government for the people its power should be vested in those who are in sympathy *with* the people, and who are *of the people*. But we have no time now to dream over it. It is high time we were up and doing, and rubbing the scales from our eyes, that it may be said of us that "whereas we were once blind we now see." If it were possible for such men to blush, might we not expect Banker's cheek to be at least slightly mantled, when he sees some of the frauds that are being unearthed. The *frauds* are not new to him but the unearthing and exposing is both new and unexpected. I will endeavor to be careful of his feelings, and point out only a few cases, such as, A. M. Clapp, of the printing department, Belknap, of the war department, together with the whisky frauds whose names are legions. You need not leave your own village, nor county, nor State to find those implicated, and at the same time held guiltless in our courts. These matters will not always remain unknown to the world. But the power has been for too long in such hands, the result of which we have but to look around us to see, and we find the multitudes oppressed, and down trodden, while the eyes of the rich stand out with fatness, while they enjoy all the comforts, and luxuries and power of society.

This world is governed by *dollars*. Our forefathers left the different countries of the old world for no other reason than this. And here, in this new found world, a very little less than one hundred years ago, they proclaimed to the world that all men were created *equal*, and upon this for the corner stone, they built this government, and it was their purpose that it should be governed by *men*. Alas! how fearfully we have degenerated! Look to the Forty-third Congress for answer, where the House was composed of one mechanic, fourteen farmers, and one hundred and eighty-five chattel holders in national banks. The English government furnishes us with a living monument of the result of such administration. The monied aristocrats hold the power and use it to oppress the many. Have we not great reason to fear that like causes will produce like results in this beloved land of ours? This is now for us to look after before the power is wrested from our grasp. The intentions of the wise founders of this government was to make the rich and poor on one common level—the farmer, who follows his plow on the prairies of Kansas, or the miner in her coal shafts, equal to him who lies upon his bed of untaxed government bonds and counts his coupons. Banker, with his numerous friends in the banks, in the printing offices and in high political positions, will swear at us, and say we have not brains enough to govern ourselves and call us "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but the power is *still* ours. Shall the victory be ours? VOTER.

## STATE AGENCY.

BROTHER STEVENS:—Since my last I have received some orders for Climax Reapers and Mowers, bonnets, dry goods, wagons, and an order for a general assortment of goods, principally groceries, for the Mitchell County Cooperatve Association, John Rus, Agent. Brothers Otis, Howell, Marsden and Ellis, are shipping considerable corn to this market, the last sales being made at 37 cents, while it is only quoted in St. Louis at 42, and at Chicago at 41 3-8 to 41 1-2. We have also made sales of wheat at within from 3 to 5 cents per bushel of St. Louis market. The wheat market has declined in St. Louis and here, on No. 3 and 4, very considerably in the past ten days, owing to the fact of the splendid prospect all over our State of an extra average and yield, and supposed large amount held in the granaries of farmers. This, I think, will prove a delusion. This agency is frequently asked, what will new wheat open at? It is safe to say that it will not command a better price that No. 3 wheat of 1875 growth, which now is worth only $1.05 in St. Louis, or $1.03 in Kansas City. Old wheat will continue to bring the highest price in any market until the new has been stacked and has gone through the regular sweat that wheat must go through to make it merchantable.

While on this wheat subject, allow me to suggest to some of our people, that the season portends rain, similar to last year, and seeing and knowing that we we lost fully 25 per cent. by damage with too much rain, that a very few dollars expended in buying a cheap article of unbleached muslin, such as I can furnish for six or seven cents per yard, three breadths sewed together, and well painted with white lead and oil, which would turn water, and prevent crickets from eating them, were stretched over the tops of each grain rick, especially those cut by headers, would save many thousands of hard earned dollars. And after harvest, and the wheat is threshed, they would come in play for the hay. This is a cheap tarpaulin, and will last, if properly taken care of, for six or seven years.

The printers promise me my catalogues the latter part of this week; those sending their ten cents for it should not forget to give me the number of grange, for the edition is not large enough to give each grange a single copy. Patrons should be making arrangements to ship their own grain; it does not require any capital to do this; but the best accountant in the grange if an agency for purpose is to be established that each brother's wheat would be properly accounted for. If no agent is made or appointed, each individual can ship his own grain. For private instructions, see my new catalogue for 1876. Anything additional that those about to ship may wish, write to this office. Fraternally,

A. T. STEWART.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—If all your readers knew J. H. Harrison as well as I do, and how liable his memory and judgment are to be affected by his prejudicies, it would be unnecessary for me to refer to his unmanly and unfair note in last week's issue. Here in Douglas county, Harrison's denunciation of anybody counts for naught and nobody thinks of making a defence. His first charge that I am the "true friend of the bondholder"—meant in its most offensive sense—is utterly false, as Harrison knows, and every one else who ever heard me speak upon the question. Farther along he speaks of presenting a petition to me—for my signature I suppose—and tells what I said. I have no recollection of any such transaction, and do not believe it ever took place.

I know what hurts. My statement of the facts shows up the business sagacity of some of his political friends in such a ridiculous light that he is mad, mad as a March hare. And at everybody who dares to say compromise, unless, perchance, he should happen to be a simon pure Democrat, and this accounts for his insane babble, and personalities against me, rather than a dignified communication, such as our fraternal relations ought to have dictated.

In answer to his final query, I will say that if the people had taken my advice and voted as I did, the entire railroad indebtedness of the county would have been saved. I never voted to give a bond for any purpose, and never mean to.

J. A. CRAMER.

## THE RAILROAD BONDS.

ED. SPIRIT:—The election will soon be here to vote on the railroad bonds; shall the people accept the compromise which the commissioners have agreed with the bondholders or not? This ought to be plain to every voter; it is quite an important question. The people voted the first bonds under consideration that they should have stock in the road, and the stock was never granted. I would like to know whether the commissioners have any arrangement to get that stock if the bonds are granted, or shall they be a donation? Douglas county does not owe anything to the road. Without the stock it is an unjust and unlawful debt. Without the stock who will answer and explain before the election? Yours, truly, M.

MARION, Douglas Co., June 7.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A fire at Galesburg Ill., on the tenth inst. destroyed J. W. Barnett's grain warehouse and elevator, and other small establishments. Loss, $12,000; insured.

J. G. Bienvenu, S. J. Haunon and E. J. Karenscheidt have been arrested at New Orleans, by the Deputy U. S. Marshal, upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction department of the Custom House, and were bailed in $5,000 each.

A dispatch from Santa Rosa, Cal., says that on the night of the 9th inst. about 150 armed men went to the jail in that town, overpowered the keeper, took Thomas W. Henley, confined and awaiting the action of the grand jury for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen about a month ago, and hung him to a tree about a mile from town. Public sentiment is disposed to consider the action of the mob in the interest of justice.

A decree of foreclosure of the mortgage and order of sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was formally entered in the U. S. Circuit court on the 9th inst. The sale will be made by Master in Chancery S. D. Thompson, and will take place the same day as that of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Erie, Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, B. & O. and Grand Trunk railways, reduced the rates for westward bound freight to 25 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnatti and Buffalo, and a proportionate reduction to all western points. The prospect is that the war will be long and bitter.

At a meeting of the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company, on Friday last, in St. Louis, action was taken and subscriptions made as will insure the success of the enterprise. The subscriptions to the stock of the company now amounts to $800,000, and steamers adapted to the trade between New Orleans and Brazil are available at short notice.

