

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 853.

THE HONEST FARMER.

Happy I court the farmer's life,
 Its various rounds of wholesome toil;
 An honest man with loving wife,
 And offspring native to the soil.

Three happy surely. In his breast
 Plain wisdom and the trust in God;
 His path more straight from East to West
 Than politicians ever trod.

His gain's no loss to other men;
 His stalwart blows inflict no wound;
 Not busy with his tongue or pen,
 He questions truthful sky and ground.

Partner with seasons and the sun,
 Nature's co-worker; all his skill,
 Obedience, even as waters run,
 Winds blow, herb, beast their laws fulfill.

A vigorous youthhood, clean and bold;
 A manly manhood; cheerful age;
 His comely children proudly hold
 Their parentage best heritage.

Unhealthy work, false mirth, chicanery,
 Gullible woe and useless strife—
 O cities vain, inane, insane!
 How happy is the farmer's life!

Frederic's Magazine.

THE SHERIFF'S MISTAKE.

"There's strangers," said the sheriff, suddenly setting down his tin cup of regulation whisky untouched, and shuffling to the door.

The sheriff was a safe man to believe, though how he made out anything in the blinding glare of evening sunlight that flooded the level prairie west of Buffalo station no one but a professor of optics could have told. The old man had the eye of an eagle.

"Two on 'em, with a pack-pony," he added; and just then a sudden sunset shadow swept across the lonely waste, and we saw them too.

They were about a quarter of a mile away, heading for the station and its single combination building of store, dining-room and freight-house. They came on at an easy gait, driving their pack-pony before them. As they neared us we could note the signs of hard travel about them. From their dust-sown clothing and their loose seats in the saddle, as well as the faded center of their ponies, everything in their appearance spoke of a long ride, and a weary one.

They crossed the track and drew up in the shade of the station, one of them only replying to the sheriff's cheery hail with a curt nod. He dismounted stiffly, addressed a few words to his companion, who remained in the saddle with one leg crossed over the bow, and a moment later his gaunt, buckskin and fringed figure vanished in the cool shadow of the store.

"A likely boy," said the sheriff, who had been eying his companion intently. "They might be Texan drovers—an then again they might not."

He added the latter sentence reflectively, never relaxing the scrutiny of the mounted stranger. That person was a "likely boy" indeed. A foot he might have stood nearly six feet on his bare soles. His swarthy face, handsome as a gypsy girl's, and delicately shaped and set as any lady's, was framed with a shock of tangled, wavy hair, of whose black, glossy glory and court dame might have been proud; and his eyes, full, black and lustreous as those of a race-horse, flashed under the finely penciled brows. The hand which rested lightly on his knee was large, and in perfect keeping with his well knit figure, but in shape clean cut and handsome as a woman's.

I was still scrutinizing this somewhat singular apparition with more than ordinary curiosity, when the sheriff turned suddenly on me.

"Whar's yer pony, Tom," he asked.

"In the shed!"

"Saddled?"

"With a loose girl, yes."

"The sagers is in the Hundred Horn gulch," he went on, speaking rapidly. "Sills forded an' bring 'em up. May the big wolf of Devil's run devour me if them sint two of our men."

I knew the sheriff too well to hesitate a question further. As I gazed, my pony in the shed a shadow floated across the doorway and was gone. When I rode out the two strangers were cantering off to the southward, pointing for the Republican river, and I gave my pony rein and galloped in the opposite direction; I saw the sheriff mounting his big gray mare, which had been tied to the corner post of the store.

The sheriff and a party of soldiers from Fort Hays were on the watch for the fifth robbers, who had stopped the western-bound train at Big Springs eight days before, and who were supposed to be striking for the Texan border with their rich spoil. The soldiers, as the sheriff said, were posted in a ravine known as Hundred Horn gulch, a few miles from the station,

and where the mail train from the North Platte crossed the railroad track.

The sun was just dipping when I rode up to the station ahead of my troopers. The sheriff, who was studying the written description of the marauders by the wandering light, put himself at our head without a word, and we rattled off, a long line of creaking, jingling, hoof-beating clamor through the windy silence and gloom of the darkening prairie.

The ride was a long one, for our quarry had an hour's start of us, and the moon rose a globe of copper fire and found us still clanking on. I had joined the sheriff and the leader of the soldiers. We were a silent trio until I ventured:

"Are you certain, sheriff, of our men?"

"Sure as the moon," said the old man, tersely, drinking in the sweet air of the sublime night with a sigh which seemed to say, "Let me alone. I know what I'm about, and won't be questioned."

Silence again. The brisk breeze was blowing rifted clouds across the face of the moon, mottling the dim plain with fantastic shadows. Suddenly those clouds swept away. A full, clear burst of light flooded the prairie, and not half a mile away we saw three moving figures which in the now marvelously brilliant lunar illumination, could be easily distinguished as those of two mounted men and a pack animal.

The wind was in our faces, blowing the noise of our approach from the fugitives' ears, and though we rode hard, and with no attempt at stealthiness, it was not until we were close upon them that they suddenly drew in and faced about, both men sitting bolt upright in their saddles with their hands at their hips. In gesture and bearing they meant fight, and looked every inch desperate and dangerous men.

We halted, too. For a moment a dead silence fell upon us. Then the sheriff's gray mare neighed, and the charm was broken.

"Who's there?" called one of the fugitives in Spanish, emphasizing the challenge by the sharp click of his pistol as he brought it to a cock.

The rattle of a dozen carbines falling into position drowned the sheriff's reply. Then the clear voice of the younger fugitive arose: "If we must die, we might as well die like men," it said.

What followed was almost like the flaming of a flash of lightning. I heard the sheriff call out, "Throw up your hands!" and saw him spur straight for the strangers; then came a flash, a rattling fire of carbines and revolvers, and a fierce oath from a trooper behind me, who tumbled from his saddle with his hat smashed. At the same time, and before I could kick clear of the stirrups, my poor pony staggered and fell dead, with a pistol ball between his eyes, and, in his fall, plumed me to the earth.

The fight was as brief as it was furious, and like all really desperate encounters I ever witnessed, was an almost silent one, as far as any sound of voices went. But the sharp reports of revolvers and the duller discharge of carbines freighted the night wind; and the ground lumbered into a clumsy fight at the unwarmed noises. Finally a single flash flamed across the light, thin vapor from the firing, a single report was blown to leeward, sharp and clear, and then the discharges ceased. With a desperate effort I dragged myself clear of my dead animal and limped to my feet.

The sheriff and half a dozen soldiers were grouped about the body of one of the fugitives. Another soldier supported the figure of the "likely boy." Some black shapes on the prairie marked the whereabouts of the rest of the dozen troopers, and told at what cost the victory had been won.

The boy himself, only held upright by the soldier's strong arm, was still alive. The bright moonlight shinning on his handsome, girlish face, lighted it to unearthly beauty. In the struggle his coat had been torn off, and a broad, dark, slowly spreading smear was visible on his course, gray shirt. His breathing was hoarse and quick, the sure index to what in the lungs.

"He's goin'!" said the sheriff, stopping the blood from a bad cut in his forehead with his sleeve. "Great snakes! what a sight he made!"

"Here's the pony, sheriff," said the soldier.

"One of the men led the pack pony, which during the entire fight had been quietly grazing at a little distance off, up to the group. With a quick jerk he dragged out the tattered blanket which covered the pack, and, as if there were a few camp utensils, some provisions, and a bulging sort of double bag thrown over the front of the packer. With an effort he pulled this off, but its weight tore it from

his hands, and it fell with a metallic crash. As it struck the earth its seams burst. The queer-shaped sack was simply an old pair of pants with the legs tied up, and its contents rolled, jingling and sparkling, over the short grass, a cascade of minted gold.

Before the ring of the precious metal had died away, the group about the dead man and the wounded boy parted with an exclamation of startled surprise. The boy had suddenly struggled to his feet. He stood swaying dizzily to and fro for an instant, and then, snatching a revolver from the belt of the amazed soldier, who stood beside him, fired point blank at one of his captors directly in front of him.

The man fell dead, and his murderer, with the smoking pistol in his hand, tottered forward a step and sank in a heap on the corpse of his companion, with his face upon its breast and one arm about its neck.

"Strange! Well, that may be so far; the strangest part is to come yet. Of course you have suspected all along that the handsome boy was a woman. Well, he wasn't! and what was more, the pair, far from being the train robbers, were a worthy Texan drover and his son, who had sold out their beasts at North Platte and were on their way home with the money. They had \$11,000 in coin with them, and probably fancied that our party were the very robbers for whom we mistook them. The boys had the laugh on the sheriff for many a long day after. For once his vaunted acuteness had failed him.

What was done to him? Why, great Scott, stranger, what do you suppose? Are we not all liable to mistakes?"

The Wonderful Ring

In the nursery, three little boys were playing, and that you may feel more interested in them than you otherwise might, you must know that their names were Rob, Calvin and Aleck. We could not tell accurately their ages, but they seemed to be between four and ten years. Three more sturdy, active fellows it would be hard to find. Full of fun and frolic, fond of story books and plays and generally loving to each other; and (it seems as if we ought to whisper this) sometimes they quarrelled; and then they forgot that God could always see them, although the door might be shut never so tight, so that mamma could not know of their disputes.

The rain was falling so that it was out of the question to play out of the house; and, on such days, the nursery and the closet full of toys were patronized. The boxes of blocks were emptied upon the floor, and were being built into houses, cars and boats, one-third belonging to each boy.

Rob, being the eldest, was able to work fastest, and his house was finished before the other boys were half through. It was not very kind of him to sit and twirl his little brothers of their slow work.

"I say, Calvin, what a slow man you are!"

"And what are you?" was Calvin's answer.

"Oh! I'm fast, my son!"

"What is the reason you do not talk to Aleck—his house is a story lower than mine?" asked Calvin.

"Oh! he's too little to talk to. But you—"

"Well, I'm not so little as you are."

If Calvin had become angry, Rob would have been satisfied; but because he was of a better temper, and did not retort; Rob decided to make him angry; so he hit him, and one blow followed upon another until, when Aunt Sue opened the door, boys and blocks were all mixed up together.

"Boys, what is the matter?" she asked very gently. And then sitting down, she took Aleck upon her knee, while Rob and Calvin stood beside her; and, as if she had not seen the quarrel, she asked: "Who wants to hear a story?"

