

Notice to the Republican Central Committee. The members of the Republican Central Committee of Salina county are requested to meet at the court house, on Salina, on Wednesday, April 10th, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

EDITORIAL ITEMS. Treasurer New is to resign April 1st. It is rumored that the Congressional convention of this district is to meet at Abilene.

Queen Victoria is traveling towards Germany, trying to marry off one of her daughters. J. M. Hodge, Receiver of the Kirwin Land Office, is a candidate for Congress in this district.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Suez, on the 25th inst., en route for home from India. It is thought there is a possibility of the removal of army headquarters back to Washington.

The Minneapolis folks are getting ready to throw out a "flyer" for the Kansas Central Railroad. The admission to the Centennial grounds will be fifty cents, and whoever enters "must pay in one note." That is, they must present a 50 cent note.

By a recent decree of the Mikado of Japan journalists are not to be required to pay any postage hereafter. Japan is more progressive than this country, after all.

Congress costs the country at the rate of \$10,000 a day, and there is a prospect that the present session will extend through the summer and late into the fall.

The New York State Republican Convention, which assembled last week at Syracuse, adopted a platform warmly advocating Roscoe Conkling for the Presidency.

T. Dwight Thatcher is mentioned as a prominent candidate for Congress in the Second District. He has two large quantities of brains to be elected to Congress in Kansas. Such is our opinion.

V. P. Wilson has discontinued his connection with the Topeka Times, and is succeeded by that old newspaper warhorse, Col. S. S. Prouty. Wilson starts a paper at Enterprise, Dickinson county.

After an animated debate in the English House of Commons, the royal title bill, making Queen Victoria empress of India, passed its third reading. The vote was 209 for the bill and 134 against it.

It is said that Dana, of the New York Sun, and Bonner, of the Ledger, are getting ready to, and probably will, purchase the New York Tribune. The Tribune readers begin to want the ownership of that paper definitely settled.

South Mountain, in the San Juan mining district of Colorado, is said to be a solid mass of gold-bearing quartz, of nearly 7,000 acres in extent. And it is further stated that it contains enough gold to pay the national debt, if it can be got out.

The Commonwealth of the 21st inst. contained a very humorous article on the Kansas case vs. the Italian and French vines. Prentice has tuned his lyre and presents us a few lines about our loved castor bean which are truly Byronic.

Marsh's excuse for posting off to Canada was that he apprehended when he read the debate in the House, which appeared on the morning of the day he left New York, that he might be indicted for a criminal offense, and hence his anxiety to get out of the way of arrest.

The death of Chief Justice Nicholson, of Tennessee, is announced by telegraph. The deceased was a United States senator in 1840, a member of the Southern convention of 1850, and editor of the Washington Union during the administration of President Pierce.

A large proportion of the country newspapers of Kansas are in favor of nominating Hon. John Guthrie for Governor. We firmly believe that he will be nominated. And the Republican party of Kansas will have thus rewarded a "good and faithful servant." It is refreshing, in these days of political frauds, to find now and then a good and honorable man. Such a man is John Guthrie, our candidate for Governor.

Charles H. Miller succeeds Capt. Tough as United States Marshal for Kansas. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Miller, but from what we have heard and read, conclude that a better appointment could not have been made. The Commonwealth says of him: This time we have a man who will attend to the duties of his office and let politics alone. Charles Miller will run the office in the interests of the Government and the people. He will not attempt to make or unmake Senators or members of Congress.

Mr. Manning from the House committee on Military affairs reported, on the 23d inst., a bill to regulate the pay of army officers. The bill fixes the pay as follows: General, \$10,000; lieutenant-general, \$8,000; major-general, \$6,000; brigadier-general, \$5,000; colonel, \$3,500; lieutenant-colonel, \$3,000; major, \$2,500; captain mounted, \$2,000; captain not mounted, \$1,800; adjutant, \$1,800; first lieutenant mounted, \$1,500; first lieutenant not mounted, \$1,500; second lieutenant, mounted \$1,500; second lieutenant not mounted, \$1,400.