Hon. James G. Blaine, the prominent Republican candidate for the Presidency, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday last, while on his way to church. He was unconscious for several hours, but was better on Monday morning, and still continues to improve rapidly. His physician states that the hot weather and an overworked brain was the cause of the attack.

The Leavenworth *Times* of Tuesday says: "Yesterday afternoon, about half past five o'clock, as Mr. Jonathan R. Phillips, who was about seventy-six years of age, and lived on Fifth avenue, between Spruce and Congress streets, was returning to the house from the garden, where he had been at work, looking after some flowers, he suddenly fell to the ground and uttered an exclamation of pain. A girl, employed about the house, seeing him fall, ran to his assistance, and calling for help, succeeded with some difficulty in getting him into the house, placed him on a bed, and sent for a physician. He however, expired in a few minutes. The physician who attended him says his death probably resulted from heart disease.

Telegrams from Washington, D. C., dated June 9, state that Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior before the war, had been served with a process in a civil suit to recover one million dollars, principal and interest, of bonds taken from his department, and for the amount received by him from the Confederate States, and which it is alleged, reverted to and became property of the Confederate States, and one million dollars as interest. Thompson said he noticed in the newspapers some days ago, that Secretary Chandler has made the charge that he had abstracted these bonds, but now his charge had been abandoned, and a civil suit instituted to make him personally responsible for the acts of a subordinate clerk. Mr. Thompson says he, as an agent, was instructed by the Confederate government to turn the unexpended balance of $1,000,000 over to the Confederate agents abroad. This he did, and afterwards there was a final adjustment of his account, and a full and final receipt of all moneys was given to him, which receipt he has now in his possession.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Produce Markets.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. LOUIS, June 14, 1876. | |
| Flour—medium fall extra | $5.00 @ 5.55 |
| Wheat—No. 2 | 1.40 @ 1.42 |
| No. 3 | 1.06 @ 1.10 |
| No. 4 red | 82 @ 84 |
| Corn—No 2 mixed | 42 @ 43⅜ |
| Oats—No 2 mixed | 31 @ 32 |
| Barley—No. 2 | 53 @ 56 |
| Rye—No 2 | @ 65 |
| Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders | 7 @ 11½ |
| Ribs | 11⅜ @ 11¼ |
| Bacon | 8 @ 11 |
| Lard | 11¼ @ 11½ |
| Butter—Dairy, packed | 20 @ 22 |
| Country | 13 @ 16 |
| Eggs | 10 @ 11 |
| CHICAGO, June 14, 1876. | |
| Flour | 4.25 @ 5.00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 spring | 1.12 @ 1.15 |
| No. 2 | 1.05 @ 1.10 |
| No. 3 | 90 @ 92½ |
| Corn | @ 44½ |
| Oats | @ 29½ |
| Pork | 18.00 @ 18.50 |
| Bulk Meats | 7 @ 10 |
| Lard | 10.90 @ 10.95 |
| KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1876. | |
| Wheat, No. 3, red, fall | $1.00 @ 1.00 |
| No. 4, " " | 90 @ |
| Corn No. 2, mixed | 35 @ 36 |
| Oats | 26 @ 28 |
| Hay | 6.00 @ |

### Live Stock Markets.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. LOUIS, June 14, 1876. | |
| Cattle—Native Shippers | $4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Hogs—Shipping | 5.75 @ 6.00 |
| CHICAGO, June 14, 1876. | |
| Cattle—Good Steers | 4.10 @ 5.00 |
| Hogs—Packers | 5.75 @ 6.00 |
| Bacon | 6.25 @ 6.50 |
| KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1876. | |
| Cattle—Prime to extra steers, 1,200 | $4.25 to 4.50 |
| Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,200 | 4.00 @ 4.25 |
| Native stockers, 1,000 to 1,200 | 3.50 @ 3.75 |
| Medium stockers, 850 to 950 | 3.00 @ 3.50 |
| Fat Texas | 3.25 @ 3.75 |
| Native cows, good | 3.00 @ 3.50 |
| Extra fat cows | 3.50 @ 3.75 |
| Wintered Texans | 2.50 @ 3.12 |
| Through " | 2.25 @ 3.00 |

Wheat is a little higher in St. Louis, and is active but declining at Chicago. The first column of figures in our table is the cash price, and the last column the price for June and July delivery.

Corn is active in Chicago, but is reported declining in St. Louis.

Hogs are strong, active and higher in both Chicago and St. Louis, and Slough, Reynolds & Cusey wrote us on Monday, that hogs were advancing slightly in Kansas City, and that Plankinton and Armours will probably resume packing as soon as good lots arrive. They quote, extra at $6@5.25.

Cattle are dull in all the markets.

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.


## City and Vicinity.

WE have had rain enough during the past week to last a month. The crops are smiling.

BEGIN this season to improve your stock of swine, and order a model Berkshire pig or two of Maj. Coburn, where you can get the *best* at hard times prices. Read his advertisement.

WE have just received a catalogue and price list issued by Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ills., which shows very plainly that these gentlemen are selling all goods pertaining to a first class supply house at remarkably low figures. This firm are receiving the patronage of a large number of granges in Kansas.

THE *Evening Standard* of Monday published the announcement that Mr. F. J. V. Skiff had sold that paper to Hon. E. G. Ross and Ely Moore. Fred Skiff is known all over Kansas as one of the most energetic young newspaper men in the State, and we are sorry that he has concluded to retire even for a time from the ranks.

### Centennial Fourth.

A large number of Sunday Schools will meet and celebrate the 4th of July on the old camp one-half mile south of Baldwin. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Prof. Sweet. The Centennial will be pronounced by L. F. Green. M. S. Meacham is the presiding officer. Rupt. Scragg is the Marshal; the afternoon exercises will consist of Pioneer speeches by old settlers.

### Celebration of the 4th of July.

The Sabbath Schools of Coal Creek and Vinland have united to celebrate the Centenary year of American Independence on the 4th of July, in the Roe Grove, 1 mile northwest of Coal Creek school house. Exercises of the usual order, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., consisting of music, orations, &c. There will be a stand on the ground for the sale of ice cream, lemonade and other refreshments.

All granges, orders of good templers, Sabbath schools and the public in general are invited to attend. By order of the committee.

VINLAND, June 13th, 1876.

### Sewing Machine on Easy Terms.

Any person wishing a first-class, new Sewing Machine, can be accommodated, on the most favorable terms, by calling or sending to the SPIRIT office, Lawrence. The "New American" Sewing Machine has been adopted by the State Grange of Kansas as their standard machine. We have seen letters from the following named gentlemen and ladies of the Kansas Grange, who have the "New American," all praising it in the highest terms: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; John G. Otis, Topeka; J. L. Hulso, Junction City; J. D. Hardy, Hiawatha; D. D. Moorhead, Mound City, and others.

THE seven prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary at the present term of the District Court, were safely escorted to that place of confinement last Thursday by Sheriff Clarke. The Leavenworth *Times* notices their arrival as follows:

Seven prisoners who were recently tried at Lawrence and sentenced to the State penitentiary, arrived at the prison last Thursday. The following are the names of the convicts, their ages, the crime committed, and the length of the term each is required to serve: John Williams, aged 37, grand larceny, 4 years; Dupee Carnes, age 18, grand larceny, 2 years; Frank Elwood, age 23, burglary and grand larceneny, 12 years; Jackson Bonsen, age 28, burglary and grand larceny, 12 years; John W. Chamberlain, aged 24, murder in the second degree, 21 years; John Jenning, age 18, grand larceny, 5 years; John Crossley, age 18, burglary and grand larceny, 7 years. The total number of years of labor that will be given to the State by these convicts, will, without accident, be 63 years. The average is nine years each. One of the parties mentioned, John Crossley, was tolerably well known in certain circles in this city, to be a very fast boy, spending the greater portion of his time in, and around saloons and gambling houses, where he left all his earnings. His was a short shrift and a long term for a boy of his age.