The boys thought no stories were half so nice as the ones that Aunt Sue told; so you may be sure that they were very quiet, and that they listened with the greatest attention.

"There is an old German legend," Aunt Sue said, "that I want to tell you. Once there was a great and mighty king, who possessed great riches; he wore magnificent jewels, and among them was a beautiful ring—so beautiful and of such a peculiar pattern that no one in all his kingdom possessed anything to be compared to it. This king had three sons, of whom he was very fond, and each of whom he desired to treat as well as the other. When he had become old and was about to die, he thought that, if when he divided the jewels, he should give this wonderful ring to either of the sons, it would cause them to quarrel, which, of course, he wanted

to avoid. So he called his private jeweler before him, and, after enjoining secrecy, he bade him to make two other rings so exactly like this that it would be impossible for any one to find any difference in them. And so well was the trust executed that the old king could not tell which had belonged to himself. Therefore the jeweler was rewarded in a handsome manner.

"The three sons were each called in turn to receive a ring from him with his blessing. And then the old king died.

"Now, each son came forward to show the confidence the father had placed in him by confiding to him the precious ring; and, behold, each one possessed a jewel precisely like the other.

"Then they called the king's jeweler and bade him find out which one had been the king's ring. They were examined most carefully, and then the jeweler declared that the old king was too wise to show favor to one son more than to the other, and that they must feel that he had destroyed his ring, and had three rings made that were of equal value and beauty.

"So the years passed on, and these jewels were handed down from father to son for several generations. And then three other sons began to quarrel over them. And that time they were taken before a judge. Of course, he could not see any difference in them, and he reminded the three brothers how many years the jewels had belonged to their respective families, and how they had each been satisfied with their own, and he counseled them to continue to live in peace and love, content with what they had."

"I see where the shoe fits," Rob said to Aunt Sue, when she had finished her story; "you heard us quarrelling over our houses. Let's make up, boys."

"I am glad, dear children, that you are so ready to forgive," was Aunt Sue's answer; "pray to God to forgive you as you forgive each other; see that you do not, by your own actions, ask him not to forgive you. If you avoid quarrelling and feel and behave lovingly to each other, the Saviour will own you as his. And in the day when God counts up his jewels may you all be among them."—*New York Observer.*

All Sorts

Nothing like brains to keep a man alive. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, now in his eighty-first year, is in prime health and meets his classes four times a week.

Most men call fretting a minor fault—a foible—not a vice. There is no vice except drunkenness which can so utterly destroy the peace and happiness of home.

Robert Collyer told an English audience, a short time since, that he saw more drunkenness in one week while on a visit to England, than he had seen in a whole year in America.

Question.—"So your pretty daughter has married a rich husband?" Answer.—"Well, yes, I believe she has married a rich man; but I understand he is a very poor husband."

Farmer Mechl, of England, still sound in body and mind, but conscious of what must sooner or later come, has selected for his epitaph the last three words of II. Chronicles, xxvii. 10.

"As a nation, we spend mines of wealth to repress crime and punish wicked men; as a nation, we expend nothing to educate our youth and lead them in the paths of wisdom and knowledge."

Pedagogue.—"What part of speech is 'with?' Pupil.—"It is a noun, sir." Ped.—"You young blockhead, give me an example." Pupil.—"Why, didn't Delilah bind Sampson with *with*?"

By six qualities may a fool be known, says an Arab proverb: "Anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger and not knowing a friend from a foe."

John Ryland, a Calvinistic minister of the old school, said, "Grace" before dinner after this model: "Whereas, some have appetite and no food, and, others have food and no appetite; we thank thee, O Lord, that we have both." Amen!

Our life is short; the more the reason then for filling it as full as it can hold. With thrills of beauty, yearnings for the truth, and joys of love and labor manifold.

There should be chance, as we would fain be here. Life's glory waits us in some other sphere. Its first great joy shall be we did not miss God's meaning in the glory that is here.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As this is Sunday I thought I would write. Ma is home to see us to-day; we were so glad to have her come home for she is a jewel and we all love her dearly. My teacher thinks I am learning real fast. We have just been taking a ride. The grass is all dead and the leaves are dying and everything looks brown and dead; it reminds us that we will in time grow old and gray. I am going to try to get the prize for Christmas; I may not get it but I will try all the same. I will close for ma is going away and I want to visit her while she is at home.

VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.
 LECOMPTON, KANS., Nov. 3, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again, as I said I would do better in the future. On Monday we commenced gathering corn and have got about 250 bushels gathered and about 1,200 bushels to gather. Father met with the misfortune to get his shoulder dislocated to-day, and had to send eight miles to Oskaloosa for Dr. Hogeboom to come and set it; it took the doctor and another man to set it. Father is fattening fourteen head of hogs. I will send a word for the young folks to spell ("coffee") without using any letters that are commonly used in spelling coffee. I will close.

SHERMAN ADDINGTON.
 WOODSTOCK, KANS., Nov. 2, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for three years and would be at a loss without it. I have intended for some time to write for the "Young Folks' Column." I have much to occupy my time and divert my mind, but concluded to procrastinate no longer. I am fourteen years old. I think it not necessary for me to try for the prize, but will do the best I can, hoping you will excuse this as it is my first effort. I am going to school; my studies are history, geography, grammar, mathematics, writing and spelling. My teacher's name is Frank Grinter. I am highly pleased with his form of teaching. For fear I will take up too much of the "Young Folks' Column" I will close.

Very respectfully yours,
 LIBBIE GRINTER.
 EDWARDSVILLE, Kans., Oct. 27, 1878.

A Church School of Dress Making.

Monsieur Capel has founded, at Kensington, a school of dress making, for the benefit of ladies, and their instruction in this useful art. It is presided over by two experienced French dressmakers, who cut out and fit for the patrons, and an English dressmaker to interpret for both customers and pupils. The latter, the working staff of the institution, consist of superior and well educated girls, who first regularly taught the business, and then paid afterward for their work. All live under one roof, and in this consists the best part of the work, as the pupils and workers are protected from the evils of outside life, and in their pursuit of an honest career are still, in a measure, under the influence of a home. A fixed price is charged for making up ladies' own materials. The fit and style appear to be superior, and the scale of charges moderate.

See It Bleed.

One of our neighbors has a child who cries very easily. One day while at our house he burst out crying quite hard, and without any apparent cause. "What's the matter, little man?" I said. "Oh! Oh! Bahoo! See it bleed!" I brushed a slim piece of beef from the bare foot, and he was quiet cured and went off happy!

Facetiae.

Why was Goliath very much surprised when David slung a stone at him? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

"Ah! your grace," said Lord Palmerston to the lovely duchess of Sutherland, "your beauty kills time." "And time always kills beauty at last," sighed the duchess.

"Judge," said a lawyer to his honor, during a lull in a case on trial, "what do you consider the best illustrated paper?" "A thousand-dollar bank note," growled the judge.

"Ma," said a little girl, "if you'll let me buy some candy I'll be real good." "My child," solemnly responded the mother, "you should not be good for pay; you should be good for nothing."

The wool growers' conundrum—Why are sheep the most despised and unfortunate of animals? Because they gambol in their youth, often become black-legs, frequent the turf, and are universally fleeced.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

EXHIBITIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Carthage, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

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Co-operation the One Thing Needed.

In every county in Kansas where the Patrons have engaged in the work of co-operation intelligently on the Rochdale plan, the order is prosperous and the subordinate granges pay their dues promptly to the state grange; the individual members also take a lively interest in the meetings of their granges, and most of them have something to say for the good of the order. Some new idea is suggested in regard to their business matters, which is sure to be the very thing that was wanted, and is adopted by the membership of the county; and thus, by an interchange of thought and a willingness on the part of all the members to act promptly, and where the minority cheerfully acquiesces in the expressed wish of the majority, the order pays its members educationally, socially and pecuniarily. But in counties where those who assume to be the leading members are chronic growlers, and are continually finding fault with the National Grange, and with the state grange, and object to some of the degrees and refuse or neglect to pay their dues and wonder where all the money goes to, the order accomplishes nothing and never will until there is a change in the membership.

National Grange Digest.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please announce in your paper that I will mail to the master or secretary of each subordinate grange, which is in working order or intend to restore their grange to good standing with the state grange, one copy of the National Grange Digest on receipt of ten cents to pay return postage, or free on application at this office. Yours fraternally, P. B. MAXSON, Secretary Kansas State Grange.

Memorandum on the Organization of Labor.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In my last letter I showed how the three branches of farming—wheat growing, flour making and the dairy—might be conducted on the Cass-Cheney farm on the co-operative plan so that all would help each and each all. I cannot see why the three branches could not be carried on together on the same farm without much additional expense of labor, except perhaps an overseer to each branch and say four additional managers, experienced men, to carry on the dairy business. It would be well to have these managers devoted each to a favorite breed of cows, so that a generous and stimulating rivalry might be created for

the purpose of testing the comparative value of each breed for its butter-making qualities. A stimulus of a five-hundred-dollar premium to the manager who would realize the largest net profit from his five hundred cows would of course be a strong incentive to economy and a strict attention to business, as well as an encouragement to obtain the largest and best product from his chosen breed of cows.

With these three branches of farming combined, I cannot see how there could be any clashing of interests or how any unjust burden could be laid on either labor, capital or skill. They would all work in harmony because the greater economy of the system and the largely increased profits of the whole business would insure to each individual a much larger income than he could possibly realize by working alone, without the aid of the best machinery and all those appliances and advantages which accrue from combined capital, well organized labor, and the best skill to co-ordinate and direct these collective industrial forces.

Suppose that all the branches of our postal service were left to the management of individual enterprise, without any organization of the several departments, or any co-ordination of parts, so that everything would be left open to free competition and antagonism of individual interests, should we have any reason to suppose that the service would be so well conducted that the work of transmitting our letters and packages would be so regular, cheap and economical as it now is under our well organized post-office department? To me, our whole business of wheat raising, its manufacture into flour, our dairy products, our pork raising, our sheep and cattle husbandry, in fact our whole management of the farm, the transportation of our products to the buyer and consumer, our methods of purchase, and the whole sphere of commerce and trade, appear in a very dislocated and chaotic condition, very much as our postal service would be if left to the whim and caprice of individual competition. In my mind, the business of farming would be rendered not only vastly more profitable but vastly more pleasant and enjoyable if it could be put into some organized shape and concluded after a co-operative system. I would ask those laborers on the Cass-Cheney farm whether they do not like to work in company with many others pursuing the same branch of business—whether it is not more pleasant to conduct business on a large scale, to drive a good team, to use only the best implements, to have order, system and efficient management and see the work of the farm progress on a unitary, harmonious manner, than it would be to work alone for the same wages and be called here and there to do this and that, without order or method and sometimes without purpose or any useful end?

