

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 303.

### THE ONLY GIFT HE OFFERED ME.

BY CARL DUNN.

The old elm's whispering leaves I hear,  
They tell a story sweet to me  
Of many happy hours I've passed  
Around that favorite, homestead tree.  
And gone are all the voices dear,  
And there are faces still I know  
Which made my life all joyousness  
In the love-lit long ago.  
'Twas there that one first came to me  
And spoke the sweetest words I've heard—  
Sweeter than lute's pure melody,  
Sweeter than forest song of bird,  
No gift of house or land he brought,  
Yet I was happy as could be,  
A nature kind, an honest heart,  
Was all the gift he offered me.  
And he was brave and not ashamed  
To labor with a willing hand,  
And earn a dwelling of his own  
Surrounded by his own fair land.  
And now when I with him return  
To the old farm house where my eyes  
First saw a mother's smile, and caught  
The glorious sunlight of the skies,  
I'm proud of him—my farmer boy—  
My husband true as true can be,  
Who brought to me an honest heart—  
The only gift he offered me.  
And I am prouder, happier still  
As on his head a hand I see  
And blessings from a mother's lips  
Are sweetly breathed for him and me.  
I've heard of mansion grand and high,  
The city's wealth, its air of pride,  
Its ever restless toiling life,  
Its scenes which to us are denied;  
But envy is not in my breast,  
I'm happy as a wife can be  
With him who brought an honest heart—  
The only gift he offered me.

### FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

BY CARL BRACKETT.

It was as pretty a country lane as one could wish to see. As far as the eye reached, it rested refreshed on the dainty green of the gracefully drooping elms.  
The lane formed the southern boundary of old Squire Barnes' farm.  
On a fallen tree were seated two young men, both farmer lads, as their rough dress indicated, resting from their labor.  
One was busily engaged with the contents of his basket, while the other with his basket unopened by his side, was eagerly reading.  
"Here, you Burt, you'd better stop that fooling and fall into your dinner. 'Twould squire would like to catch you now, wouldn't he though?"  
A loud chuckle accompanied the louder slap with which he emphasized his words.  
Burt started as if roused from sleep, and looked reproachfully at his companion.  
"Now, Gid, don't. Only leave me a while; I'll be ready for work as soon as you are. That's a good fellow."  
And again the book was resumed, but not for long; the train of thought was broken, and in a short while both young men were eating with the vigorous appetite of the working-man.  
"Oh, what a shame to cut down those beautiful trees! It is sacrilege, isn't it auntie?"  
The speaker was a slight girl of perhaps sixteen, and formed one of a party of three—a stately, elderly lady, and a dapper youth of the downy mustache period. The girl started as she noticed the two young men seated on the tree. Gideon sprang to his feet with an awkward pull of his short forelock, but Burt rose slowly and lifted his hat with the grace which comes of the farmhand gentleman.  
"The squire thinks the trees are too thick just along here, Miss Blythe, and we are only thinning them."  
The young gentleman accompanying the ladies here lifted his eye-glass, and said, in a loud undertone, to the fair girl who was looking regretfully at the fallen monarch of the wood:  
"Really, Leslie, is this fellow one of your acquaintances?"  
Flashing an indignant look at him, Leslie turned to the lad, who still stood with uncovered head:  
"Oh, if that's all, it won't matter. Are you going to drive us this afternoon? Do say yes," she exclaimed, as he hesitated. "You know we are going in a week, and I do so enjoy these country rides."  
"Well Miss Blythe, if we finish thinning these trees, maybe I can. If not Hugh can take my place."  
"Oh, but I'd rather have you!"  
It was said impulsively, and the young farmer's cheek, to which had mounted a flush at the rude words which he could not help overhearing, paled with an emotion he scarcely understood as he answered earnestly:

"Be sure I will, if I can."

"Leslie, dear, come," cried her aunt, who, with her companion, had already started. With a bright good-by, Leslie obeyed.

The two pair of strong arms were soon at work with a will.

Leslie Blythe and her aunt had been boarding all summer at Squire Barnes' (the name given him in the neighborhood) farm.

Burt Umstead was only a hand on the farm; but through his naturally polite manners and "book learning," as Gideon called it, had risen into a good deal of favor with his employer, who had taken him when, a tiny boy, he had been left at the farm-door, by whom no one knew. All this long summer he had been allowed to drive Mrs. Blythe and Leslie almost every day, and it had proved a dangerous pleasure for him.