### Personal.

L. M. WOOD has gone to Philadelphia.

HON. J. M. SHEAFOR, of Topeka, made us a brief visit on Monday.

F. T. BOTSFORD, of Topeka, was sailing around our town during the early part of the week.

DR. JOHN W. SCOTT, of Iola, is in the city attending the University commencement exercises.

MISS ANNA MARCH started for Cincinnati, on Tuesday. She will be absent during the summer.

HON. M. W. REYNOLDS is holding forth with his brother Regents at the University this week. Milt. says he is a Presbyterian.

The Douglas County Pomona Grange passed unanimously the following resolution at its meeting held June 14, 1876:

*Resolved*, That we are entirely opposed to any compromise on the L., L. & G. R. R. bonds that will acknowledge any indebtedness on the part of the county, and recommend that the proposition for compromise be voted down; and we ask our county commissioners to fight it out on this line, and we pledge them our support to the fullest extent.

*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the foregoing to the city papers for publication. GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the citizens of District No. 16 and vicinity, June 10th, L. J. Sperry was chosen chairman, and D. N. Kostenbader, secretary.

The bond question was thoroughly discussed, and the following resolution was offered and carried:

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of District No. 16 and vicinity, are totally opposed to any compromise upon the L., L. & G. R. R. bonds that will acknowledge the indebtedness as just either in whole or part, and we ask our County Commissioners to fight it out on this line, and we pledge ourselves to sustain them to the fullest extent.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be sent to the papers of Lawrence for publication.

D. N. KOSTENBADER, Secretary.

THERE are certain implements conceded to be necessities by certain farmer, such as the axe, the plow, the harrow and the spade." Many others might properly be classed therewith, among which we would suggest a good agricultural newspaper, although it might be a stretch of propriety to call a newspaper an implement, it certainly is a "means" necessary to successful farming. There is another article which farmers think "can be got along without;" that is a good scale. Every one who has anything to buy or sell by the pound, should have a reliable scale of his own, then in buying he is not obliged to receive fourteen ounces in the place of sixteen that he pays for, neither is he in selling made to give eighteen ounces for a pound. All men are not thieves, but there are thousands who "roll in riches," out of which they defraud the poor farmer by false weight. It does no harm to watch honest men, and to do that successfully, weigh on your own scales everything you buy or sell. Many are deterred from buying scales by the exhorbitant prices asked for them by agents, both local and traveling. The trade has been revolutionized by Jones, of Binghampton, N. Y., who sells direct to the user at manufactors' prices, prepays the freight, and asks no pay until the scale is received, tested, and found satisfactory. His free price list will give you cost of scales at your railroad station.

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

### Situation Wanted.

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


FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

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

## SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
# LIVER PILLS.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.


### HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

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

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

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

Address, S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y.
Atchison, Kansas.

### ☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE. ☜

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

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

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

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

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging *just over our doorway*. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & Co., and enter *right under the clock*. Even if told "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it without noticing the clock right over your head, the name and number on it. We are thus particular from it having come to our knowledge that Patrons, as well as others, have been sold inferior and trashy garments at high prices by unscrupulous persons doing business in our neighborhood, who constantly deceive and swindle the unwary in this way, representing their stores to be ours.

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

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

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

If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. *I am bound to sell.*

J. A. DAILEY,
22-3m 115, Mass. St.

### Centennial Barber Shop.

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

### Pianos and Organs.

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

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

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

### Barber Shop.

Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents. First class work done.

W. H. BUTLER,
12-tf W. H. PEMBLETON.

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

### For Sale.

I have for sale cheap, or for trade for stock, one Pitt's improved, double pinion, ten-horse-power for thresher. This power is almost new and perfect. For particulars address C. Lewis, Baldwin City, Kansas. 22-3t

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

WANTED.—A No. 1 man, to do farm work. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

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

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

### GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS.

**See What the "Old Reliable" H. & St. Jo. R. R. and Connections will do for you on this 100 Year Business.**

WHEREAS, Various notices having appeared in the public press throughout the west that certain lines would place on sale, May 1st, round trip tickets to the Centennial, good only for *thirty days* from date, and

WHEREAS, Everybody knows that thirty day tickets are practically of no account, it is

*Resolved*, By the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. to place on sale at Missouri River points, and other stations on its line, Round-Trip Tickets to the Centennial, (taking in *all the principal* eastern cities,) GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, *at the lowest rates.*

For maps, time tables, or other information, apply to G. N. CLAYTON,
Western Pass Agent, Atchison.
Or to T. PENFIELD,
13-tf G. P. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

### Kansas Pacific Railway.

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

### National Conventions.

For delegates and others wishing to attend the National Conventions, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. will place round trip tickets on sale at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, and other stations on its line at HALF FARE or one full fare for the round trip. Tickets for the Republican Convention, which meets in Cincinnati, June 14th, will be placed on sale June 9th, and will be good for return passage June 20th. Tickets for the Democratic Convention, which meets in St. Louis, June 27th, will be placed on sale June 24th, and will be good for return passage July 2d. For further information apply to or address, T. PENFIELD,
G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo.,
or GEO. N. CLAYTON,
21-4t Western Pass. Ag't, Atchison, Kas.

## STALLIONS
—AT—
**Norwood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.**

NORWOOD,

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

Norwood's first dam was by Old Cockspur; second dam by Cherokee; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam a thoroughbred mare.

Terms $50 the season. Was never trained, but can trot 2:30.

MANCHESTER,

Got by Mambrino; he by Marion, and he by *Mambrino Chief*. First dam, by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Cockspur, and third dam by Morris Whip, son of Blackborn's Whip.

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

### Ashland Chief.

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

ASHLAND CHIEF.—Black Horse with star, off hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weighs 1230 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brignoli, Mambrino Patchen, Brigand, &c.) dam by Sir William Wallace 2328, g. d. by Trumpeter 2600, g. g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. g. d. by Sir Arch 2278.

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

### Niger,

THE Clydesdale Stallion, dark brown, seventeen hands high, and when in fair flesh weighs sixteen hundred pounds. Will make the season Mondays and Tuesdays at Tonganoxie, Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth and Lawrence State road, and Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Joel Thomas in Lawrence. Terms ten dollars to insure. Pasturage furnished for mares from a distance, but no responsibility for escapes, &c.

Address,
13-3m C. J. BUCKINGHAM.

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

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

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

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


65 CARDS, including 15 samples of high priced ones for 25c, and a 3c stamp. 6 packs to Agents for $1. No better work in the world. Money refunded if they don't suit. A list of my 250 styles in my Illust. Circular sent for 10c. It will pay you to order it. W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland street, Boston, Mass.


# THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

## WESTERN HOME JOURNAL

## PROSPECTUS!

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

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

### GENERAL NEWS.

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

### HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

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

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

### HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

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

### LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

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

### MARKET REPORTS.

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

### POLITICS.

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

### TERMS.

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

### CENTENNIAL CLUBS.

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

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

Specimen copies sent free upon application.