I will further make the supposition that these laborers on this farm were not only insured food and clothing but a fair dividend of profits in proportion to the efficiency of their work and the interest they manifested in the successful working of the whole business. Suppose they had a voice in the appointment of the overseer and managers, that they were called in counsel and had a direct influence in organizing the working forces of the farm, would they not feel far greater interest in the working out of their plan and the success of every interest which contributed to enhance the profits of the co-operative association?

If your patience is not exhausted, Mr. Editor, I would like to offer a few more remarks in a future letter on co-operative farming and the combining of diversified interests to productive industry. CO-OPERATOR.

Communism and Socialism.

Communism and socialism both have for their ends the reconstruction of society upon plans of greater harmony and equity than prevail at present. Although they have the same end in view, they are based on widely different principles, and operate by motives radically opposed to each other. Communism proposes to take away all property from the individual, and to have in its place all things in common. Socialism says that work ought to be the ruling principle in society, and that the workman ought to have a share of the property of which he is the producer. Thus socialism tries to foster the growth of individuality, while communism destroys it. Socialism stimulates work, offers a high reward for the laborer, and tends to suppress idleness; communism supplies no motives for exertion, and denies the right of the individual to enjoy the fruit of his own labor.

In a state of society in which the right of private property is taken away, and all the products of individual labor are devoted to the common good, men must work as well as when property was in the hands of the wealthy. But under such conditions the workman is denied the right of using the product of his own labor. The question then arises, "How are producers to be disposed of in a large community?" Evidently by public officers chosen by the people. These officers must make laws; other officers must execute them; indolence and crime must be punished. A ruling power thus grows up that is opposed to the idea of equality. For who shall decide whether an act is punishable? Who shall say what the necessities of life are, or what public improvements shall be made? It is plain that all such questions must be settled by a vote of the majority. Further, the right of contract, the right to devote any of their time to self-improvement, and even the right of flight, is taken away from the members of the community.

Socialism is founded on the assumption that it is contrary to the nature of work that the producer should not also be the possessor, or at least have a share in the property he makes valuable. The socialist says, "We must have finished products, and finished products require raw materials, and raw materials require work;" hence, the workman creates the value

that makes property. It is further urged that the control of capital over labor is unnatural, inasmuch as it separates work and possession, which should go together.

The great mistake of socialism is to be found in the dominion of work over capital. The importance of capital in giving value to present work is left entirely out of view in the reasonings of socialism. For without "the saved product of past labor," present work would lose a great part of its value. Work is only one element of improvement and prosperity; it is capital that creates a demand for the services of the laborer. Besides, when actual work controls capital, motives for accumulation are taken away, and capital becomes a foe to labor. Socialism, then, is at last compelled to adopt a course which leads to the abolition of private property, and thus ends in communism. Socialism is a failure for want of a vital, self-sustaining principle, and while professing to control capital, it is finally forced to destroy it. S. M. SMITH.

Grange Exposition.

Bro. M. W. Root, in the Grange Bulletin, gives the following account of a grange fair in Ohio. Our Kansas Patrons should read what is being done by members of the order in that state and then go and do likewise: "On Monday afternoon, October 2, 1878, Dearborn county Pomona grange officials met at Sparta grange hall for a rehearsal of the initiatory ceremony. On the evening of the same day I enjoyed the scene of a vast exposition of farm products, bouquets, yard plants, farm and house utensils, cookery, tapestry, mottoes, etc., given by Sparta grange, No. 387, P. of H. This was the regular meeting night of said grange, but the immense crowd of near one hundred and the extensive duties connected with the fair forbade any other business.

The following granges were represented by visitors: Moore's Hill, Wilmington, Dillsborough, Pleasant View and Bellair, of Dearborn county, and Washington grange, of Ripley county. The hall is in the third story of W. S. Tyler's mansion, but the building was thronged from bottom to top, while the merry laughter rang through the halls, and thus bespoke the pure friendship and fraternal love pervading the mind of each brother and sister. It did my admiration arouse to see the hard hands of the honest farmers rasp together in a tightly clinched shake-hands that signified more than the light touch and shake of two kid gloves, and to see the pleasant, face pervading smile, and hear the sonorous greeting kiss of the sisters. It seemed that the 'spirits' rubbed together at the touch of the lips. It is a time to be long remembered by the grangers and was expressive of their increasing zeal and determination. Besides, the occasion was such as would make weak knees (if there are any) strong and convert the lukewarm to a burning blaze. One of the mottoes said: 'Consider the lilies.' This was appropriate, for if any are brought in contact with nature and nature's God it is the granger—the farmer—the hand that holds the bread (butter too) in all lands and climes. As I sat and looked upon such a throng of that class of people whose occupation was the first instituted by the Creator, I wondered at their having groped so long in darkness concerning that which was and is their own business and vital interest. One thing observable was, that in the midst of this bustling crowd there was not heard a word of that low down, disgraceful quarreling that people do when they claim to be talking politics—though the next day was election throughout our county and state. Men, whether grangers or not, who respect the politics of their country as they ought, are not to be seen drinking, cursing quarreling and fighting about a thing and then call that thing politics.

"We next view the horses and wagons, the immense number of which reminds us of an old-time camp meeting, or Barnum's show, to speak of things of the past as good grangers look upon it. "Now, we take an observation of the things exhibited. Though there was a good display at our county fair, yet I venture the assertion that it was surpassed by far, in many respects, on this occasion. I next venture to state the dimensions of a few things: Pumpkins, between fifty and sixty inches in circumference; sweet potatoes, fifteen inches; corn, twelve inches; apples, twelve inches; beans, eighteen inches long, etc. "The entries all being made, committees of three were chosen, who performed the extensive task of awarding premiums. After this, Bro. E. G. Kerr, of Pleasant View grange, was called upon to favor us with a talk. The brother responded liberally. He first apologized by saying that he never did, and could not make a speech. But we had heard him make many efforts, so of course he had either made speeches or failures. However, he gave us a speech on this occasion. He remarked principally concerning the superiority of the occupation of farming as compared with others. He was particularly severe on plug hats and box-toes as every-day articles of apparel. He thought that box-toed boots and gait, kid gloves and dishonest fingers, plug hats and empty heads, properly belonged together, and, as a whole, constituted those who nowadays visit the farmers. The articles mentioned were thought to be proper in place."

Grange Brass Band.

"Esperance," writing to the Grange Bulletin of a Patron's meeting that was held recently at Fairmount, Ky., says: "One of the features of the day was the Silver Grange band, named from Silver Star grange, and composed mostly of its members. It was organized somewhat over a year ago to supply good band music to the granges, etc., of the county at a reasonable price, the different subordinate granges co-operating in assisting them in getting their instruments. The music was good and reflected much credit on their earnest efforts."

Build Up the Grange.

There is an old adage which says, "Hunt for your money where you lose it." The lesson is plain. Every effect has an adequate cause. The point we would now urge is this: In various sections there are subordinate granges which seem to have lost their vitality, and are drifting along apparently without a motive. Others are successful in only one thing—it may be in building up strong ties of friendship and personal appreciation; others in stimulating a wide range of reading, thought and discussion; and others still in promoting material interests by experiment, by co-operative sale of produce, or by wholesale purchase of commodities. Not only these half developed societies, but the best working granges may be made still better. The inference is to ascertain the cause of the present condition, and a

What Can the Grange Accomplish?

The orders of Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, etc., are permanent institutions. They continue from year to year because in some way they serve a public want. Now, there is certainly just as much and just as real a need among the farming people for some special organization that is peculiarly their own, and that is uniform all over the country, as there is for any of the other organizations we have named.

The great problem of agricultural college education is in a measure still unsolved, and the grange has a duty and a mission yet to fulfill in this regard. It is a fact that scarcely one in ten of the graduates of agricultural colleges ever pursue agriculture for a livelihood. Now, suppose this statement was equally true with regard to our law colleges, medical colleges, art colleges, etc., how long would they be kept up? Not a day. And it is therefore apparent that agricultural colleges are a failure, as such, and do not serve to any paying extent the ostensible purpose for which they were established. But the fault is not in the colleges, nor in those who are entrusted to manage them. The difficulty lies in the very nature of the case, and the grange can accomplish a great deal towards changing the nature of the case.

The winter season is near at hand. The young folks in the country will have, must have and ought to have, it is their heaven-born right to have, frequent social gatherings and pastimes. Apple parings are good where they can be gotten up; dances are good when not indulged in to excessive hours or with whisky accompaniments; spelling schools are good in their time and place; singing schools are good forever and ever. But this is an intellectual age; mental activity is the call of the hour. Farmers are rising and coming to the front; the future statesmen and lawmakers of this land are to-day among our farm boys. They must therefore learn to think—learn to discern true and right principles, so broad and clear in every element of essential truth and equity that they will be masters of that kind of knowledge which is power.

The political contests in this country for the next generation are to be the square issue between great corporate monopolies holding the money power, and the masses of the common people. It is a continuation of the struggle which the grange fought out with the railroads. It now includes banking monopolies, salary excesses, unjust exemption from taxation, and other public evils which bear especially hard upon the farmer class. The grangers can do much to stimulate thought and cultivate knowledge in their own midst by helping to get up debating meetings, dialogue entertainments, public lectures, old and young folks' societies, prize reading matches, etc., thus giving their winter evening amusements a literary and intellectual turn, developing the speaking talent and promise of future usefulness that may be in your midst.

It has been the fashion of the world to impress upon farmers that they should attend strictly to their wheat, corn and potatoes, their cows, pigs, sheep and horses; but finances and commerce and law making were things quite beyond their comprehension. Farmers, don't you believe it. Plain, honest, common sense can knock the stuffing out of all the bamboozling sophistries that have hoodwinked the farmers heretofore into supporting knavish schemes to put unjust burdens upon them. Let the grange go on and do its perfect work. —Jesse Farmer.

Stand Firm and Work Together.

Whoever thinks the work of the grange organization is finished takes a very superficial view of its objects and aims. Prices of all kinds of goods, and particularly of farm machinery, have been lowered to a great degree, which is in part due to unity of action within the gates, and general business depression without. A vast sum in the aggregate has been saved by buying and selling together.