A special from Rio Janeiro says that on Wednesday last Don Pedro the Second gave a farewell audience at his palace. Representatives of the civil and military authorities were present and took formal leave of the emperor, who was prepared to set out for the United States. So we are to have one crowned head, at least, at the Centennial.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the value of the different newspaper properties in New York as follows: Herald, \$2,000,000; Times, \$1,000,000; Tribune, \$1,000,000; World, \$300,000; Journal of Commerce, \$300,000; Evening Express, \$250,000; Evening Post, \$100,000; Commercial Advertiser, \$150,000; Mail, \$100,000; Sun, \$200,000. The larger of these figures include buildings.

In that "peaceful" country of Mexico there must be a chance for American capitalists to increase their substance at a great per cent. Whenever a revolutionary general finds his army chests running low, and don't know where to get the money to pay his tatterdemalion troops, he "forcibly borrows" of the moneyed men. At Matamoros, the other day, Gen. Labarra gave the merchants and business men a peremptory order to raise \$200,000, and American merchants were not exempt from compliance with this demand.

It is thought that the names of the following candidates will be presented before the Republican National Convention in June for the Presidency, to wit: Bristow, Blaine, Logan, Hayes, Morton, Hatranta, Conkling, and possibly Charles Francis Adams. The candidates before the Democratic Convention will probably be Tilden, Seymour, Thurman, Hendricks, David Davis, Lamar, and John Q. Adams. The candidates before the National Greenback convention at Indianapolis will probably be Newton Booth, David Davis, Peter Cooper, William D. Kelley, and Charles Francis Adams.

The Black Hills miners have had an engagement with the Indians. The fight occurred about two weeks ago on Deadwood creek, about sixty-five miles north of Custer. Thirteen Indians and one white man were killed. The miners will not be able to hold their position in that northern Eldorado without a frequent resort to powder and lead. The Indians propose to shut out the invaders, and the latter don't propose to be shut out. It seems to us that the best thing to be done is for the Government to commence negotiating again for the purchase of that country. The Indians have the best rights to it so far, and to put an end to bloodshed it would be better for the Government to buy up the country, even if an enormous price has to be paid. This will be the cheapest measure in the end.

THE REAL ISSUE. While public men, for their disreputable acts, are falling all around us, there has been developed a temporary disposition for searching through the archives of American history to find it casualty in high places may be only a falling of the present. It should take no learned antiquary to discover whether or not Washington's, Adams', or Jefferson's Secretary of War was in the habit of trafficking in post trade-ships. It is but a brief span between what we are accustomed to call the "pure days" of the Republic and its "evil days." Still in all the investigations which has been made (while the notions of some distinguished Americans of the past look very bad indeed), there has nothing appeared which indicates that there was ever in our history a time when there was such a general exposure of fraud and corruption in high places as now. We are not one of those who believe that the world grows more wicked as it grows older. Nor do we believe that the statesman of Jefferson's, Monroe's or Jackson's time was purer in heart than than the one now living. That there is corruption now, is sufficiently proved—and corruption, too, which reads more like a page of English history of the seventeenth century than one of the nineteenth.

Two great and powerful parties have met in open field, and each desires to prove that it is entitled to the confidence and support of the people. The Democratic party has thrown down its glove as a gage that the Republican party is perished with corruption, has outlived its usefulness and is no longer entitled to the confidence of the American people. The Republican party has accepted this challenge by taking up the glove. Thank God that things are as they are! Let there be no slinking from the strife, and let the combat be fought to the bitter end. Let the Balknaps, the Pendletons, the Hendrickses, the Tildens, the Randalls, all go down together. Let no man be shielded, however high in power, even if he be the President of the United States. It is a fierce, earnest war. Whichever party achieves the victory—to that party be all the honor and the glory. Whichever party shows cowardice, in a coward's grave let it be buried. This is the contest, and by it let us stand. No better issue could be brought before the people, and it is the political issue of the country to-day.

