Weekly Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

For the Leavenworth Times.

THE STATE HORTIULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITOR TIMES: In my article of the 18th inst., I said that Capt. Anthony had been the secret, as well as the avowed enemy, of the State Horticultural Society since 1869 to the present time, frequently going out of his way to bring his hostility to bear against it. In confirmation of the above statement I give among many others, the following facts:

The fourth annual meeting of the State Society was held at Manhattan, Riley county. At this meeting Capt. Anthony did not make his appearance until the second day, arriving at Manhattan on the previous night train. The morning after his arrival he sought and had an interview with G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the Society. At this interview he offered to Mr. Brackett the position of horticultural editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, telling him he could have all the space he wished for horticultural purposes. Mr. Brackett peremptorily refused the bait. He then consulted with Mr. Brackett in regard to the course he should take with the letter of ex-President Tanner, written to Gen. Larimer, State Senator from Leavenworth county. This letter, he stated, charged him with the misapplication of part of the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of making a show of the Kansas fruits at Philadelphia in 1869. His next move was to control the choice of President at the election which was to come off at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through one of his friends, he had S. T. Kelsey put in nomination for the presidency. Mr. Kelsey, seeing that his defeat was certain, refused to let his name be used for that purpose. Failing at every effort, thus far, he determined to thrust the letter of a prominent farmer, already alluded to, upon the attention of the society at night. This whole affair of the letter was introduced in the following manner: Immediately upon the meeting being opened for business, Prof. Kelsey asked leave of the Chair to make a personal explanation. The Chair replied that if the explanation had reference to the business done before the society during the present session, it would be in order for him to do so, but if it had no relation to the business of that meeting, it would not be in order. Prof. Kelsey seemed to hesitate, and said he would like to have the privilege to make his statement. (In this condition of things, Rev. Dr. Sternberg, of Ft. Harker, made a motion that Mr. K. be allowed to make his statement.) Mr. Kelsey then went on to say that he and his friend, Capt. Anthony, had been charged with the misapplication of money placed in their hands by the Legislature, and that Capt. Anthony had then in his hands, the letter of Mr. Tanner, in which this charge was made. He hoped that Capt. Anthony would step forward and read it. Whereupon, Capt. Anthony came forward, letter in hand, and read it, commenting upon it in that style of virulence for which he is so noted.

During these comments, Mr. Tanner got an amount of abusive epithets applied to him which, if true, would have made him beneath even the contempt of all honorable men. We certainly have not, in a long life, heard more abusive epithets applied to any man than those applied by Capt. Anthony on this occasion to Mr. Tanner. So perfectly unenviable, and at the same time mortifying to his friends, was the course of Capt. Anthony upon this occasion, that Dr. Sternberg, the same gentleman who procured the right for Prof. Kelsy and Capt. Anthony to make their statement, that he presented and moved the adoption of a resolution, that this society had nothing to do with the personal quarrel between ex-President Tanner and Capt. Anthony. The motion was put and carried in the affirmative almost unanimously. This carried Capt. Anthony to his seat, with the remainder of his pent up wrath. Also, as a further manifestation of the mortification of the friends of Capt. Anthony, they, through Prof. Mudge, moved that no part of the affair between Capt. Anthony and ex-President Tanner, should be put upon the records of the society, which motion prevailed. Hence, the reason why this affair does not appear in our transactions and why it has never before become public.

Now, for the reason of all these efforts on the part of Capt. Anthony. His motto in this case, as in all others, is to "*rule or ruin.*" If Capt. Anthony had been a hearty member of the society, one would think he would have been on hand at the opening of the session with his reporter, that he might have had all the business transacted taken down, for the columns of his paper.

But he failed to appear till the second day; but it seems he had no interest in the meeting until the day of the election for President. If he could have seduced Mr. Brackett from his allegance to the society by making him horticultural editor of the *Farmer*, he would have made a long stride toward controlling the society's business, and shaping it to suit himself. And if, added to the secretary, he could procure the election of Prof. Kelsey to the Presidency, then he would have almost complete control of the whole organization.