The grange need fear no opposition from without, but rather from within. Nor from the latter source either, provided the principles of the order are exemplified in the acts of the members. The trouble is, we do not fully understand and comprehend the vital principles of the order. We are gradually coming to understand them more fully, and with still greater fidelity to our pledges, co-operation in everything pertaining to the highest good of every member of our noble brotherhood, we shall become stronger and stronger in the right, and become better citizens, because more intelligent, and thus more wisely discharge the duties of citizenship. This would result in the greatest good to the whole country, because of better laws; a more equal distribution of burdens, powers and privileges, and the result would be better government and the general prosperity and happiness of the people. Let us then command success by deserving it. Secure our rights and maintain them and thus promote the happiness of the masses of the people in our heaven-favored land.—Grange Bulletin.

Build Up the Grange.

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once proceed to remove it. Fix your standard, make out your programme, and work up to it. If you take time. There will be many discouragements; many will be slack to take hold. Unite with a requisite number to build up a worthy grange. Devise ways that are interesting, still keeping in view that the order is to build up as well as amuse. Infuse your own zeal and activity into others. Give each one something to do to promote the amusement, instruction and good of all the rest. Don't let the work drag. Meet on time, begin on time; be pleasant and helpful all the time and there will be no such word as fail.—Bulletin.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission: Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Foultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for references. Prices current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your VERY LOWEST PRICE for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight. Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 246 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

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THE SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past—to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth, though the heavens fall. The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of every body and everything save the truth and its own convictions. It is the only policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man, against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness. While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is plain to all eyes that the women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. If has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompt, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present dislocated condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of congress and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postage paid, is 50 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.75 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.50 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10, we will send an extra copy free. Address, THE SUN, No. 15 W. 25th St., New York City. Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

A Boy Tries to Shoot His Father.

Ad. Davis and his father, residing on Bill's creek, had some trouble one day last week and exchanged some very warm words.

An Elopement.

For some time a young white woman was working at the hotel in Walnut, and from thence she went to the McMeekin house at Hepler.

Barn Burned—A Tramp the Suspected.

On Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, Hon. Thos. J. Baker, who resides just north of the city limits, saw a bright light, which he took for a meteor, and on going to a window to get a better view of it, discovered that his barn was on fire.

Important Suit Decided.

A special dispatch yesterday from Netawaka stated that the suit of Atchison county against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company had been decided by Judge Morton in favor of the railroad company.

The Arkansas River Surveying Party.

Capt. I. D. McKown, of the U. S. A. Engineer corps, with his assistants, Messrs. Kimball and Davis, are now at the Douglas Avenue hotel. They will remain here till the latter part of the week to complete their arrangements for the preliminary survey of the Arkansas river from Wichita to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Losses by Prairie Fires in Chase County.

By a prairie fire at the head of Peyton creek, Tuesday night, Matt. Thompson had fifty tons of hay, three calves, a string of fence and his entire range burned.

Bealman's, on Rock creek, and his son, John Murphy, started to burn a guard around their haystack when the fire got away from them and ignited a wagon load of hay near by, causing the team to run away, upsetting the burning hay on the older Murphy, who had just been kicked in the face and knocked down by one of the horses while trying to stop them.

A Hot Place for Horse Thieves—Frolic

There are not fewer horses and mules stolen hereabouts, or a poorer quality, there will be trouble. Constable Bowman, made a trip last week seventy-five miles into the Indian territory after a gang. On his return, one Alex. Watkins was nabbed here in the city.

W. F. Stephens, the gentleman who raised

the big peaches, a description of which is still going the rounds of the press, brought us in a sack of Early Rose potatoes that grew and matured as a second crop on the vines that produced the early spring crop.

Mr. A. Westlake, of this county, in connection

with other gentlemen whose names we did not learn, brought in from Colorado three thousand head of sheep. The flock started from Pueblo, arriving here last week in good condition for wintering, though they will have to be fed some to put them to prime standard for mutton.

A young man from Harper county last week

had in his possession a she wild-cat which had been captured alive with a larval. Many curious bystanders were started out of all propriety by a sudden bound and scream of the ferocious looking tabby, who shook the bars of her cage in anger.

Historical—Ex-Gov. Osborne's Resignation

in 1861. Some years ago we published a history of the names of the older counties of Kansas, prepared by F. G. Adams, secretary of the State Historical society. In that article it was stated that the county of Greenwood was named in honor of Alfred B. Greenwood, who was at one time connected with the department of Indian affairs, and on the part of the government, negotiated treaties with the Sac and Fox and other tribes of Indians in Southern Kansas.

Among the gentlemen in attendance at court

last week was Judge Alfred B. Greenwood, of Cassville, Mo., the father-in-law of our excellent and popular county clerk, John Black. Nearly forty years ago Judge Greenwood represented our county in the legislature.

mob in the grand capital of the nation. And after the storms and vicissitudes of such a life, he looks as young and vigorous as many a man of forty-five, and seems good for a quarter of a century of work yet.

Gov. Osborne's house in Chitt was robbed a short time ago, of all his silverware and table linen. The silver was in a closet off from the dining-room, on the ground floor. The robbers dug down outside of the house to the bottom of the foundation, and then under it, and came up into the closet. It is supposed that a discharged servant told the robbers how to proceed. The loss was some \$300. The San Diego papers had a full account of the robbery.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$40; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

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NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

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MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

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N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

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READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

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Strictly Pure White Lead,

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OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

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For information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

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Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of the oldest drills on the market, is still the best of them all, and has all the latest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the best of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

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LOOK HERE! To the man or woman sending us the largest club of subscribers within the next thirty days, club to be not less than twenty, we will pay a cash premium of ten dollars, and give one copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We are making THE SPIRIT the best family paper published in the West, and shall continue to improve it as our means will justify. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year.

If our hunters want to do a good work for the farmers of Kansas, let them kill off the thousands of rabbits that have come into existence this year. Shoot the rabbits and save the young orchards and nursery stock.

A good old practical farmer speaks wisely when he says: "I am not so certain but that these hard times are good for us all, to make us realize the necessity of hard work; and if we have to work for a small sum it will teach us one great lesson which in the time of inflation we forgot—the lesson of economy."

The commissioner of agriculture, in his report for 1877, has devoted nearly 150 pages to the diseases of domestic animals. Correspondence from all parts of the country concerning the various diseases to which our domestic animals are subjected and the different methods of treatment have been presented very fully.

The farmers of our country are deeply interested in the transportation question. They desire to realize from the abundant harvests which they are permitted to reap from season to season at least enough to supply themselves and their families with the comforts of life.

WHEN the young men of our country who are farmers feel discouraged because their early dreams of wealth and plenty have not been realized, let them stop for a moment and think of the vast numbers of poor slave farmers of Europe, who have been digging and struggling for many years on their little three or five-acre farms and have gained nought, but a scanty living for themselves and their families.

St. Joseph, Nov. 6.—Nemaha county gives the Republican state and county tickets 300 majority, with the exception of county, J. E. Taylor, Democrat, elected by 100 majority; Johnson Beattie, Dem., for representative, defeats Allen, Rep., by a small majority.

St. John, Nov. 6.—The vote of Anderson county is as follows: St. John 741, Mitchell 442, Goodin 194, Haskell 593, Elder 513, Blair 210. The Republican county ticket is elected, except the superintendent of public instruction.

ified with a steady growth; remember that there are thousands who would consider themselves independent were they placed where you are. Stick to the farm and you will surely come out ahead in the end.

ALFALFA. Loudon, who is good authority, in speaking of alfalfa as a forage crop says: "The principal and most advantageous practice is that of sowing horses, neat-cattle and hogs; but as a dry fodder it is also capable of affording much assistance, and as an early food for ewes and lambs may be of great value in particular cases."

We insert the above for the special purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the subject of growing alfalfa in this state. We have received no account from those who have tried the experiment of raising this forage crop, and we are not aware that it has proved a success in Kansas. It has been so highly spoken of and the yield per acre has been so large that we are desirous of learning more about the plant from those who have had experience in raising it.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6.—The official returns in Leavenworth county give Taylor, Dem., for county attorney, 148 majority; Dieffendorf, Dem., for probate judge, 132 majority; Hunt, Rep., for district clerk, 322 majority; Van Emmon, Rep., 38 majority; for Squires, Dem., for county commissioner, 533 majority. Goodin has a small majority. Anderson, Rep., for congress, has a small majority in the county. Geo. Reven, Thos. Goble, F. Goble, Wm. Henderson, Dem., and Miller, Legate and Blackman, Rep., are elected to the legislature.

TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—Complete returns to the Republican state central committee from ten of the most doubtful counties give St. John 10,662, Goodin 7,207, Mitchell, 4,362. Thirty-eight towns in half as many counties give St. John 5,031 over both his opponents.

KANSAS ELECTION. OSAGE MISSION, Nov. 6.—Full returns—St. John 995, Goodin 772, Mitchell 531. For congressman: Haskell 890, Blair 749, Elder 512.

WICHITA, Nov. 6.—For St. John 1,821, Goodin 1,523, Mitchell 282. For lieutenant-governor: Humphrey 1,855, Umthum 1,511, Taylor 29. For congress: Anderson 1,837, McClure 1,502, Ellis 26. The Republicans elect their whole county ticket by majorities ranging from 425 to 550. John M. Price, John E. Seaton, L. M. Briggs, Republicans, and Joseph Donahue, Democrat, are elected representatives.

EMPORIA, Nov. 6.—The county vote is about as follows: For governor: St. John 1,270, Mitchell, 740, and Goodin 360.

HUTCHINSON, Nov. 6.—The Republican state ticket will have a majority of 400 in Reno county.

St. Joseph, Nov. 6.—Nemaha county gives the Republican state and county tickets 300 majority, with the exception of county, J. E. Taylor, Democrat, elected by 100 majority; Johnson Beattie, Dem., for representative, defeats Allen, Rep., by a small majority.

GARNETT, Nov. 6.—The vote of Anderson county is as follows: St. John 741, Mitchell 442, Goodin 194, Haskell 593, Elder 513, Blair 210. The Republican county ticket is elected, except the superintendent of public instruction.

IOLA, Nov. 6.—Allen county gives Goodin 552, St. John 759, Mitchell 152, Crawford 705, Hallwell 779, Elder 150, Blair 513, Haskell 826. The county ticket is all Republican.