Extracts from Col. Phillips' Financial Speech. Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the credit of the American Government and the honor of the American name have been too amply vindicated in the history of the past fourteen years to leave us any fear that they can become the football of partisans, nor do they need to stand pleading for the good opinion of the world. To quote the appropriate figures of my eloquent friend from New York, [Mr. Townsend] the terrible tribunal, before which we carried the question of the existence of this nation and the inalienable decision, finally rendered at Appomattox, gave to our government a baptism of fire guaranteeing its perpetuity and place among the nations. The trial cost us half a million of lives and between five and six billions of dollars. That enormous sum, which we can compute in figures but hardly realize has been more than half paid already.

With some limitations, I agree with the gentleman from Maine when he says that the "specie standards of the world rule us to-day, and have ruled us through all the legal tender period;" and I add that they have ruled us ever since we had a government. They ruled us in the days of Continental money; they ruled us in the day of debased silver coin; they ruled us in the day of irredeemable State and private bank paper; they ruled us in the terrible trial of war, and they have ruled us since peace came with its blessing on the wings of God's angel of mercy. But the law which governs the standards of value rises above the legal-tender act, and it rises above the matric and the deo which by law we pronounce so much gold ten dollars and stamp sixty cents worth of silver as one dollar.

The gentleman's mode of stating the case has a tendency to lead the public mind into grave misconception. At the present moment the advocates of forced contraction represent our promises to pay, which have the property of circulating as money in lieu of interest, as lies and frauds, as something which derives its value only from law. Our legal-tender act never regulated the value of our legal-tender. It sank when our credit sank and rose when our credit rose. It was not a "hoax" as he contended, but brought it up from two eighty-five to the present price. If the legal-tender act had fixed its standard of value it would always have been worth a dollar in gold. It did not do that, it could not do that.

If today, with gold at \$1.14, we should by taxation or selling bonds cancel our non-interest-bearing debt, it would take sixty millions. It would make every debtor pay 14 per cent. more than he owes, and give that much to every creditor. It would confuse and prostrate business; and the conversion of four hundred and twenty millions of government notes into interest-bearing bonds would place an additional mortgage on the bones and sinews of millions yet unborn.

To show that I do not overstate the case, I quote the proposition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, laid on my desk: "13. In the mean time it appears to be essential to reduce the value of 'legal-tenders' in one of two ways: Either by funding the excess of three hundred millions into 4 or 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, or by the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee, (under a special enactment for this special purpose), the whole yield of which shall be applied forthwith to the cancellation of legal-tenders; the law to continue in force till all are destroyed."

They deliberately propose a tax on tea and coffee, the luxuries of the poor, which shall be continued until the whole four hundred and twenty millions is wrung from an already too highly taxed people. They propose to devote these funds as a special provision to aid the moneyed interest; and I am amazed that they should have the effrontery to propose more of such legislation. Let the money-dealer stand like the other creditors of the Government.

Let it be known and understood that no forced efforts for contraction can be maintained. To provide by desperate expedients to resume on a certain day is a proposition doomed to confusion and defeat. Until our natural prosperity arrives as there we cannot stay there. Gold, which has thus no proper relation to the real values of the country, would be driven from it, and after, by improper sacrifices, forcing our paper to par it would immediately decline again, as would all our credit. Business would be fearfully injured by the transaction, and all our industries paralyzed for want of a proper circulating medium.

I do not underestimate the great difficulties involved in the question. I must confess that I approach them with profound diffidence. I spoke briefly on the subject in the first session of last Congress. I prepared myself with many facts at its second session, but withheld them and remained silent, deeply impressed with the magnitude of the subject. I should prefer now to listen to other legislators, but I have listened in vain for an impartial and unbiased statement of the question on the other side. I do not doubt the integrity of any speaker, nor would I detract from the candor of the great ability of some of the speeches themselves. My estimate of party bias and the leanings of local and narrow interests may be incorrect. This is a problem which involves the happiness and prosperity of forty millions of people, and it implores us to rise if we can out of the pool of party politics to the plans of statesmen. It is in no sense a party measure. Neither Democrats nor Republicans have inscribed "art" or "self" money upon their banners. No man or interest or city has the right to make this the stumbling-block of party. I, sir, yield in devotion to the Republican party to no man. I have reaped its fruits and been willing to share its fortunes in victory or defeat. But I have served the party in freedom too long to see it become the slave of the money-changer without at least my earnest protest. As this is an open question in our party, I have been willing to concede to others the independence I assert myself. All platforms and all parties are based on a spirit of compromise. I do not expect to have a platform moulded exactly to suit me or those I represent. I do expect to fight under a platform the best that can be agreed upon, and so far as it does not ask me to violate a plain fundamental principle of right and wrong I expect to support it.