Failing signally in both these points, his next effort was, to throw this letter of ex-President Tanner in as a bomb-shell at night and burst the society into fragments, which could never again be brought into successful operation.

Defeated in all of these schemes, he then fell upon the plan of preventing, if possible, our society from getting an appropriation from the Legislature at their next session. He accordingly, lobbied the Legislature a great part of the winter, either in his own person, or in the person of his friends, whom he had duped into the support of his new-fangled project of organizing a board of immigration, with *himself* as *President*, and the home office at Leavenworth.

To carry out these empty schemes, he got the Legislature to allow $5,000. Then, to pull the wool over the eyes of the Legislature, he insisted upon an additional appropriation of $2,500 to enable this new organization to make a show of the AGRICULTURAL products of the State at the various industrial institutions East. This last part of the appropriation was so adroitly managed that many of the members thought it was to show the Kansas fruits at the East, while the act expressly says the agricultural products of the State. Al of this beguiling of the Legislature was done to defeat the State Horticultural Society from getting an appropriation which it was then applying for. As an evidence that this was the secret purpose of Capt. Anthony, this whole immigration scheme vanished into thin air in a very short time. It had accomplished all that he desired, and that was the defeat of the Horticultural Society in getting an appropriation. This he found he could not do without getting up something else, seeming to look in the same direction. Hence the immigration fiction to bewilder and mislead the Legislature.

What was the use made of those $7,500? Of the $5,000 first set apart for immigration perhaps 99 of every 100 men are utterly ignorant of. The $2,500 for agricultural shows was mainly spent in collecting and sending out fruits as agricultural products for the especial purpose of getting in ahead of the Horticultural Society, whose delegates were to make a grand show of Kansas fruits at the great national show to come off at Richmond, Va., in the early part of September 1871. To show that this was Capt. Anthony's scheme, he commenced collecting fruits just two days before the time set by the delegates of the State Society for the same purpose. Thus he endeavored to induce the belief of the people that the fruits sent to them were to go to Richmond, when not a single specimen ever reached Richmond from Anthony's collection. He sent out scarcely anything but fruits under the name of agricultural products, thus showing that his whole object was antagonism to the State Horticultural Society.

As specimens of his economy in the use of public money, he sent two men to Springfield, Ohio, who were not out more than eight days in all, for which they bring in a bill of $511. One man, seven days in all in going to and returning from New York, $511 also.

His other expenditures were in like manner, perfectly wasteful.

The State Hotieultural Society sent three men to Richmond, who were out fourteen days, traveling an equal average distance, who for the whole work, covering freights, etc. charged $386.55. The Anthony delegates got no diplomas, no medals, and, we believe, no money. The delegates of the State Society, bring home a diploma, $20 in money and a half box of bes James river chewing tobacco, for the finest display of fruits made at Richmond on that memorable occasion, when nineteen States were in competition. To show that he knows or cares nothing about the use of public money—he was called before the Legislature in 1872 to show how he expended the $2,500 already named. All the bills exhibited were of a kind amounting to upwards of $2,000 and showing nothing in return—and, it is said, when he asked to be reimbursed for the amount expended over and above the $2,500, the Legislature refused to refund, upon the ground that he did not know how to use public money.

Has, then, very step that he has taken since 1869 towards the State Holieultural Society, been in either indirect or direct antogonism to the best interests of that organization, trying to cripple its operations for good, or to destroy it altogether.

It a man with such maligunity of feeling and indomitable energy, in pursuing an institution, which has been the pride and honor of the State, can be considered a qualified person for Governor of the State; we wholly fail to see it. No party ties however, strong, can bind us to support a man of the character, above described.

WM. M. HOWSLEY.

Tanglewood, near Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 25, 1876.