LARNED, Nov. 6.—The Republican state and congressional ticket in Pawnee county is carried by about 300 majority over all.

can ticket with the exception of superintendent is elected.

COTTONWOOD, Nov. 6.—The following is the vote of Chase county: St. John 429, Goodin 264, Mitchell 225. Secretary of state—Smith 429, Bortou 261, Leach 255. The county officers elected are part Republican, part Democratic and part Greenback.

NEWTON, Nov. 6.—The vote reported in all but three townships in Harvey county stands: St. John 823, Goodin 275, Mitchell 246. The vote to come will increase St. John's vote slightly. The whole Republican ticket is elected, and the balance of the state and congressional tickets is some 25 over St. John.

ATCHISON, Nov. 6.—The Champion has received advices from 75 of the 125 representative districts of the state. These returns show the election to the legislature of 56 Republicans, 12 Democrats, 6 Greenbackers and 1 Independent. The legislature will be Republican as largely as usual. The Champion estimates the Republican majority in the state from returns thus far received at over 30,000. Anderson's majority for congress in this district will exceed 12,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6.—The official returns in Leavenworth county give Taylor, Dem., for county attorney, 148 majority; Dieffendorf, Dem., for probate judge, 132 majority; Hunt, Rep., for district clerk, 322 majority; Van Emmon, Rep., 38 majority; for Squires, Dem., for county commissioner, 533 majority. Goodin has a small majority. Anderson, Rep., for congress, has a small majority in the county. Geo. Reven, Thos. Goble, F. Goble, Wm. Henderson, Dem., and Miller, Legate and Blackman, Rep., are elected to the legislature.

TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—Complete returns to the Republican state central committee from ten of the most doubtful counties give St. John 10,662, Goodin 7,207, Mitchell, 4,362. Thirty-eight towns in half as many counties give St. John 5,031 over both his opponents. Ten counties, as far as heard from, give Anderson, Rep., First district, 4,386 majority. Full returns from Shawnee county are not yet in, but St. John's majority is about 900 as far as heard from; several townships and precincts are yet to be heard from. The ten counties spoken of above, in the vote for governor, gave in 1876, Anthony 11,062, Martin 8,440; the total Republican loss is 410, Democratic loss 1,208.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Jacob Lazarus, book-keeper for Louis Finkelinger, jeweler, was discovered to be a defaulter on Thursday last, and yesterday morning was found dead in his bed, having shot himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—W. W. Brown, a wood chopper, near Auburn, Placer county, has been arrested for making and uttering counterfeit standard dollars and halves. Dies, material, etc., were found in his cabin.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Returns from elections for municipal delegates show that eleven departments now represented by twenty-seven conservative senators have been won by Republicans, who lost no departments. A Republican majority of twelve or fifteen is confidently expected in the next senate.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4.—One of the large government stables at Fort Leavenworth was burned, on Sunday about noon. No cause has yet been assigned for the fire. The stable contained fifty-three mules and one horse. Forty of the mules were rescued, and the remainder were consumed. Among the mules was a valuable team belonging to Col. Hoyt. It is thought the loss will not fall short of \$5,000. A board of officers has been called to make an estimate and make inquiries as to the cause of the accident.

LABAMIE, Nov. 4.—Last night the coach driver from the north reported that, on his trip north from here Friday night, he was stopped at the Platte river ford, about a mile distant from this post, by five masked men, who took from the coach two prisoners, Butterfield and McLaughlin, and hung them on a large cottonwood tree on the river bank. These men were charged with road agency, and had been in custody in Cheyenne, and were en route for Deadwood under guard of Jim Way and Jesse Brown, whom the lynchers compelled to give up their arms and surrender the prisoners.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—A Peoria special says: "Easter & Co.'s elevator was burned yesterday evening. Loss on building and machinery, \$30,000; insured. The grain was also fully insured. The fire was incendiary." The schooner John E. March, worth \$10,000, and with a crew of four, is reported a total wreck, with all on board lost, at Good Harbor, Little Traverse bay, on the northern shore of Michigan.

John Debbige was captain. Several minor casualties are reported, and old sailors state that the storm has been the most terrific seen on the lakes for sixteen years. Nothing is yet heard from the propeller City of Montreal, hence to Ogdensburg.

Jeremiah Kennedy, whom the jury, on Saturday, found guilty of wife murder, but found also that he had become insane after the deed, proved the correctness of this peculiar verdict, this morning, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, with a razor borrowed from an inmate of the jail. He left a note which in incoherent language expressed a hope of pardon and salvation, and forgave all his enemies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Sherman has written the following letter in regard to the condition of the treasury for specie resumption:

J. LEROY H. DODD, Buchanan, Mich.—Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., making certain inquiries as to the condition of the treasury for resumption, and the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe. In reply I have to inform you that, on the 1st inst., the coin balance of the treasury was \$232,659,646. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to liabilities as follows: Interest due and unpaid, \$9,345,298; debt on which interest has ceased, \$12,524,690; and interest thereon, \$374,585; coin certificates—gold, \$32,926,500; silver, \$1,848,070; unclassified interest, \$9,547; unissued bonds called for redemption, \$41,500,000; total, \$98,427,791; leaving for resumption purposes, \$134,231,855. The coin receipts in the treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the coin payments between now and January 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes. It should also be borne in mind that meanwhile there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment.

As to the circulation of European countries this department has no information except what can be obtained from publications open to all. The London Economist of September 15, 1878, the latest at hand, states that the amount of paper circulation of banks in the United Kingdom less the amount retained by the banking department of the bank of England, to be 43,966,971 pounds sterling. The circulation of the bank of France, which alone in France has authority to issue notes, to Sept. 5, was 94,710,000 pounds sterling; and that of the Imperial bank of Germany, in Sept., 730,417,000 pounds sterling. It is understood that some country banks of Germany have authority under certain restrictions to issue notes, but, as the amount issued is not stated in financial publications, it is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing these amounts to the currency of this country, the per capita of circulation appears to be as follows:

Table with columns: Countries, Circulation, Population, Per Cap. Includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and United States.

It will be seen that the aggregate as well as the per capita amount of paper circulation is larger in this country than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except France. In that country, however, the circulation has been reduced to the amount above stated since November, 1873, from \$692,000,000, a reduction of \$141,093,000, while in the same period the metallic reserve of the bank has been increased from \$145,000,000 to \$185,000,000. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The treasury now holds \$448,389,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$1,408,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits, and \$4,172,600 to secure subscriptions to the four per cent loan. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$1,121,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, \$1,575,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, \$32,106,495; gold notes, \$1,468,920. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$380,073. Customs receipts, \$328,188. Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, \$4,081,000; 1878, \$3,257,000. Subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day, \$300,000.

THE LATEST MARKETS. Produce Markets. St. Louis, Nov. 5, 1878. Flour—Fall superfine, \$3.00 @ 3.25. Rye, \$2.00 @ 2.25. Family, \$4.00 @ 4.40. Wheat—No. 2 fall, \$1.05 @ 1.10. No. 3 fall, \$1.00 @ 1.05. No. 4 fall, \$0.95 @ 1.00. No. 5 fall, \$0.90 @ 0.95. No. 6 fall, \$0.85 @ 0.90. No. 7 fall, \$0.80 @ 0.85. No. 8 fall, \$0.75 @ 0.80. No. 9 fall, \$0.70 @ 0.75. No. 10 fall, \$0.65 @ 0.70. No. 11 fall, \$0.60 @ 0.65. No. 12 fall, \$0.55 @ 0.60. No. 13 fall, \$0.50 @ 0.55. No. 14 fall, \$0.45 @ 0.50. No. 15 fall, \$0.40 @ 0.45. No. 16 fall, \$0.35 @ 0.40. No. 17 fall, \$0.30 @ 0.35. No. 18 fall, \$0.25 @ 0.30. No. 19 fall, \$0.20 @ 0.25. No. 20 fall, \$0.15 @ 0.20. No. 21 fall, \$0.10 @ 0.15. No. 22 fall, \$0.05 @ 0.10. No. 23 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 24 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 25 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 26 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 27 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 28 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 29 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 30 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 31 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 32 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 33 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 34 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 35 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 36 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 37 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 38 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 39 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 40 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 41 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 42 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 43 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 44 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 45 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 46 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 47 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 48 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 49 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 50 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 51 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 52 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 53 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 54 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 55 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 56 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 57 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 58 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 59 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 60 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 61 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 62 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 63 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 64 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 65 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 66 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 67 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 68 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 69 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 70 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 71 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 72 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 73 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 74 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 75 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 76 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 77 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 78 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 79 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 80 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 81 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 82 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 83 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 84 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 85 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 86 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 87 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 88 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 89 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 90 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 91 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 92 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 93 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 94 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 95 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 96 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 97 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 98 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 99 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05. No. 100 fall, \$0.00 @ 0.05.

THE LATEST MARKETS. Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, Nov. 5, 1878. Cattle—Fair Texas, \$3.40 @ 3.60. Butchers' \$2.45 @ 3.50. Hogs—Good steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00. Packers, \$3.00 @ 3.25. Native butcher steers, \$2.25 @ 3.20. Stockers, \$2.00 @ 3.00. Fair to choice fat cows, \$1.75 @ 2.50. Hogs—Packers, \$2.60 @ 2.80.

THE LATEST MARKETS. In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 14@21c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@10c; eggs, 16@17c; broom-corn, \$35@30 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.75@2.25; potatoes, 45@55c; sweet potatoes, 60c@1.10; green apples, \$2.25@2.75; bbl; onions, 35@50c; bush; flax seed, \$ bush, \$1.05; castor beans, \$1.15; cranberries, \$7@9 bbl.

Wheat—No. 2, 17 @ 18. Rye—No. 2, 30 @ 35.

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Wheat is rising a little. British markets are quoted firm with a smaller stock in sight than had been calculated upon. The Kansas City Journal of the 5th says: "The shipping movement has received a new impetus, as is shown by the rapidity with which our elevator stocks are decreasing. Altogether the market had a better tone than for many days past."

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 87@85c; November, 86c; December and 87 1/2 January. In Chicago No. 2 is 82c; November, 83c; December and 84c; January. In Kansas City No. 2 is 72 to 73c; November and 73c; December. No. 3 is 71c; November and 72c; December.

Corn is about the same as last week, but there is considerable speculative demand, and large purchase in some markets for January delivery.