Address all letters and remmittances to

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
Lawrence, Kansas.
2-tf

# Horticultural Department.

## AN ADDRESS

**Delivered before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at its Sixth Semi-Annual Meeting, held at Olathe, June 6th and 7th, 1876, by the President, Prof. E. Gale.**

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and Citizens of Olathe:*—In our meeting here to-day we recognize the fact that horticulture must hold a prominent place in the estimation of a very large class of the most influential and advanced minds of the age. The close relation of this society to the financial and social prosperity of the State has been an accepted fact for years among those who have watched with pride the development of our noble commonwealth. If the State has passed through seasons of depression the true friends of our adopted State have had faith in her, and the experience of to-day justifies that faith. If our orchards and gardens have been defoliated and almost ruined by the swarming pests of the northwest, the members of this society have quietly looked to the future, if not with a prophet's eye, at least with a faith in the possibilities of Kansas soil and climate which gave even in the darkest hour, the promise of grander results yet to come, and what we see to-day is only the foretaste of greater things in the future.

It is well sometimes to give a reason for our faith and our actions. Why are we here? and why does this society claim your attention? There must be some reason for it, and circumstances demand that we seek a reason for the very existence of our society. In these times there are none of us who can afford to waste days over an object which can do us or others no good. The demand of the day is embraced in this single sentence: "Cut down all unnecessary expenses." We cannot afford to leave our business to do either useless work, or work which will be as well done without us. It is a settled principle of political economy that every hour occupied and every dollar spent in a useless cause, or even in a desirable one which would have been attained as effectually without our aid is so much wasted capital, thereby making the world so much the poorer. The members of this society have some little interest in horticultural pursuits, but probably few of us wish to waste our time or our money without some adequate return to either ourselves or others. There are reasons for looking this question square in the face to-day, and determining if we care whether the friends of horticulture shall prosecute its work as hitherto, or give it into other hands. Whether the horticulturists of Kansas shall seek to promote the interests assigned them by the verdict of man, or culture both in Europe and America as belonging to horticulture or leave the whole field to those who never have and perhaps never will make this work a specialty.

Then let us see what our society proposes to do and this cannot be better reached than by a review of the past. The work of the society has been repeatedly set forth in the addresses of its presiding officers and in the subject matter of the various papers, reports, lectures and discussions which have occupied the attention of the society at its annual and semi-annual meetings. From this record, if we had no other means of knowing, we should find that the aim of the founders of this society was to foster the interests of pomology—forest culture—vegetable and flower gardening, and as the certain outgrowth of all these, the culture of that taste, which will secure the proper adornment of home. The members of the society in all their efforts have held these important objects steadily in view, and the officers of the society have sought to encourage such discussions, and secure such addresses at its annual and semi-annual meetings as, in their judgment would best promote these several objects. As illustrative of this point let us note some of the subjects which have occupied the attention of the society at the last semi-annual and annual meetings. In this we can do no more than simply name a few of the able papers that have been presented to the society and hence now held as its property.

First in the order of presentation is a paper by Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, on "The rot of the grape and mildew of the leaves—the cause and prevention;" "Cultivation of small fruits," J. R. Saxe; "Death of trees and plants during the past year, and some of the causes," H. E. Van Deman; "Cultivation of flowers," Mrs. E. W. Saxe; "Women in the garden," Mrs. W. H. Warner; "Prospective importance of Kansas as a fruit growing State," Dr. W. H. Warner; "Botany and vegetable physiology," report by H. E. Van Deman; "The value of our horticultural interests as compared with other interests," Prof. M. L. Ward; "Best means of defense against the insect enemies of horticulture," Prof. F. H. Snow; "Feasibility and profits of tree culture in Kansas," W. Barlett; "Tree culture on the plains," Dr. L. Reinberg; "The grapes," Prof. E. M. Shelton; "Lecture on experimental stations," Prof. W. K. Kedzie; "Report on entomology," W. W. Tipton; "Report on meteorology," Prof. F. Mown. I need not follow out this list further and the only object in dwelling so long on this point is to show the class of subjects which have been made prominent in the discussions of this society. These subjects are all of present and practical importance to the State. We have believed as a society in the department of the State. For this we have worked and we believe with a measure of success, of which we have no reason to be ashamed. By a concurrence of circumstances for which we are not responsible, this question is forced home upon us, *i. e.*, do the interests of the State demand the continued existence of an organization devoted to horticultural pursuits? That horticulturalists can be benefited by such an organization is evident. Probably they would under any circumstances keep a special society in active operation. As a society devoted to a special interest it would be a success. As such it would claim only the support of those who make horticulture in some of its branches a specialty. But this is not the question really of the hour. We must place it on broader grounds and learn if we can how far the interests of the State are involved. If it is only special in its character, it must look to specialists for support. If all the interests involved can be prosecuted just as successfully without this organization, then it will not be needed. It is a mistake to needlessly multiply societies. If we have no work to do then we have no place, and should have no State recognition.

We are disposed however to believe that this society is the outgrowth of a real want felt in every part of our state, and that the founders of this society had good reason for its creation. Among those that point have appealed to them and which does appeal to us to-day with redoubled force is (1) the *magnitude of the interests involved.*

Fruit culture as a national industry has increased rapidly in importance for several years past, and has assumed proportions which adds a very large sum to our annual income as a people. The following are the estimates made by our U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture and which are promised in the forthcoming report of that department:

| | |
|---|---|
| The value of the annual apple crop of the U. S. is estimated at | $50,400,000 |
| The pear crop | 14,130,000 |
| The peach crop | 56,135,000 |
| The grape crop | 2,118,900 |
| The strawberries | 5,000,000 |
| Other fruits | 10,432,800 |
| Total estimated fruit product | $138,216,700 |

In order to embrace all that should be included in our estimates of what are strictly horticultural products, we must add no inconsiderable sum to the above for the products of the vegetable garden, and also of floriculture as an occupation. In the absence of any positive data it is probable that the horticultural products of the country cannot be less than $175,000,000. This estimate it should be remembered does not include the products of nurseries nor the enhanced value of estates as the result of forest culture. In producing this vast result, Kansas has already taken a proud position. The fruit interest has already proved an important one, and is destined to assume even greater proportions in the future.

But the claims of timber culture adds immensely to the importance of our work. There is really no other part of the union where timber culture should receive greater attention than here in Kansas, and everything which favors tree culture will promote the very highest interests of the entire State. In this direction this society has labored faithfully and constantly from the beginning. And we probably do not mistake the desire of the society when we say that it has been our purpose to give more thought and time to the subject of tree culture in future.

Much has yet to be learned in regard to tree culture. Difficulties are to be surmounted demanding the most careful attention. Many thousands have already been expended in experiments. We are seeking to make these experiments available to the State. A vast field is here opened before us, and one in which is involved the wasting or saving of millions of dollars.

Important as horticultural pursuits may be justly regarded from this stand point, there is yet another aspect of this question which cannot be overlooked, and that is its influence upon the adornment of home, and consequent refinement of society. With the parent, whether in town or country, there is something else to be thought of besides the dollar. The culture of a taste for the beautiful in nature cannot be safely discarded either by the parent or patriot, and it must be acknowledged by all that there is no employment which does so much to elevate and refine as the pursuits of horticulture. It is well known that the work of the horticulturist takes a very wide range, and must demand the most patient labor and study. Horticulture in the full realization of the idea may be denominated *home culture.* For while the garden, the lawn, the orchard and the forest may serve to supply the pecuniary wants of the family, they yet supply a higher want of man's being, and enter into our highest conceptions of a home. They give us the means of that higher culture which enters into all of ideas of perfected manhood. Hence from whatever stand point we view this work, we find it one of vast magnitude and importance.