MODES FOR THE SEASON.

What will be Worn This Fall—The Latest Materials, Colors and Patterns.

There is much to choose from, as the shop windows all attest, but the newness of the modes for the fall season is observed rather in the combination than in the texture and shade of the material combined. Still there are some departures that give distinction and elegance to the autumn of the Centennial year. The same deep-toned wool and silk goods retain their prestige, with the addition of others more decided in style of wearing and less pronounced in shade of color. Greens, blacks and browns were never before so invisible, and the grays are neutral indeed. A deep shade of green, known as *bouteille* (bottle), *myrte* (myrtle) and *chasseur* (hunters green) are among the most affected, although there are others, having nice differences from these, that will occasionally be seen. "Caoutchouc" (India rubber) and "gray-hound" are two of the most popular grays. Among the browns are shades of "seal"—and please observe, there are shades of this—and *pain brule*, so popular last season, and Carmelite, but this is seldom seen alone. Of the paler shades in red the newest is *cuire* (flame); in pale green, ecurne (sea foam); in blues, mysotis, *ceil azure* and *azur pale*, although this shade was anticipated some seasons ago. In pale grays there are the *gris perle, feutre* (felt) and *argent*. There is a pink shade not yet common, called a "smile," and a yellowish pink known as maresile. These last are for evening

STUFFS AND PATTERNS.

Wools are ribbed and damasked and basket-woven. The materials woven plain that retain popularity are camels-hair cloth and the cashmere that is always a standard dress fabric. The patterns of the *matelasse damasse* and basket-cloths are varied. Silk and wool alike are shot over with patterns in arabesque or flowers, or small, conventional forms. Oiteenst in wool, for instance, is a stripe of the plain wool, alternated with a satin stripe, and over all, in silk, will a floral pattern in confined or tangling vine. The wool goods, basket-woven, are as thick braiding in square checks, or smaller and more curiously distributed. In silk the brocading is in many patterns; in damasse it is soft and clinging in texture; in matelasse firm and like fine and perfect quilting, and for this reason much used for late fall and winter paletots and sacques. Although it has been worn for some few seasons back, Herzegovina cloth still appears made in basques and overdresses, to be worn with silk skirt beneath. Flannel of dark shades, similar to "ladies' cloth," will be made up into full suits for rainy days, or, later still, for skating; plain, though elegant, and bright by contrast in trimming, according as the occasion requires. The dark blues and the darkest greens will be enlivened by and combined with bright red. The cardinal, as it has been heretofore, will be the highest in favor. With blue of indigo, navy and "ink" shades, the red will be most used, and will be one of the distinctive features of fall and winter season, and, if it is combined to enliven and does not appear so broad as to seem a livery, will be cheerful at least.

TRIMMING.

Fringe will be the most in vogue for trimming, and will appear in all widths, from three to eight inches. The manner in which the fringes are constructed will be more complicated than ever. Soft, fine silk, roving silk and sadler's silk—hanging plain or with bands of narrow silk braid—are interspersed with groups of crimped fringe, or netted, knotted and stringing; braided or plain balls will be worn, to suit the extravagance or style of the wearer. Fringes are now of any suitable materials in the foreign mode, in wool or silk strands, are made to order and after the wearer's design should she so choose. For tabliers, where sometimes the bands of fringe occur, the fringe is not so often graduated (narrower to the ends), but is continued the same length all around. Braids are much in vogue and are combined with other trimmings in fanciful and artistic designs. For example, a beautiful fall traveling suit of ink-blue cloth is bordered on the overskirt and half-fitting sacque with Hercules braid, and a half-inch wide, stitched on each side, and above and below zeaves formed of braids or a vine in passementerie. The most stylish of skirt finishing, that is, in regard to the trimming of a skirt, is a hand-made, knife-plaited flounce. It has been deemed less elegant to have fine quillings—the width known as the "Marguerite" plaitings—appear more than the broader ones made and laid by the hand. In some of the broader plaitings the lower part is cut as in saw teeth, *i. e.*, the flounce after plaiting cut in saw teeth. Sometimes this is started upward about three inches, forming squares; these are faced with silk and turned up outside on each square, forming saw-teeth points.