Cattle have slightly improved in demand. The market in New York is firm and active, and the demand for shipping cattle is improving.

Hogs are nominal. The summer pork packing season is over, and the number slaughtered during the past eight months largely exceeded that for the corresponding period of any previous year, although the weather was unfavorable and ice scarce and high. About 25,000 more were killed in Kansas City than during the summer of 1877.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 100 1/2 and closed at same. Money was quoted at 6 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened buoyant and advanced 1/4 @ 1/2. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm; state securities quiet.

Clearances for the day were \$11,500,000.

"The Investigation." Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East.

Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Washburn, without change, making close connections with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address, DR. W. S. ELLIS, Agent, Western Pass, Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

DR. W. S. ELLIS'S GREAT OIL FOR THE HUMAN FAMILY. Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Oleo Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; if any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and bringing to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of ointment warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

ANNOUNCEMENT. At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books; albums, pictures, plate frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Do all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

L. D. L. TOSH & CO., LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE, LAWYERS, 107 N. 7th St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Improved farms and city property for sale very cheap. Vacant lands in Douglas and adjoining counties wanted to place upon our list.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

Patrons, Look to your interests. Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

CANNOT be exploded—the calcium oil sold by Leis' Bros.

Cow and country produce wanted in exchange for a sewing machine at SPIRIT office.

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' drug store.

Money to Loan On improved farms. Address Lock Box 337, Lawrence, Kans.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

THE People's Coal company office at the L. L. & G. depot will until further notice, for cash only, sell the Scranton coal at \$3.75 per ton; Leavenworth coal at \$3.50 per ton. The cash must invariably accompany the order.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

I HAVE the best lady's shoe for \$1 ever offered for that money in this market.

Corner Massachusetts and Warren streets.

O. K. Barber Shop. The management of this shop has changed the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting, 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents; shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

"The Golden Belt" Route. The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 130 miles the shortest, 28 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars.

Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity.

Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La. Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass' Agent, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Frt' Agent, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000. COLLECTIONS MADE.

On all points in the United States and Canada. Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. OWEN, President. W. A. SIMPSON, Vice-President. A. HADLEY, Cashier. J. E. NEWLIN, Asst's Cashier.

Publication of Summons. TO FRANK BOUERS, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown: You will take notice that Francis Bouers did, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, against you asking and praying that she be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you and herself upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year, on your part, of said Francis Bouers. And you are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1878, or in failure so to do judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as prayed in said petition.

E. J. BONGOLZINSKY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

We call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that we have received our

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our Boots for men and boys, of Calf and Kip, are made of the Best Stock and by the Best Workmen in the country. Our stock of Calf shoes for ladies, in pegged and sewed work, is now complete.

IN GRAINED AND GQAT WORK

We have all styles, and for quality and prices can't be beat in any town west of St. Louis. Having purchased them of the factories East, we save the jobber's profits and feel that we can keep up the reputation of the old Burt stand.

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

Please call and see goods, get prices and be convinced, at the old Burt stand.

H. O. RAUGH & CO.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his Fall Stock laid in at reasonably low prices, and will supply customers at a small advance and they will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

THE PARKURST WASHER!

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary.

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens. EDITOR SPIRIT:—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber. A. MCKEEVER.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1855,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

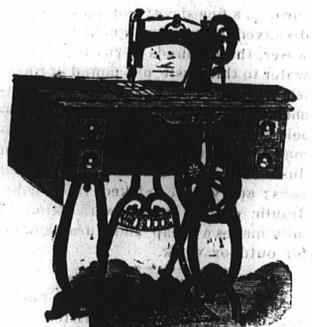
Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

BEE-HIVES. I have several varieties of hives which I will sell for one-third cost.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, the best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and say it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best HUBLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New FREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.

Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

DOUGLAS COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns for candidates and their respective vote counts for various offices including Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Judge of Supreme Court, County Clerk, and Justice of Peace.

Horticultural Department.

Where and of Whom to Obtain Trees. The Western Homestead contains the following, which will repay a perusal.

"In answering the question as to where trees to be planted in Kansas are to be obtained, whether from the North, the South, the East or the West, we would say that so far as the climate is concerned, we do not know that there is any very appreciable difference between the trees grown in one section or the other, only that those grown in the South or West are more thrifty growers while young than those grown North or East.

"But of whom you shall get your trees is quite a different question from where you shall get them. As to whether you shall purchase them of the common tree peddlers or directly from the nursery of reputable and responsible proprietors, is a matter of much importance to every one who expects to be successful in growing fruit.

"The turnip, of perhaps all roots, is the most impatient of heat. It starts to grow on the slightest provocation. In a cellar of not over forty degrees one may find it growing freely, after an incarceration of but a few weeks. It is growth which is the great enemy of preservation, and it is heat which excites growth.

"The fertilization by the pollen of the flower affects the seed, and not the flesh, as the general rule. Many curious facts have been published showing, however, that the character of the flesh is sometimes changed by cross-fertilization.

going for and coming away with their trees and plants. They seem to be perfectly happy that they have been able to procure trees and plants of such rare excellence over and above what could be procured at home.

"But alas, when they take them home and open them (for remember they have not before seen what they have bought), what disappointment and mortification to find, instead of the beautiful and thrifty articles they had purchased, those wilted, stunned, warped and crooked worthless stuff that now meets their eyes. And yet these same persons thus swindled are humbugged almost every year. When it is known that trees and other plants of the very best quality, true to name, can be obtained of reliable home nurseries, or of reliable home agents for reliable distant nurseries, it would seem that persons purchasing of strange and irresponsible tree peddlers are not entitled to much sympathy for the imposition thus practiced upon them.

"The mixture known as government whitewash, because it is used on light-houses, forts and other government buildings, is made as follows: Slake half a bushel good lime in boiling water in a covered vessel, and strain it through a fine sieve; add a peck of salt, dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, three pounds of rice boiled with water to thin paste, one pound of Spanish whiting, one pound of glue softened by soaking in water and then dissolved over a water-bath, and five gallons of hot water. Agitate, cover from dust, and allow to stand for several days; apply hot. Slaked lime or hydraulic cement mixed with skimmed milk makes a cheap and durable paint for outdoor work.

"Not long ago we noticed in one of our exchanges a plea written by a woman in defense of the parlor, and it struck us as containing not a little good sense. It is a common thing, especially for men, whose active hours are spent away from home, to deride the idea of having the most elegant and tasteful room in the house closed against common use and kept sacred to callers and state occasions.

"The woman who has taste and delicate sensibilities, and who is anxious that her domestic establishment should appear well in the eyes of visitors, feels that the parlor is indispensable. She must spend her time at home. There are her labors and her cares; there for the most part her hours of rest and refreshment. She has no club to go to, no other home to which she can escape when the toil and worry of the day are over.

"A plant of somewhat remarkable properties is partially described by Major Stuart, in his report on Hayti. Its narcotic properties are so powerful that they can produce coma of any desired intensity and duration. A priest putting himself under the influence of an extract of this plant can simulate death and resurrection. All persons within a house can be put asleep by it and a burglary committed with impunity. A few families only know the plant, and the knowledge of its properties is handed down from generation to generation as an heirloom.

The Household.

Cooking Potatoes. Not every one that raises potatoes knows how to cook them. Fire and water are necessary, but gumption also more. Newly dug potatoes should be boiled with their jackets on. Old potatoes are often improved by peeling. Soaking wrinkled potatoes in cold water for six or eight hours prior to cooking plumps and hardens them to advantage. A heavy and soggy potato is sometimes made mealy by putting it in boiling water. A tablespoonful of salt to two quarts of water is excellent to cook potatoes in, and if they are not done mealy by some one of these processes, they may be considered incorrigible.

Government Whitewash. The mixture known as government whitewash, because it is used on light-houses, forts and other government buildings, is made as follows: Slake half a bushel good lime in boiling water in a covered vessel, and strain it through a fine sieve; add a peck of salt, dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, three pounds of rice boiled with water to thin paste, one pound of Spanish whiting, one pound of glue softened by soaking in water and then dissolved over a water-bath, and five gallons of hot water. Agitate, cover from dust, and allow to stand for several days; apply hot. Slaked lime or hydraulic cement mixed with skimmed milk makes a cheap and durable paint for outdoor work.

Are Parlors Useless? Not long ago we noticed in one of our exchanges a plea written by a woman in defense of the parlor, and it struck us as containing not a little good sense. It is a common thing, especially for men, whose active hours are spent away from home, to deride the idea of having the most elegant and tasteful room in the house closed against common use and kept sacred to callers and state occasions.

But the woman who has taste and delicate sensibilities, and who is anxious that her domestic establishment should appear well in the eyes of visitors, feels that the parlor is indispensable. She must spend her time at home. There are her labors and her cares; there for the most part her hours of rest and refreshment. She has no club to go to, no other home to which she can escape when the toil and worry of the day are over.

Is it a wonder that she would have the parlor kept sacred from every-day intrusion? that she would have one room in which a rich carpet may be preserved in its richness, in which curtains may always be fresh and furniture look like new, and in which pictures and ornaments will be safe from domestic vandals? It is a pardonable pride that leads her to desire such a room in which to receive her guests, who might not always be sufficiently considerate and charitable toward the inevitable disorder of a common room. It is natural for her to desire some such elegant and tasteful retreat when she is wearied with the cares of the household and longs for rest and refreshment.

There she may get away for an hour from the fret and the worry, and feel revived and renewed. And those state occasions, are they not worth while? The festivities of a Christmas eve, amidst tasteful surroundings, and in a room whose elegance, however unpretending and inexpensive, is something different from the hackneyed and every-day commonplace, may contribute largely to the pleasant memories of a life-time. Is it not well for the children to be admitted now and then to a room which will have the charm of novelty, and convey an impression of elegance and splendor? Will it not cultivate taste and develop the aesthetic instincts? It seems, after all, when we consider the plea in defense of the parlor, that its right to exist has been vindicated, and that it has its uses.—Globe.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR.) PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE WORLD, made all of PURE SILVER. It is easily kept clean, has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brassy German-silver to fret and corrode the metal; and no sharp edges to cut the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions. It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker. It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$20.00; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state. For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see Spirit of Kansas November 6, 1878. Can send Milkery by mail on receipt of remittance. G. W. HATCH, General Agent for the State of Kansas. Residence, southeast corner Alabama and Winthrop streets. P. O. box 689, Lawrence, Kansas.