2d. There is also a great need of some means for cultivating among the people a love for rural pursuits and rural ornamentation. While this may be a matter of taste, it is also a matter of cash. While there is really the highest enjoyment attained through a cultivated taste, there is also in its immediate outgrowth large pecuniary returns. It is the special province of the horticulturist to favor in every possible way the æsthetic culture of men. While we have then to discuss carefully the questions of profit, we ought not to overlook the immediate and remote effects of tree and fruit culture upon man's own nature. While we cordially accept the fact that there should be a far wider and deeper interest in every department of agriculture, we must believe that the highest prosperity of the State is involved in awakening a more extended interest in all departments of horticulture. There is something more than dollars and cents in this. There is a patriotic side to the culture of trees. Man not only plants for himself but he plants for the future. While he and his heirs may reap the immediate reward of his labors, he scatters a benign influence around his home, and over the neighborhood in which he lives, helps to promote the highest interest of the State, and through a thousand channels sends streams of blessing down to the ages to come. Intelligent men all over this central region are feeling more than ever the importance of tree culture. Governors are calling the attention of the people to the subject; and people are beginning to think that they may possibly promote their own interests by exhibiting a little patriotic devotion to tree culture. Perhaps it may be saying too much to intimate that the coming candidate for governor or senator some time in the far future, will feel that it is a strong point in his favor to show the dear people whose votes he desires, how many trees he has planted and cared for with his own hands. At least we may expect that the people of the future will respect trees more than we do now and that they will have some more intelligent and effectual system of tree conservation.

Now if there is any growing interest in this matter of tree culture, it is certain that the Kansas State Horticultural Society has contributed largely to that interest. It has sought to arouse the people to plant trees, by making all reliable facts available as to what to plant and how to plant. We appeal to the farmers of Kansas; we appeal to gardeners about our towns; we appeal to every one who would improve or beautify his home, either in town or county, to all of every class who would either add to the material wealth of the State, or to its attractiveness as a home for a cultivated people, and ask, have we, as a society, any more work to do? That there are great interests for which we have labored is certain. We are willing to leave the answer of this question to the calm judgment of the people. If, as a society we have failed hitherto to promote the interests of the State, if we have brought discredit upon Kansas by the exhibitions which have hitherto been made, if we have squandered the small appropriations that have been placed in our hands, or if we have used these appropriations to further other interests than those of horticulture, then we are sure that the action of the people in the end will give us the reward that we deserve. We know, and all who will take the trouble to trace our history from the beginning can know, if they will, that the work of this society has been a success. And yet there are a few, having certain axes to grind, who will assert that we as a society, are doing nothing for Kansas. The objects of such assertions is so palpable to need refutation.

Again, it has been claimed in certain quarters that a horticultural society should have no direct support from the State, any more than an association of sheep-growers, dairymen or land-agents. This, at first sight, is a very plausible argument, but it cuts too deep, and goes too far for those who use it. If our society was simply an association of nurserymen the argument would be pertinent, and in the case should should have no claims upon the patronage of the State. It is a very grave question how far, under any circumstances, individual interests should impose taxes upon the whole people. But I wish to say that while nurserymen have contributed very largely to promote the work of this society, they, as a class, have scorned the idea of controlling its action for the promotion of their special interests. And as the presiding officer of this society, I feel a pride in bearing testimony to the uniformly disinterested action of this class of men in their cordial support of an organization which has often taken action in opposition to their special interests.

We might go even further than this, and say that if this society represents only the farming interests of the State, then the argument would be applicable. For why tax all the interests of the State to promote only one interest. I speak here as a farmer, and to farmers. We can see no very good reason why your property and mine should be taxed to aid a mechanical or a banking association. And, on the other hand, there can be no good reason for taxing the whole capital of the State to promote your interests or mine, as farmers, simply. But we find that the work of this society concerns all classes; and we labor directly to promote the interest of the people in the country, town and city. Hence we have always found among the liberal and intelligent supporters of this society men of all occupations and professions. When we ask the aid of the State to carry forward the work of our organization, we do not ask as nurserymen, or farmers, or as professional or amateur horticulturists, but as the representatives of the whole people, and to the end that we may promote the interests of the entire State. If you will take the trouble to review our transactions you will find nothing there designed to promote any other interests than that which comes legitimately within the scope of the society work. It is upon this showing that we are willing to rest the matter before the people. If we were to seek simply the interests of nurserymen, doubtless these could be effected best by a special organization. If we were to seek the interests of farmers alone, probably there is no better channel than that already existing, and which is proving a mighty power in the land, (I refer to the Patron.) For good reasons Patrons do not ask for an appropriation from the State. Now there should be some clearly defined rule in relation to this matter. It should not take us long to see that the dealer in bank stock or town lots, ought not to be permitted to advertise his business at the expense of the State, or the speculator in lands to unload through State patronage; but where the line should be drawn so as to withhold State aid and dispense it justly, is a serious question, and one for the people of Kansas to decide, and in this regard we are we are willing to leave our interests with the people.

We think that there are a few questions settled beyond reasonable doubt. Let us repeat them:

1st. That the field embraced within the compass of our work is broad enough to determine a special organization.

2d. That our society has adhered strictly to the work of promoting the horticultural interests of the State.

3d. That this society has made a record in the history of the State which its originators and supporters have reason to regard with pride.

4th. That the work of this society concerns more nearly the interests of all classes than that of any other organization in the State and hence can legitimately claim a reasonable support from the State.

While we have undoubted rights in the direction of State support, the question may be properly asked, whether the interests of the society will not be ultimately promoted by so organizing as finally to place us beyond the need of State aid. It is a fact well understood that this organization need not in its nature be expensive, and yet its work, be so systematized as to be of vast importance to the State. It is possible the time has not come for the discussion of this question of an independent existence. But it may not be amiss to consider it in connection with the question of a permanent location which is already in the hands of a large and intelligent committee.

In connection with this matter I desire to call your attention to the fact that some plan should be devised for carrying forward the work of the society.

At the last annual meeting a Committee of Experiments was appointed, one of its number being made Commissioner of Experiments with headquarters for the present at Manhattan. A report of the work of that committee will be made to the society at this meeting.

It remains for you to decide what the future of this society is to be. While we are compelled to look at our work primarily from the stand point of pecuniary returns, we know that you will believe in the higher culture of horticulture, and in the fact that the highest interests of the State and the social and intellectual culture of the race are intimately associated with the pursuits of horticulture. Through the gains and losses of the past we have attained some experience, which can be made available in the future. Let us seek to use it for the good of the State, recognizing in all our deliberations and plans that fatherly care that strews the earth with flowers, and fills our hands with the fruits of his love.


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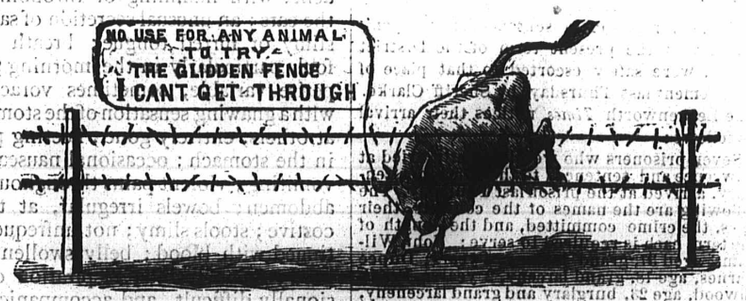


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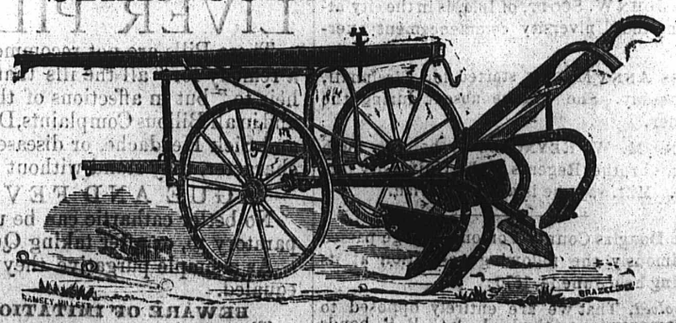

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# Farm and Stock.