BASQUE AND OVERSKIRT.

The most stylish, though by no means in all cases the most becoming, are the costumes in three garments—the skirt, overskirt and basque. The largest houses are making up but few polonaises, except to order. A pity it will be if the *penchant* for this becoming style decline, as it is so becoming to all women, except the very tallest.

Among the most stylish basques for the season are the "Edna," made in matelasse or damasse and silk (although suitable for other goods), the "Leana," the "Elsina" and the "Clematis." These two latter combine the latest features in the fastening at the side, a deviation from the double-breasted, and curl slightly from the lower part of the basque to the left of the shoulder, as seen in some of the distinguished toilettes at the Centennial. A pretty basque for slender figures is the "Reinette," having the fronts cut bias, and three plaits turning upward to impart a fullness to the front and robustness to the figure. Another feature in basques is to have the material in front laid in plaits to the bust-line and framed in trimming to simulate *La Pompadour*. Among the new overskirts that are being made up in the most elegant materials are the "Lilea," and "Adrienne" and "Adelina;" the two latter are prettily draped and lend much to the elegance of silk goods. For evening wear over another color, say white cashmere over blue, the "Sylvanie" is one eminently appropriate.

CLOAKS.

In cloaks, those of the Di Medicis suggestion are still the favorite. These are made in cloths, matelasse velvet and wadded gros grain. The "Bianca," "Aquita" and "Berenice" are already very popular and will remain in favor for some time. The paletot "Marcella" is in the pelisse style. It is cut at the side, form at the back and plaited silk to the corresponding depth of the front is laid in at the back. The "Pauline," so much worn last fall, has not been relinquished. There are suggestions of *Di Medicis* basques in almost all of the reigning modes for sacques and jackets.

EVENING TOILETS.

For evening sombre shades will not be tolerated. No matter how elegant the material may be, it must be light or bright. Black silk, once distinguished on all occasions, receptions, balls, weddings or funerals, has been voted out of the full dress wardrobe, and a white tarletan, though inexpensive perhaps, will be more *chic* than the finest silk cord of dark hue, for party or ball toilets. The idor is a good one. Bright dresses for shur material, combined with beautiful shades of color, are so appropriate for evening parties that it is a wonder that dark silks, though they may be rich in quality, should have been admitted so long Abroad this is seldom seen, for at all evening and dressy entertainments light silks and gauze and tulle and flowers are *de rigueur*; only very young ladies are permitted to assume demi-toilets—that is with the bodice cut V shape—are half high at the throat; all married ladies have their ~~[illegible]~~ low in the neck, and the material may be inexpensive—it may be even cheap—but it must be light. Flowers were never before shown in such great profusion as they are, to be worn upon evening dresses this winter. The toilets will be literally covered

FALL BONNETS.

In bonnets the "Derby," "Bavaria," "Tyrolean," and some others will be worn, first in coarse straw and afterwards in velvet and felt. Silk plush in shades of gray will cover some of these. Velvet, soft silk, velvet flowers, plumes and leaves will enter into the graniture for the present. Shaded autumn leaves are the most in favor with ultra fashionables for fall hats.

Seal skin alone may be worn in any mourning except a widow's.

Silver buttons in quantity will be used on light woolen costumes.

Basques with diagonal fronts are handsome models for autumn.

Vest simulations formed by side pleated garnitures are very dressy.

Costumes made of satin and velvet are talked about for the coming season.

Cloth shaded black silk suits trimmed with cashmere will be worn this season.

Wreaths and trailing garlands of red flowers will be much worn on white ball dresses.

Silk dresses will soon be at least 15 per cent. dearer than they were at the same time last year.