TESTIMONIALS. [We are acquainted with the gentlemen signing the following certificates and know them to be reliable men.—Ed.] FROM THE WESTERN DAIRY. G. W. HATCH, Agent.—Sir:—We have been using two sets of the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers in our dairy here ever since in August last, and can say truly that we are highly pleased with them and would not be without them. We cheerfully recommend them to the public as articles worth to fill a great want, and being pure silver, of the finest finish and of the latest improved construction, free from rubber attachments or poisonous German-silver, there is no possible chance to injure a cow for milking. Respectfully, etc. PAYNE & BROWN, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 25, 1878.

FROM THE ROSEDALE DAIRY. G. W. HATCH, Agent.—Sir:—I cheerfully certify to the success of the Ely Automatic Cow-Milker, made only of pure silver. I first used them in August last, and have used two sets now sufficiently long in the Rosedale dairy to say that we are well pleased with them in every respect and cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours, etc. S. B. NORTON, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 30, 1878.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ST. DAIRY. G. W. HATCH, Agent.—Sir:—I have been using your Ely Cow-Milkers in my dairy on New Hampshire street here for some time, and am pleased to say they work splendidly and are both pleasant and convenient to the cow and milkman, and can cheerfully recommend them to the public as they do no harm. Yours, etc. R. A. YEATS, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 26, 1878.

FROM COUNTY FARM SUPERINTENDENT. G. W. HATCH, Agent.—Sir:—I have been using the Ely Automatic Cow-Milker since September last and cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours respectfully, W. A. MARSHALL, LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 1, 1878.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the Largest and Most Complete Stock SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

IRON, STEEL, NAILS Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND, No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Largest manufacturers of SCHOOL, CHURCH OFFICE FURNITURE.

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Send for Catalogues. J. B. PARRIS, Ottawa, Kans., general state agent.



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 all other preparations of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.



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, Megrim, or Giddiness, Ac. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, 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 diseases. In severe attacks of cholera, 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 should be aware that judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder will greatly increase, and greatly hasten the growth. All gross humors and impurities in the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require to be kept in good condition and stimulated. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, Ac.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera, and will protect a hog from 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, Cough, Fevers, Sore Throat, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, Ac., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It removes impurities from the blood, and is therefore the Best Antidote for Hog Cholera.

Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the name of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBSTER & BOSTON, N. Y. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS. St. Paul, Minn.

CONTINENTAL FIRE Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Table with financial data: Capital paid in cash, Net surplus, Reserve for insurance of outstanding risks, Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc., Reserve for contingencies, Total assets.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call at my office over the old Simpson bank, Lawrence, as I keep no traveling agent.

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent for Douglas County.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$5 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to F. V. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Care of Stock in Winter.

The careful stock raiser and feeder will see that his animals are at all seasons, and especially in the winter, treated with kindness. It is a disgrace to a farmer's yard to have an animal so wild as to be unapproachable; and not less so to have scrawny, poverty stricken specimens. It is good economy to feed generously, but never surfeit. Keep the stock in warm stables, well bedded and well ventilated, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your best for the well being of the dumb cattle under your charge.

Selection of Seed Corn.

Now is the time to select seed corn. Corn is the most valuable crop in the West, and not only the area cultivated might be increased but the quality and quantity per acre might be largely increased by thorough culture and the planting of the best seed. If one will take careful note, he will observe that some ears are loosely set with kernels while others are compact and contain twenty-five per cent. more weight of corn to the ear than the other kind. The length of the ear, the smallness of the cob and the compactness of the kernels are the criterion for the selection of seed. Then, other things being equal, a selection from the stalks that bear two or three ears is to be preferred, as like generally produces like. We know that farmers greatly miss it by not exercising care and thought in the selection of their corn for planting. We have had occasion to refer often to this very thing, but we fear that too many are still careless and negligent of their own interest in the matter.

Bee Culture.

As labor at the present time is in a depressed condition, and as thousands of men, women and children have little that they can profitably do, it would open a good chance for profitable employment to extend the business of bee culture. This industry requires very little outlay of capital, not much labor and the expenditure of little time. It is so intimately connected with blossoms and flowers that young ladies would find in it a pleasant pastime, and realize enough from it to meet many little expenses which they would gladly incur if they could find the means to indulge their wishes. There are ten thousand farmers' families to-day in Kansas who might, without employing extra labor outside their families, or subtracting any portion of time from necessary duties, raise from fifty to five hundred pounds of honey apiece. The first amount would add in value to our products a million of dollars; the last amount ten millions of dollars. These sums in an economic point of view are certainly worth considering. As a business, bringing into a profitable employment many who are now idle, it should not be neglected; and as a resource and recreation for the young, its culturing and moral influence would be most important.

The coming winter will furnish a good opportunity for our farmers to construct the necessary hives and make all suitable preparations for engaging in the business another season. In the meantime, the wives and daughters might devote their leisure hours in obtaining what information they can in regard to bee-keeping from books and those papers which make bee culture a specialty.

Farm Machinery.

We have often spoken to our farmers in regard to the purchase of farm machinery, and expostulated with them on the reckless manner in which they have sometimes given their notes and mortgaged their property in order to buy sufficient machinery to run their farms. Labor is so high and machinery is regarded so efficient a worker that thousands of farmers have purchased mowers, reapers, corn planters, drills, riding plows, etc., without counting the cost, and sometimes under the impression that these implements must be had, at whatever expense, to carry on the work of the farm. If all the machinery purchased was of the very best construction, made of the best material and after the most approved pattern, some of the objections in relation to the purchase of it would be obviated. But when we consider the vast amount of machinery made, the doubtful value of the model upon which the patent is issued, and the great persistency with which it is

forced upon the purchaser by advertisement, agents and runners, it stands to reason, if one will reflect, that much of this machinery must be badly constructed, made of cheap and poor material, and entirely inadequate to do the work for which it was recommended. It behooves farmers, therefore, to look carefully into the matter before purchasing, and see, first, whether the particular implement offered will do the work for which it is advertised; second, whether it is made of the best material and faithfully built; third, whether it would not be cheaper in the end to go without it and do your work with the tools you have, rather than pay interest on those which are more costly; fourth, whether it would not be possible to unite with some of your neighbors in the joint purchase of such farm machinery as could be used to advantage by each partial owner. We think that the last method would be practicable when neighbors were near each other and sustained with each other friendly relations.

We would not bring this matter so often before the readers of THE SPIRIT if we did not know so many instances where farmers had involved themselves, sometimes deeply, sometimes hopelessly, in debt for farming implements, the purchase of which might have been delayed in some instances and indefinitely postponed. It would be a matter of interest as well as of instruction to others if some of our well-to-do farmers would sit down and make a careful statement of what they have paid for farm machinery, of one kind and another, from which they have derived no benefit, and for which their money has been uselessly spent. Such a schedule would be worth the publishing and worth the reading.

Agriculture in Japan.

At the opening of the agricultural college in Japan, the emperor made the following neat speech: "We, the mikado, consider agriculture the foundation of a country; through it the earth is made to offer its fruits and the people prosper, and therefore that science is of the greatest importance. We have been well pleased with the report that has been submitted to us concerning the objects of this college, and we have come in person to open it to the public. It is our earnest hope that this school will contribute to increase the produce of our soil and the prosperity of our subjects."

Whereupon Okubo, minister of the home department, opened his mouth and spoke thus: "Your majesty has in his wisdom declared the science of agriculture to be a most important one, and it is a fortunate thing both for the country and the people that your majesty, by establishing this school where agriculture will be treated as a science, increases the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the people. Your majesty's servant, Toshimichi, will bear in mind your wise intentions, and devote himself with zeal and diligence to his task. From this day the agriculture of our country will gradually improve, the soil become more productive and the people more wealthy."

Dr. J. A. McBride, in the name of the foreign teacher, then said: "Your foreign servants, having been appointed teachers of agriculture, bear a heavy responsibility; and, thanking your majesty for the favor conferred, we shall briefly state what we consider to be our duty. In our opinion the wealth of a country has its root and foundation in agriculture. Your majesty has always taken great interest in agriculture, and we, your foreign servants, feel the responsibility we are under to teach the pupils of the college the science of agriculture in all its branches. At present the best methods of choosing seeds, sowing, feeding cattle, using manure, etc., have been closely investigated in Europe, and tools and machines for agricultural purposes have been improved and multiplied. We will attend to these matters, and by giving both theoretical and practical lessons in farming we hope to hasten the progress of agriculture in your majesty's dominions."

Sketches of Farmers and Farm Life in Douglas County.

BY REV. J. W. CLOCK.

There is exquisite pleasure in looking at the surroundings of a successful farmer as well as at the man himself. They are not few who came even to Douglas county and began without capital, in the form of money, and are now the owners

of fine farms, fine homes, and some of the cattle of a thousand hills. That man is a hero of the grandest type who conquers all the difficulties of a struggle from nothing up to competency as a tiller of the soil, and that from the proceeds of the soil itself. Such a man is worthy of a place in the annals of fame. And though it may be unusual so to do, the writer would say that generally such a man is largely indebted to his wife for his success. Some one has said that "a woman can throw out with a spoon as fast as a man can throw in with a shovel." One of these noble men and with such a wife is

HENRY SYKES.

of Douglas county, Kansas. Mr. Sykes was born in Philadelphia and brought up in New Jersey, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. In 1857 he went to Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1859. In the year of the great drouth he returned to Illinois, and in 1861 entered the army with the Thirty-second regiment of Illinois volunteers. He fell into McPherson's army corps, Gen. Sherman in command. After the battle of Shiloh Mr. S. could say, like thousands of others on both sides, of the "onpleasantness." "A charge to keep I have," for he received two bullets in his body which he still carries. He surely should have a pension, for his injuries from his wounds have troubled him much.

Passing over the eventful scenes of the war through which he passed, the mention of which would more than fill the space allowed in this article, we come to notice his present surroundings. Mr. S. has one of the finest farms in Kansas, and that is saying enough. It consists of 160 acres and some woodland in a separate piece. It is situated near the south line of Douglas county, in as good a neighborhood as the sun shines upon. The farm is divided by two fences of osage orange into four nearly equal parts, and some of these are subdivided into convenient smaller ones. To detail the many excellencies of this farm would require too much space. To sum up, let me say, this is a model farm and Mr. S. is a model farmer. Buildings, groves, lawns, evergreens, orchards, horses, cattle, swine, last year's crops in store—all perfect in their kind, and the last named in abundance. No abominable mortgages on this farm, and the owner one of God's freemen. All honor to a man that has the skill to draw such supplies from the cultivation of the soil; it makes one feel like singing "I want to be a granger and with the grangers stand!" Who says that farmers cannot do well in Kansas?