I have said that the contraction of fifty millions of currency under the resumption bill has paralyzed business, and instead of appreciating our papers to gold has raised gold many per cent. If, therefore, as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Tarbox] observed, a nominal contraction of twenty-five millions and a real contraction of fifty millions could raise the price of gold 5 or 6 per cent., how much would the contraction of seven hundred and thirty millions raise it?

It is useless to say that contraction did not produce this result. It did produce it. It created in various ways an additional demand for gold; and if any man supposes that by creating an additional demand you can lower the price, he is only fit for situation in the asylum across the Eastern Branch. Sir John Lubbeck, the learned London banker, estimates that in London 95 per cent. of all business exchanges are made by means of ordinary bank transactions, checks, drafts, and bills of exchange, a little over 3 per cent. in paper currency, and less than 2 per cent. in coin. It has been assumed that the same rule would apply to business in all highly civilized countries, but I would call attention to an important fact: While that rule of business may apply to great centers of trade, it does not and cannot apply to remote localities. Take our Western States, for instance. There the farmers, mechanics, and in short, the bulk of the laborers East and West, have nothing to do with banks. Not one in twenty of them ever have a bank account. Each bushel of wheat and each pound of pork requires just so much money in currency or coin to buy it. The farmer when he sells a load of wheat, generally spends part of it, and takes the rest home with him. He plays banker for himself. He has other purposes in view, for which he reserves the money to be used as occasion requires. He has confidence that the money of his government will be good, and thus immense amounts in the aggregate are locked up. But when you attempt to increase the value of currency by contracting its volume, he is the first man you touch and the first to suffer. You take away from him the power of exchanging produce for other commodities, and they have either to be sold at vastly reduced rates or remain on his hands, even while others are starving for want of them. There is another strange misstatement. It was estimated that if gold supplanted paper, farmers would get a gold dollar instead of a paper one for their wheat. They would get nothing of the kind. It is the foreign demand that sustains the price. If we ship a million bushels of wheat to New York more than she wants, it would at once decline; but the foreign demand fixes and regulates the value. At certain points it pays to ship it, and the decline ceases. If wheat is \$1 in greenbacks its price is about eighty-six cents in gold. That is the value, and although the standard differ, the value is the same. I will tell you what this change of values would do, however. If the farmer owed that dollar he could pay his debt with the greenback, but after such a change in standards he would get no more for his wheat, but would have to give 14 per cent. more of it to pay his debts. Those who use this clap-net must think the farmers very stupid to believe it.

No man who has ever examined the subject dares deny that credit is one of the most important levers which can be set in motion to raise the condition of the working classes. Where a mechanic, by the aid of credit and enterprise, can be made into a master workman, and a laborer into a systemizer of labor, an immense blessing is conferred. The door to the highest places is open to industry, skill and enterprise. Those who are willing to strive and who have the nerve and brain, have the power to make themselves far more useful.

The real secret of the demand for the contraction and final extinction of the legal-tender notes is to increase the value of money, its purchasing power, and interest and to give bankers the control of the money market. I have already endeavored to show that the rate of interest is now too high for safe and healthy business, so we do not want to take steps to advance it. Neither do we wish to transfer the power of controlling paper money from the government to the bankers. Neither do we wish to reduce the volume of the present currency beyond the point where the laws of trade fixed it. The national bank notes could have been issued to greater extent if any bankers wanted them, and I would call attention to the fact that at the passage of the resumption act eighteen millions less of legal-tender was issued than could have been issued under the law as it was supposed to stand then.

There are two facts connected with gold and paper as currency that are worth considering. It is estimated that 2 per cent. per annum of bank paper is worn out, lost, and destroyed while in use. On the three hundred and fifty millions of national bank notes, that is a sum of seven millions a year for the bankers. On the four hundred and twenty millions of legal-tender and fractional currency, it is an income of eight millions and a quarter, deducting the slight expense of printing, to the Government.