Wide silk galloons handsomely embroidered is the mode trimming for evening dresses of pale-tinted silks.

New belts of velvet and of leather are wide girdles pointed behind and in front, and laced with silk cord.

There is a new work of China crepe in preparation for winter ball dresses; it is open work, with silk embroidery.

Evening gloves come in ten and twelves buttons. Light gloves corresponding with the dress dye are *comme il faut*.

Purses for carrying specie are in fashion again. They are made of fine silver wire, and are suspended from the chatelaine.

Among late novelties is Dove's buckle, made self-attached by means of a lever and is capable of supporting a weight of ten pounds.

All wool cashmere de beges of a chocolate color is considered the mode of children's toilets; the trimmings are bright tinted ribbon bows.

The fashion of cutting the edges of overskirts and polonaises into squares is much followed for plain costumes of silk, cashmere, or alpaca.

A shade of green much darker than that known as the "Robin Hood," and called "hunter's green," will, we are told, be the prevailing color for autumn wear.

French and Grecian surplice waists, handsomely modified by extra side bodies, have met with favor in Paris, and will doubtless be accepted as favorites in the American *beau monde*.

Uniformity of color in all the details of a costume is not so severely insisted upon as has been the case for a few years past. In fact many toilets avoid matching colors and exhibit pleasing contrasts.

The Paris bonnet of the period is a pointed Tyrolean crown, with a broad brim flattened down at the sides and left to stick up in front, which front is filled with bright hued flowers or with full ruchings of tulle.

Closer and longer draperies in costumes is presented and smilingly approved by "Vanity Fair." Pull-backs are evidently favorites with Eve's fair daughters, in spite of the fun Madam's sons make over this pinched up fashion.

FROM MISSOURI.

PEMBERTON, Bade Co., Mo.
September 22, 1876.

EDITOR TIMES:—Probably some of your readers would be interested in reading a few lines from Dade County, Missouri. Until two years ago, its citizens were engaged in tilling the soil, and raising stock—especially mules. The county was settled first, about fifty years ago, by emigrants, from Kentucky and Tennessee; during all these years, they ploughed, sowed and reaped, and never once dreamed of the untold wealth locked up within the ground—no not "locked up" for much of it in shape of zinc ore lay scattered over the surface, but to the settlers it was only rock, "only that and nothing more," so little they knew of its value, fences were built of it. Two years ago, a miner tramping through the country, came to a Pemberton farm and immediately recognized the rock as zinc ore. At once a change passed over the country Rip Van Winkle, after his twenty years sleep, was not more surprised than the honest, hard-working Yeomanry here when they found that their land was more, volubable for mineral than for agriculture or stock raising. Immediately the "Dade County Company" was formed, consisting of twelve men, and commenced shipping zinc to St. Louis—in a few months, this company in taking out zinc, struck lead, and now, to-day, have three lead smelters, running day and night—are making a net profit of three hundred dollars per day. A year ago the St. Louis and Springfield company commenced shipping zinc. This company under the management of Mr. Wm Massey, President, and John Onstott, Superintendent, have erected a hydraulic pump, at a cost of $11,000, with which to wash a zinc hill down. They are making a net profit of $10,000 per month.

The Bethlehem, (Penn.) M. & S. company, who own several thousand acres of mineral land in the southwest, commenced taking out zinc a short time since, and are now having a number of shafts sunk for lead. This company bids fair to be as prosperous as either of the others. The President is C. F. Jennings, of Joplin, Mo.; Vice-President, G. H. Laub, of Bethlehem, Penn., and Dr. H. K. Kennedy, Superintendent, Topeka, Kan.