There is one consideration that makes this place desirable—there is a beautiful church within a mile of it. Mr. S. is also leading off with a subscription for another church on the corner of his farm, where the site is most beautiful indeed. Taking into this work the energy that characterizes all he does, it will surely succeed. It seems to me that such a home, for such a man, is as near perfection as anything to which mortals may aspire in this world, especially when it may be added that a model wife and dear little children share his joys and anticipate his wishes.

It is a pleasure to connect, in the columns of THE SPIRIT for the perusal of the farmers of Kansas, with the name of Mr. Sykes that of

THOMAS J. EVANS.

This gentleman lives near the south line of Douglas county, about six miles west of Baldwin City, the site of Baker university. He is a native of Ohio; born in 1832. At the age of eighteen he with his father removed to Illinois. In 1856 Mr. E. came to Kansas and settled near where he now lives. Coming at that early day, of course he was here when Kansas was at the salt-peter stage. He was with the celebrated Jim Lane capturing prisoners and bringing them back to headquarters at Lawrence, escaping however the "charge to keep." Mr. Evans is another of the farmers who have made exclusive farming in Kansas a success. It is true, in the early settlement of the southern portion of Douglas county, he dealt somewhat extensively in claims, and is one of the enterprising men who know how and when and where to buy and sell farms. He has made the beautiful farm he now owns his permanent home from the first, and with his own hands planted the towering cottonwoods that makes his home a landmark prominent for miles in almost any direction. Mr. E. has a fine residence, and is

just ready to commence a barn to cost not less than \$500; and, what is encouraging, the money is ready and no abominable mortgage to get it. His success is attributable largely to the fact that he has steadily pursued one line of things, making the raising of horses and cattle his main dependence. Of these two he has given prominence to raising horses, always having a good horse to sell, and on time if necessary. His farm consists of 360 acres. He has forty acres of timber, well watered and beautifully located; also three hundred choice fruit trees yield of their abundance to make home pleasant.

Another of the attractions of this model home is the music, both instrumental and vocal, resounding through its halls. With greatest pleasure the writer refers to the fact that he was always made welcome to this christian home while passing on his work as a minister of the gospel, and is glad to know that Miss Ida, the accomplished eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, has become so fine a performer on the piano and organ. He would with pleasing recollections, aye, anticipations too, record the names of the dear children of that household. In the order of their ages their names are as follows: Ida, Lenora, Lydia J., Emma C., Maggie J., Homer and Herbert.

It should be added that this home of Mr. Evans is enhanced in value by the fact that it is within two and a half miles of a beautiful evangelical church, and only one and a half miles from the M. E. church mentioned in the above sketch of Mr. Henry Sykes, and that Mr. S.'s enterprise is an assured success, the foundation of this building being already laid and the money nearly all subscribed for the church.

It should also be added, with great emphasis, that Mr. Evans is largely indebted to his good wife for his success.

Iron Weed.

Charles Lowder, of Hendricks county, Indiana, at a wool growers' meeting said: "I have never been a breeder of sheep, but have made some observations that I think are worth relating. I notice that the iron weed takes possession of most all the pastures where there are no sheep. This weed is injurious to the pastures. It grows from seed. The only way to exterminate it is to dig it up or pasture to sheep. I recollect in visiting Dr. Stevenson, at Greencastle, Ind., some years ago, that there were no iron weeds in any of his pastures, while on the farms adjoining there were plenty. I asked him how he kept them off. He replied: 'I never let them get on my place.' He then told me that when the weeds were of a certain height (namely, about to blossom) he went through the pastures and took hold of the stalk, gave it a jerk sideways and off came the top right at the crown and the weed was sure to die. One gentleman at the meeting of the Plainfield Horticultural society said that the iron weed was a very troublesome weed, but that it could be eradicated by pasturing sheep. For myself I will say that I have been bothered with more or less iron weed in my pastures for some years, and this summer I rented several of my pastures to a sheep merchant, who turned the sheep on in June, when the weed began to grow. The sheep were kept on the pasture until fall and I thought the pastures were rather short, but the merchant told me they were not too short. In September I was riding over the fields, and to my astonishment and great gratification there was not an iron weed to be found in the pastures. I am confident that it will pay to raise sheep."

Raising Poultry.

Carefully kept accounts will demonstrate that one pound of poultry can be produced at about half the cost of the same weight of beef or pork, and always meets with a ready market. Another advantage is that it can be attended to quite as well, if not better, by women and children than by men; thus economizing the labor of the whole family, and directing it into the production of profit for the general use. The *Maryland Farmer* says: "If farmers who think poultry does not pay, would give their feathered stock to their sons or daughters, with permission to enjoy and own any profit that might accrue from them, they would soon be convinced that there is something in it. There certainly is no more health-promoting exercise than that afforded by caring for, or having the

management of, a flock of poultry; and if the flock is one of any of the pure breeds—there is in addition to the exhilarating influence, an enthusiasm that causes what might otherwise be considered a task to become a pleasure—and therefore profit and pleasure are combined. A young lady in Bethel, Pa., during the year of 1874, kept a strict account of all expenditures for feed, etc., for her yard of fowls, and at the regular market prices for eggs and chickens, and she cleared above all expenses \$300, besides having more stock on hand than she started with. Is not this an incentive sufficient to awaken an interest among the numerous fair readers of the farmers in favor of gallinaceous stock? It is certainly worthy of emulation."

Veterinary Department.

Congenital Malformation.

I have a young mare three years old. On her hind pastern joint is an enlargement, which looks like a ringbone. It has been there since she was a colt. She is not now, and never has been, lame. Is it sure to make her lame, and if so, what will prevent it? Will any good follow by putting lead or other pressure around the joint?

ANSWER.—The enlargement may have been congenital, in which case it would not be likely to cause her any inconvenience. If it does not show a disposition to enlarge, or grow, we think it would be just as well to let it alone. Watch it closely, and if there should prove to be a change, apply the actual cautery.

Umbilical Hernia.

Will you please tell me what to do for a colt that has umbilical hernia? It has a bunch at the naval as large as a hen's egg. The colt is a valuable thoroughbred and I would like to make a sound horse of him if possible.

ANSWER.—Provide yourself with a pair of wooden clamps; tie them at one end, then manipulate the tumor until the intestine is reduced; forcibly pull the skin down, and apply the clamps as close to the abdominal walls as possible; leave them there till they fall off. It may be necessary to tighten them occasionally, and you had better watch him so that he does not interfere with the clamps with his nose. If, after they come off, the sore does not heal, take carbolic acid crystals, one, to water, forty parts, mix and apply once a day.

Bog Spavin.

I have a mare that has bog spavin and thoroughpin. Has had it ever since I owned her—about four months. Don't know how much longer. She has been lame for the last three months; sometimes too lame to use; at other times don't hurt her much. Had it fired and blistered, but it don't seem to have done any good. Please let me know if there is any cure, and the treatment. I have heard Giles' liniment highly recommended. What do you think of it for this case? An answer through your veterinary column will greatly oblige.

P. S.—Let her rest five weeks after firing.

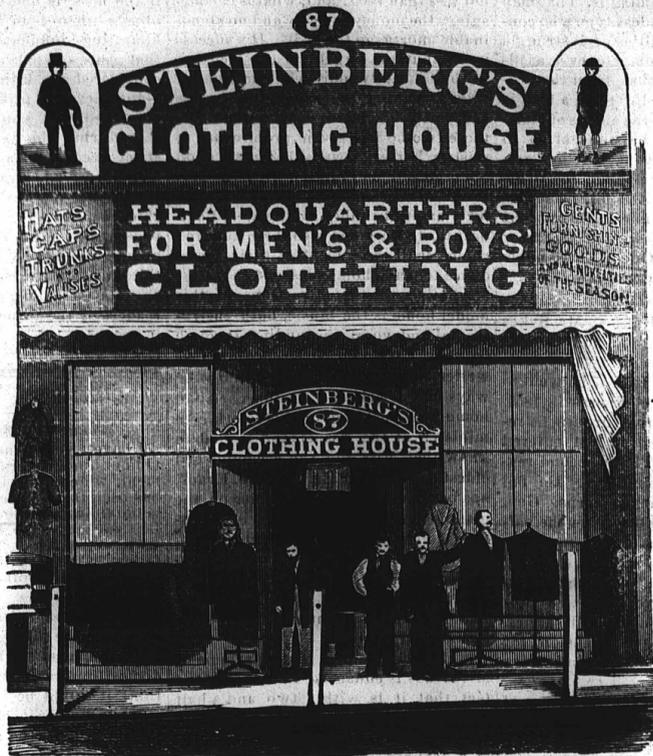
ANSWER.—Bog spavin and thoroughpin are the same pathologically, differing only in their location. Firing is usually indicated after the diseased condition has existed for a certain length of time. It will sometimes, in its early stages, respond to cooling applications and pressure. If, in your case, the cautery was not applied too early, we can only attribute your failure to effect a cure to the short interval of rest allowed the animal. We would not think five months, instead of five weeks, too long a time for recovery to take place. You had better apply another blister, and let her rest for at least five months. Giles' liniment acts as a mild irritant, and would not reach your case. Bog spavin often proves incurable.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Remedying Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood-purifying or renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DE. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old.....\$23 00

Three to five months old..... 32 00

Five to seven months old..... 42 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old.....\$35 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me.

All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

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All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning— A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of gingham at 7c. The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c. Utica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES. Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c. Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c. 25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS. Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c. Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Gold black gros grain silks at 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

We have just received the prettiest crepe leisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

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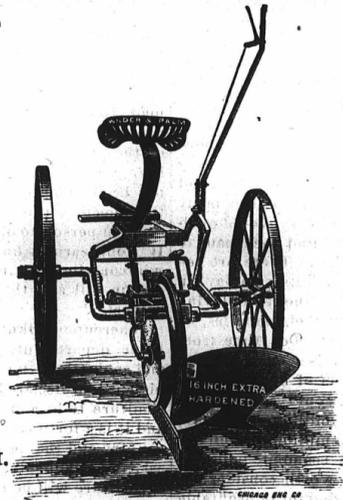
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