### Wheat Rust.

ED. SPIRIT:—The wheat is struck with the rust through here. It is feared that there will be a light crop. M.
MARION, June 10, 1876.

ED. SPIRIT:—Our wheat in this section of the country is covered with rust. What is the cause, and what will prevent or remove it? R. W.
NEWTON, Kan., June 5th, 1876.

ANSWER.—An over-abundance of rain followed with hot, damp weather, will cause wheat to rust. Nothing within the power of man can prevent its coming or remove it after its appearance. If the rust is on the blade and not on the stalk no danger need be apprehended, but if rust is on the stalk or stem, and the kernel is in the dough, cut it down as soon as possible, for by so doing you will save the sap already in the stalk to mature the grain, whereas, if you leave it standing with rust on the stem the grain will very soon become dead. Do not cut the grain unless it is in the dough, and not then unless there is severe rust on the stem or stalk.

### What Shall we do With our Sheep?

On this subject the *Michigan Farmer* says:

There is some anxiety among sheep breeders to know what course to take with their sheep. "What shall we do with them?" they ask.

Our answer is, take a conservative, steady course, pursue it steadily, and do not be carried away with the cry of cheap wool, but aim to keep a flock of sheep on your farm. There are many considerations in favor of keeping a few sheep on every farm. They are good fertilizers; they afford some variety to farm life; they are a food producing animal; their wool always sells for cash at some price, and they are easily handled and their product is cheaply marketed.

In June about $2,000,000 will be paid to the farmers of Michigan for their wool. Just the season they want money for harvesting. At this season they are busy; they have a few days to market their wool and get a little money, and this gives them capital for the summer's campaign. No other crop can fill or take the place of the wool crop.

We understand there will be a disposition to sacrifice sheep on account of the low price of wool. We recollect the scare of 1869, and we also recollect that those who held on to wool production made the money, and we apprehend this will be the case again.

We do most earnestly recommend that wool growers cull their flocks and turn off all inferior, non-productive sheep, but let no one imagine that the bottom is about to fall out of the business. There are altogether too many sheep shearing from two and one-half to three pounds of wool. No sheep should be retained that shears less than four pounds of wool; turn off all this low kind of trash. Mark every shep for the shambles that does not come up to the standard. It is time the wool growers of this State got entirely through with the scrub rams and ewes. It is time that all half bred bucks were sent to the shambles, and there should be a loud call for the best thoroughbred rams. There should be an advance along the entire line of sheep breeding. We wish our voice could reach every flock master in the State with such potency as would compel the slaughter this season, of every scrub ram in the borders of the State.

The best flocks are the ones that are going to pay. It is with sheep as it is with swine or cattle—there must be culled—some pains must be taken with breeding stock. All we can say is, let the man who has a good flock of sheep keep making it better. Resolve to add one pound to every fleece.

### Jersey Milking Can.

This can is of tin, globular, with a flat bottom and a rim around it. The upper part of the globe open, and has a flaring top, which is about eight inches in diameter at the edge. A handle, like a pitcher handle, is upon one side, attached to this flaring top. When in use, a rather closely woven linen napkin is tied over the top, and under the handle, so that it will sag down into the can to a depth of three inches or so. In this sag of the strainer a sea-shell is laid—one of the shells of a scallop being usually employed. The streams of milk strike into the shell, and the foam soon rises and nearly fills the strainer; specks of falling dirt, mostly rests upon the top of the foam. Those which are carried down wash over the edge of the shell and lie beneath it. There is no spattering, and the milk is obtained entirely free from hairs and dirt, while soluble dirt which sometimes falls in, comes as little as possible in contact with the milk.—*Jersey City Journal.*

### Don't Sacrifice The Sheep.

It is too common, in times of depression in crops like the present, to sell out and seek other business. Don't do it, you who have good flocks and know how to handle them. Cull out the poor ones and dispose of them, well fattened for the market, and keep at least the nucleus for a flock when the business will improve, as it is sure to do.

### The Grasshopper Scourge of 1876.

There is cheering news for western farmers, conveyed in Prof. C. V. Riley's recent statements, in a Colorado paper, relative to the probable numbers of the grasshoppers during the coming summer. Some one, it appears, has asserted that the soil of the region in the northwest portion of the country lying east of the Rocky Mountains is covered with prodigious numbers of grasshopper eggs; and the disagreeable announcement has gone the rounds of the press, through the length and breadth of the land. Prof. Riley gives it its quietus in so characteristically effective a manner that we are half inclined to be grateful to the mendacious individual who set the story afloat, since it has been the means of obtaining such welcome intelligence from probably the best entomological authority in the country.

From personal observation, Prof. Riley states, so far as Missouri and Kansas are concerned, the report is wholly groundless. In Minnesota, a State commission has determined that the eggs have mostly perished from excessive moisture, which dissolves the glutinous substance which normally protects and holds them together. In some parts of the high country lying east of the mountains, especially toward the north, eggs have been deposited in numbers by the swarms which left the lower and more fertile country devastated last year; but in that region, such is the case every year, for it is the native home of the swarms that occasionally extend to the upper Mississippi valley. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, however, the number of eggs, laid by the few straggling insects that passed over those States last fall, will not equal that laid in ordinary seasons by indigenous species. In Colorado there is every hope that the protracted rains destroyed the eggs.

Prof. Riley gives it as his conclusion, in addition to the above, that, compared with other parts of the country, those States ravaged by locusts in last spring and early summer will enjoy the greater immunity during the same season of 1876, not only from locust injuries, but from the injuries of obnoxious insects, except the wood borers. In short, the people of the ravaged section have every reason to be hopeful rather than gloomy.—*Scientific American*

### The Law of Inheritance.

The law of inheritance among the numerous species of plants and animals is well known and acknowledged. So inclusive is this law, that a new character appearing in a single animal is often transmitted, sometimes for a time, and sometimes in the most persistent or permanent manner. An unimportant peculiarity, not an essential characteristic, is frequently transmitted through the male or female, and re-appears in the offspring at their maturity, or when they are advanced in age, as in certain diseases.

In the horse, hereditary disease is a well recognized fact. Youatt says "that there is scarcely a malady to which the horse is subject which is not hereditary;" and Bernard says "that there is scarcely a disease which does not run in the stock. is gaining new advocates every day." The same thing is true in regard to cattle. Fortunately, good qualities and sound health are also transmitted. But we must not overestimate the law of inheritance. It does not operate uniformly and invariably; hence breeding is a science; and its practical success depends on wise observation, the correct interpretation of facts, and steady perseverance on the part of the breeder. The last hundred years are full of facts all going to show clearly that the principle of inheritance may be utilized in forming superior breeds of all the domesticated animals, and doubtless the future will place the true principles of breeding more completely under the control of man. The adaptation of nature, with all its array of powers, to the comprehension and control of human reason, is unquestionably more perfect than men have ever imagined, and it is this fact which insures perpetual progress to civilization.—*Live Stock Record.*

### An Enormous Hog.

An enormous hog, raised by Mr. Joseph Schnell, near Rossierre, Putnam county, New York, was sold to a butcher in Watertown a few days since. It measured eight feet in length, seven feet girth (around the body), stands three feet four inches high, and pulls the scales down at the enormous weight of 1,750 pounds. Mr. Schnell should have kept him for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in September next, at Philadelphia, as a companion to the Middleton prize ox of 5,000 lbs, where many a speculator in monstrosities would gladly have given four times his worth in pork for him.—*Fine Stock Gazette.*

The Sanford (Florida) *Journal* says: Wm. Sirine, of Fort Reid, is trying the experiment of raising six crops of Irish potatoes off the same piece of ground in one year. On the 4th of last November he planted the first, and on January 3d dug a fine crop and planted again. About the first of March they were dug and another crop planted, and now he is digging the third crop and planting the fourth. He says they have averaged thus far 540 bushels to the acre, and should he succeed in getting even two more crops during the next six months, it will run the grand average up to 900 bushels to the acre.