This is the place for laborers, miners, mechanics, and capitalists. All who are not afraid to work can find it here. The capitalist can no where find so profitable an investment for his money as in Dade county, Mo. The profits of lead and zinc mining are simply enormous—being far more profitable than gold or silver mining, that is, in proportion to money invested. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Now is the time for capital and labor to strike the flood in Dade county. Money judiciously invested or labor industriously expended, will certainly lead to a fortune here. Soon the grand opportunity will be past, for by Christmas, the railroad will be completed through this country—the road bed is already completed. And, Mr. Editor, this county is square politically. It will give the Republican ticket a majority of 700. I regret to see that the ticket put out by the Kansas State Convention is not giving full satisfaction. I hope before the election it will be harmonized, for I expect to return home to Fairmount to vote, and want to be able to vote conscientiously the Republican ticket. Any of your readers desiring information in regard to this locality can obtain it by dropping a few lines to

Yours respectfully,
HUGH G. ALBRIGHT,
Pemberton, Mo.

The Green Eye and Revolver.

This virtuous and busy place was ruffled last night by a sensation. A woman with a pistol sought to shoot satisfaction out of a suspected rival for supposed infractions of her marital rights, according to female precedents and ways, instead of chastising her truant liege.

According to her apprehensions her husband who is in the strong drink line, was too intimate with the hired girl. The injured wife was ill at the time and taking some powerful medicine, and brooding over her unhappy lot. Finally she sent her little boy out for a pint of gin. The gin, medicine and her trouble all went to her head, and with a pistol she sought the hired girl, and thinking she saw the object of her jealousy fired several shots, none of which fortunately caused any harm. This brought the officers and the curious. The first took the pistol and arrested the wife, but after some promises &c., on the part of the husband she was allowed to remain at home. The woman shot at afterwards proved to be her sister who had just come in on the night train. Some five shots were fired, all going over the girl's head, making her reception from her sister an animated one.—*Independence Kansan*

Madelia, the town made famous by the capture of the Northfield bank robbers, is a place of 800 inhabitants, the county seat of Watonwan county, Minn. It is located on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, 34 miles from Mankato.

MEDICAL.

OVARIAN TUMOR,

Of Ten Years' Growth, Cured

By Dr. Radway's Remedies.

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 7, 1875.

DR. RADWAY: That other may be benefitted, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in my ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing so much rapidly that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had but little faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used those without a day's rest beneficially, terminated to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time, lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles of the Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, Sir, and your wonderful medicine I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may become as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

[Signed,] MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mr. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicine above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification.

[Signed,] L. LESLIE H.

Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and that the statements made therein are undoubtedly and unreservedly correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins, will believe her statement. [Signed,] REV. D. CROSS, E. B. POND, MARY B. POND, and MARY COLMAN.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASE
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,

BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE BLOOD AND DESTROYING THE VITAL FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Backing Dry Coughs, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doreux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gravel, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaint, &c., PER BOTTLE.

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perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway' Ready Relief. Fifty cents per Bottle.
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FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain and all Kinds of Produce.

CONSIGNMENTS respectfully solicited. Cash advanced on goods in storage. No 64 Main Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or reject on of the electors of the State at the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, Proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to appropriations and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following propositions to amend the Constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two shall be so amended as to read as follows: Section 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors shall be qualified, except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years. *Provided*, That at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be commissioner elected from district number one in said county, shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in said county shall hold his office for the term of two years and the commissioner elected from district number three in said county shall hold his office for the term of three years, but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one, aforesaid the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition one to amend the Constitution" and "Against proposition one to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition two, the form of ballots shall be, "For proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the state of Kansas," or "Against proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the senate on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1876, and passed the body of the 21st of February, A. D. 1876 and two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

M. J. SALTER, Pres't of Senate. JNO. H. FOOKS, Sec'y of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

D. C. HASKELL, Speaker of House. HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of House.

Approved February 22, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 16th day of July, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Sec'y of State.
aug26-w2t

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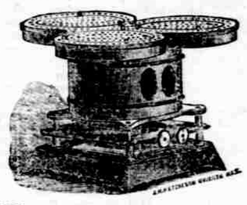

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