How is it with gold? It is estimated by statisticians that gold in active circulation loses 1 per cent. by friction every year. I think this too high an estimate. If it was possible to have the whole of our circulation of seven hundred and fifty millions in gold, there would be wasted seven millions and a half annually; for we would have to buy gold to replace it, and in one or two hundred years the original stock would all be gone.

I urge, therefore— First. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, leaving other propositions to be separately determined. Second. No artificial resumption; no taxation of tea and coffee, or the sale of bonds to withdraw legal-tender tender. These are obnoxious measures in the moneyed interest, and no resumption can be maintained until we gradually grow rich enough. Such a forced effort would drive all the gold from the country and set a million of laborers idle. Third. To prepare as rapidly as possible to have our custom duties payable in legal-tender. This is the only honest step we can take toward resumption. It will end gold speculation. Better buy gold to pay our interest.

To fix the sinking fund and all purchase of bonds in extinguishment of debt at not to exceed 1 1/2 per cent. per annum. That will maintain our credit and is tax enough on our industries. Fifth. To labor in all our legislation to fund in a debt, if possible 2.55, which could be kept as par. To call in one high rate bonds as soon as we can and offer gold or three-sixty-five at thirty years. With no demand for gold currency, they would be glad to take them, because when we get our paper to

par, they would lose on the high-priced bonds. We have this power. Let us keep it. Before Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, had completed his remarks, the hammer fell, his hour having expired. Specialties in Medicine. We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for \$1.50 (post-paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.—From the Toledo Blade.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVS. POWERS & GOODNOW, GRAIN DEALERS, ARE PREPARED TO PAY The Highest Market Price for all Kinds of GRAIN!

THE SALINA ELEVATOR, 1876. SALINA, KANSAS. D. & H. Rentschlers' I X L GRAIN DRILL.

Force Feed DRILL in the World. The Cheapest and Most Durable Implement in the Market. The only Drill that never can be Choked or Clogged with Trashy Grain.

Warranted to save Wheat, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Corn, Hemp, Horseman, Millet, Clover, and Timothy, and to substitute all the above, either in direct broadcast, whether clean or trashy, perfectly regular and positively without Choking or Clogging.

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HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, &c. A. J. SCHWARTZ & BRO., DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Stoves AND TINWARE. AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRANKLIN STOVES. NAILS, PUTTY and LIME, PLASTER and CEMENT. Warranted the Best Coal and Wood Stoves Made.

Agents for the following Leading Implements: Walter A. Wood's Mower and Reaper, Buffalo Pits Thresher, Moline Plows, Brown's Corn Planter, Stuebaker Wagons, Improved Buckeye Grain Drills. SALINA, KANSAS. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & EVERYTHING.

EVERY ONE INVITED TO COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Come in with your Family and Friends, and we will give you more goods for \$5 than any house in the West.

Who can astonish you in Low Prices. Follow the Crowd and you will be right. GILBERT CORNER. Ober, Bond & Wilson.

Have the Largest Stock of Goods ever opened in Western Kansas. They are for sale at New York Wholesale Prices 25 per cent. lower than you can buy of any other store in town.

THE SALINA ELEVATOR, 1876. SPRING. 1876. SALINA, KANSAS. D. & H. Rentschlers' I X L GRAIN DRILL. 75 Pieces New Spring

DRESS GOODS. Just Received at BRUCKMAN'S.

Force Feed DRILL in the World. The Cheapest and Most Durable Implement in the Market. The only Drill that never can be Choked or Clogged with Trashy Grain.

Two Doors South of Geis' Bank IS THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE OF J. C. RASH & SON, DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BACON, FLOUR, MEAL, ETC., ETC.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. HOWARD M. SALE, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, IN HOME RECEIVING

A MAMMOTH STOCK OF NEW DRUGS Which he Will Sell at the Lowest Living Prices. Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and cleaned. The patronage of the citizens of Salina and vicinity, respectfully solicited. Santa Fe Avenue, Salina, Kansas.