# Veterinary Items.

### Afflicted Colt.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will you inform me through your veterinary department what will cure the diarrhœa in young colts 10 or 12 days old? also what will kill lice on colts?
Fraternally. L. P. DEWEY.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, May 15, 1876.

ANSWER.—For diarrhœa administer ten drops of tincture of kino in one tablespoonful of water, three times a day. If this dose does not have the desired effect, increase the number of doses to four or five a day until cured. To kill lice, add one ounce carbolic acid to one quart of soft water and apply one teacupful of this lotion from the point of the nose over the back to the end of the tail. About three applications will be sufficient to rid the colt of the trouble. W. S. R.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a horse that is troubled with corns in his front feet. Please prescribe for them and oblige
A CONSTANT READER.
MICHIGAN VALLEY, June 6th, 1876.

ANSWER.—Dilute four drops of nitric acid with the same quantity of water, and after paring the corns close with a sharp knife, pour the acid on. When the acid has been on about twenty minutes, rub the corn well with sweet oil. If the trouble reappears repeat the operation. Let us know if a cure is effected. W. S. R.

### Vertigo.

I have a mare which I took out to exercise a few days ago; she had been standing in the stable for ten days. I walked her and jogged her slow for about five or six miles, and then let her out to her full speed for about half a mile, and I had to pull her real hard to get her down to a walk again. Just at that point she made a peculiar noise or groaning and fell down, straightened her limbs and whinnied two or three times. She then lay perfectly still for a time, when I got her up and drove her home. Please be kind enough to tell me what was the trouble, and oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Your mare was suffering with vertigo, and it was caused by an overloaded stomach; you should exhibit better judgment in the future by not allowing your animal to stand idle in the stable for ten days; and then with the body well filled with provender, take your animal out for a drive and anticipate as much speed, without injury, as you would an animal who had been judiciously exercised daily; an animal is neither made of iron nor cast steel, and the lives of many of our most useful and indispensable animals have been cruelly destroyed in the manner you have treated yours. The treatment adapted to such an attack, is first, moderate exercise daily, and give her a laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, twelve ounces; tartar emetic and calomel, of each half a drachm; mix and give; repeat the dose on the third day for three times. If the advice here given, and the treatment prescribed be conformed with they will be found efficacious.—*Turf, Field and Farm*


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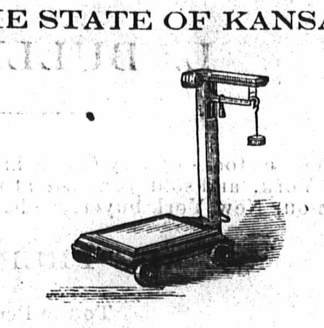
—OF—
THE STATE OF KANSAS!



Your State Agent has made arrangements whereby the celebrated Jones' Scales, officially adopted as the
PATRONS' SCALE,
can now be bought, delivered freight paid to Kansas City, at the same discounts as made to the members of our Order in the East.
Apply to State Agent for Free Price List of Scales of every size, or to
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**FOR SEED!**
I have for sale the following varieties of Sweet and Irish Potatoes for seed:
SWEET POTATOES,
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I will have
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In their season.
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**MOWER & REAPER,**
Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.
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THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
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Which has stood the test for 40 years.
There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

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ALFALFA SEED,
In quantities to suit,
AT FROM $14 TO $16 GOLD COIN,
Or its equivalent in currency, per hundred pounds. Extra sacking and drayage about 50 cents per 100 pounds, extra.
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**FREE** My "Guide," containing lists and prices of seeds, together with the History and culture of Alfalfa, etc. Refer to PROF. E. M. SHELTON, of Kansas State Agricultural College.
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LAWRENCE, KANSAS
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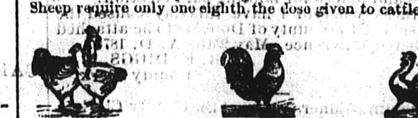
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

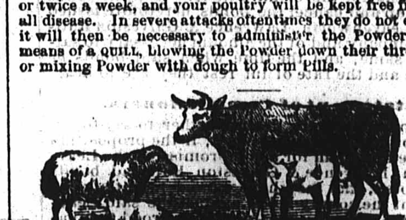
Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled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

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

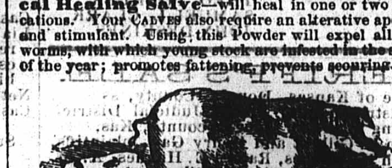
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.



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



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



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

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

Geo. Leis.

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

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To whom Pensions are PAID. EVERY Soldier DISABLED while in the line and discharge of duty, either by accident or otherwise, should have a pension. The loss of a finger entitles you to a pension. A rupture, no matter how slight, gives you a pension.
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**PENSIONS INCREASED.** MANY persons who are now drawing a pension, are justly entitled to an increase.
Send 2 stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Acts. **BOUNTY** for all.
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Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

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A Physiological View of Marriage for the Married and those contemplating Marriage, on its duties and disqualifications, the mysteries of Reproduction, the secret infirmities of Youth and Manhood, and the Physical System of Woman. An illustrated book of 260 pages which should be kept under lock and key. The original and best Marriage Guide. Beware of imitations. Sent under seal for 50 cts.
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MEDICAL ADVICE on Seminal Weakness, Lost Energy, Skin, Blood and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Cancer, &c., a 30 page pamphlet, free for stamp.
All the above Diseases successfully treated at this celebrated Dispensary, established 1847. Address,
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3-55

## TO THE PEOPLE OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

### Proposition to Compromise the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, have agreed with the holders of the bonds and interest coupons of said county, here'ofore issued to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company on account of subscription by said county to the capital stock of said railroad company, said bonds dated January 1st, A. D. 1868, and with the owners and holders of judgments against said county for interest on said bonds, said bonds, coupons, and judgments being now outstanding; for the settlement and compromising of the same by issuing new bonds of said county as provided for by an "Act entitled an Act to enable the counties of Douglas, Franklin and Anderson to take up and cancel certain outstanding bonds and coupons, purporting to be bonds and coupons of said counties issued to railroad companies, and all judgments recovered thereon, and to issue funding bonds for that purpose, and provide for the payment of the same," approved March 2d, A. D. 1876, to be submitted to an election to be held by the legal voters of said county as provided in said act. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved. By the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Douglas, that an election of the legal voters of said county as aforesaid, be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county to authorize said Commissioners to issue to said holders of said bonds and coupons and judgments, the bonds of said county in the sum and amount of two hundred and forty-seven thousand, and five hundred dollars ($247,500); such bonds to bear date July 1, 1876, and each payable at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New York, thirty years from date of issue, in equal semi-annual installments with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on said bonds, payable semi-annually with coupons attached for the several installments and the interest accruing from time to time on said bonds: Provided that the new bonds shall not be issued fas er or to a greater amount than the old bonds, coupons, accrued interest, and judgments shall be surrendered at the rate and on the terms heretofore mentioned. And be it further

Resolved, That the said election be held on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1876, and that the sheriff of said county of Douglas, make due proclamation of the time and places for holding said election.

In witness whereof I have this day caused the official seal of the county of Douglas to be attached and dated at Lawrence, May 25th, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.] B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

[The commissioners instruct the County Clerk to publish the proposition of compromise.]

Resolved, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to procure, according to law, the publication of the resoulutions this day made by the board of commissioners, containing the statement of the time and places of the election, ordered to authorize the commissioners to issue bonds to take up and cancel the bonds heretofore issued by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company and of the amount necessary to satisfy the same, and the time when said bonds be payable and the rate of int-rest they are to bear.

### Statement of Commissioners.

The commissioners desire further to say to the people of Douglas county, that, if the proposition submitted by them for a compromise of the Leavenworth Lawrence & Galveston Railroad bonds be accepted, that they have agreed to satisfy the judgment the county holds against the said Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company; provided that the said holders of said bonds shall pay all unpaid costs and attorneys fees in all cases in all suits growing out of the failure of the county to pay any interest coupons due the holders of any bonds issued to said Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, and all unpaid lawyers' fees growing out of the suit by which said judgment was obtained against the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company.

THEO. POEHLER,
SAMUEL L. CLARK,
JOHN DESKINES.

21-3w

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.
William L. Gilbert and Henry Gay, plaintiffs, vs. Joseph R. Hughes, Rachel E. Hughes, A. M. Mitchel and Henry Lewis, 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 5th day of July, A. D. 1876,**

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Joseph R. Hughes, Rachel E. Hughes, A. M. Mitchel and Henry Lewis, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number one hundred and seventy-two (172), on Vermont street, in the city of Lawr-nce, county of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
Thacher & Stephens, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
Horace A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Eber Burrows and Josephene Burrows, 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 28th day of June, A. D. 1876,**

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

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 25th day of May, 1876.

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

### Service by Publication.

To Charles W. Adams, Emma H. Adams, his wife, C. J. Richardson, C. E. Richardson, his wife, Washington Long, James W. Shipman, H. Hay and E. D. Redington. You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court, in and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, in an action wherein William C. Jennings is plaintiff and you and others are defendants, and that you must answer the petition of said plaintiff, filed in said action in said court, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1876, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, as follows: Against Charles W. Adams on his promissory note and mortgage, set out in said petition, for six hundred dollars, with interest at twelve per cent. per annum from March 12, 1873, and eighty dollars attorney's fees for the foreclosure of said mortgage and for costs of suit; that you and each of you and all of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title, lien and equity of redemption in and to lots number 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, all in block fifteen (15), in Lane place addition to the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, by virtue of the mortgage, set out in said petition, and that the said real estate above described be sold according to law, without appraisement, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of the amount due said plaintiff, the taxes due on said premises, eighty dollars as attorneys' fees as aforesaid and costs of suit for which judgment is asked as aforesaid.

BARKER & ALLEN,
22-3w Attorneys for Plaintiff.
National Bank building, Lawrence, Kansas.

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—OF—

# L. BULLENE & CO.

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

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## DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS

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THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS.

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## FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.

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|---|---|
| Cash assets | $547,542.54 |
| Liabilities, including capital, reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and all other liabilities | 526,179.20 |
| Net surplus | $ 21,363.34 |
| Cash capital | 400,000.00 |

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

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

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

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 18.7, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law.

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

{SEAL.} ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,
21-1y Lawrence, Kan.

**See Here.** Do you want Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrat-d, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c, &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. 18-eow5w

**SAVE MONEY** Why pay double prices? You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1.50 to $3 at a fixed of ONLY ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommended by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including elegant books, which retail at $1.50 to $4, and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 75,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We can not give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address at once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

### Improved Berkshires.

I can fill orders for a few MODEL PIGS OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND QUALITY. Those who have done without choice Berkshires, on account of extravagant prices, and high express charges, can, by ordering now, get something extra nice at living prices. Special terms to Granges, and on more than one pair sent together.

F. D. COBURN,
POMONA, Franklin county, Kans. 24-eow4t

### LAND SALE.

The undersigned trustees, for the sale of what is known as the Ottawa Indian School Lands, being a portion of the Ottawa Indian Reservation, situate in Franklin county, Kansas, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of any legal subdivision of the same, until the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. Said proposals to be addressed to Geo. J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

There are about nine thousand acres of these lands, situate as above mentioned in Franklin county, Kansas, and all within a few miles of the city of Ottawa, the county seat of said county, a place of some 2500 inhabitants, and in the very midst of well settled communities, convenient to railroads, schools and churches, and embrace some of the finest farming lands in Franklin county.

TITLE.

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

TERMS OF SALE.

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

BIDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Fast U. S. Mail Line.

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

No extra charge for seats in Through Day Coaches.

Direct connection is made at Cleveland with through Sleepers to New York and Boston.

The Wabash is equipped with the improved Air Brake, Miller's Couplers, Pullman's Sleepers, and the Day Coaches are the best in the West, having a patent heating apparatus by which the heat is distributed under the seats.

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

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

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Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUCHARAS, DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip 90 day tickets to Denver on sale May 15th, at [illegible], taking in the famous watering places on the D. & R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address,

T. J. ANDERSON,
*Gen. Pass. Agt.*,
16-tf Topeka, Kan.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

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## CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL,

No. 79 Massachusetts Street,

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## JACOB HOUSE, PROPRIETOR

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

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

—AND—

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

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

BOX OF PAPER COLLARS

TO A

## SUIT OF FINE CLOTHING.

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

CENTENNIAL CLOTHING HALL.

JACOB HOUSE,

PROPRIETOR AND GENERAL MANAGER,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## D. C. HASKELL & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

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

PLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

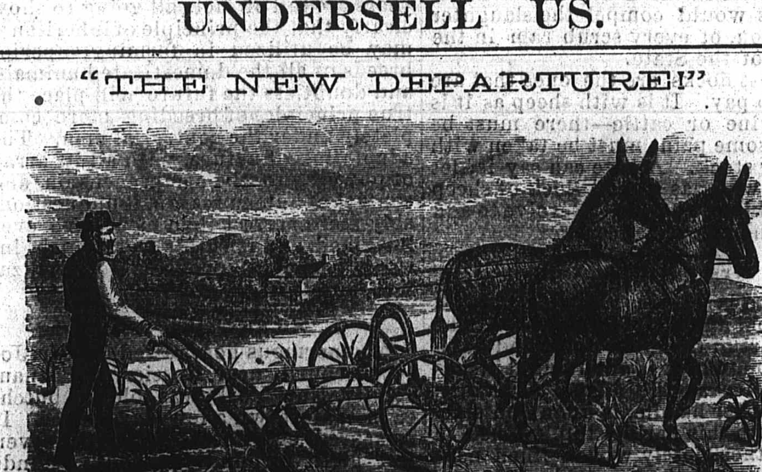
THE BEST KIP AND CALF BOOTS.

LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

WE WILL ALLOW NO HOUSE TO

## UNDERSELL US.

## "THE NEW DEPARTURE!"



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

DO YOU WANT THE BEST THRESHER EXTANT?

TRADE MARK. PAT'D MARCH 7th 1876.

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

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

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

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