He was just twenty—at that impressionable age when the tendrils of the heart fasten themselves so readily, and he found that he, a poor country boy, without even an honest name rightfully his own, had dared to raise his eyes to one reared in affluence. It was not till the coming of Ralph Vixley, who evidently admired his cousin Leslie very much, that he understood his own heart.

So it was with a dull sense of pain that, one day, he had seen Joe and Jerry to the farm wagon to drive the "city boarders" to the station.

All the way Leslie chattered in her winsome way, often appealing to Burt, and drawing him into the conversation, until the station rose up before their view.

"Good by, Burt," said Mrs. Blythe, pleasantly extending her hand, and for an instant Leslie's little gloved fingers rested in his, and then they were gone.

"Leslie, dear, you'll surely go through the woods and pick up a crooked stick at last." The nimble fingers paused in their fleecy work.

"Why so, auntie?"

"Why, here you are twenty-two years old—three offers refused—and not married yet!"

The invalid's mouth was stopped by two fresh, soft lips.

"Now, auntie, you surely don't want to be rid of me?"

"No, no! But seriously, Leslie, why are you so indifferent to my favorite?"

The girl's face dropped, and the pink color came and went, as she answered:

"Not indifferent, auntie; I like him very much."

"Like him! Like Arthur Lonsmere? Why, little one, all the girls of your set are crazy about him, and he has eyes for none but you. How can you only like him? And, Leslie,"

—here she spoke very impressively—"I have never spoken on this matter to you; but I know through my failing health these last few years I have not very long to live, and every one expects, and justly too, my large fortune will be all yours—no, my darling, do not interrupt—but much as I would like, I have no power to give or will one cent of it, for after my death it goes to found a hospital. Such was my husband's will, and of course it must be obeyed. So you see," she continued, fondly stroking the rounded cheek, "why I would like to see you well settled. And now, little one, tell me truly, do you feel only a liking for Arthur Lonsmere?"

The proud head bent, and Leslie whispered something very softly, which brought a pleased smile to her aunt's face. Only two short weeks after the above conversation and Mrs. Blythe's fears were confirmed. In one of her attacks of pain she fell into unconsciousness, and never woke to hear her niece's agonized cry:

"Oh, auntie, auntie! my more than mother!"

It was a nine-days' wonder when it was known that Leslie did not inherit her aunt's fortune, and it was rumored that she had taken a position as governess away from her native city.

Poor little Leslie! she was doubly bereaved, for after the softly whispered confession in her aunt's ear, she had given her whole heart to the handsome man, who was the idol of her gay set. And now, in a short, cold note he had signified to her that all was at an end between them; that he was to return to his own country, from which he had received urgent summons. Too well she guessed the reason.

A large, bare room, with four little desks and listlessly looking out, was a tall, pale girl—that surely could not be the gay Leslie we knew.

"Miss Blythe, I think I know it now."

"Very well, Bertie, come and try."

As the healthy tinted cheek of the child pressed against the white face of her governess the contrast was very noticeable.

The door opened, and the recitation was interrupted.

"Miss Blythe, mamma sent me to know if you would play for us to-night, we are going to have a few friends."

"Certainly, Miss Stone, I will with pleasure."

The Stone family were wealthy, proud people, kind enough at heart; but regarding their governess as only a higher kind of servant.

The evening came, Leslie heard the gay, ringing voices of the young ladies, and now and then a deeper tone in the hall below, and before long her summons came to play.

The piano was in an alcove, and very near it was the conservatory. Leslie played on, unconscious that from among the tropical foliage she was being observed.

Helen Stone was trying her best to be agreeable to a gentleman whose name was well known in scientific circles. She could not understand her companion's distrustful manner, until, following his glance, she saw he was looking with a peculiar expression in his dark eyes at the performer on the piano.

"Dr. Umstead, what are you thinking of? You have hardly answered my three last questions."

"Excuse me, Miss Stone," he answered, abruptly, "who is that young lady at the piano? Can you tell me?"

"Onsies" with an accent of vexation. "That is only Miss Blythe, our governess."

"Ah, indeed?"

Miss Stone exercised her fascination in vain that evening, and afterwards, with a girl's usual contrariety, pronounced Dr. Umstead "perfectly elegant."

The next day little Bertie brought an exquisite bouquet to the school-room, composed entirely of the most delicate wild flowers. On the card attached was only "From a friend."

Much did she wonder who the donor was, when day after day flowers were left. And by-and-by, with them, one day, came a note asking permission for an "old friend" to call.

She readily consented to the call, in a note delivered to the boy in waiting.

The unknown friend awaited her in the library, and Leslie paused before she opened the door.

"Who could it be?"

As she entered, a tall, elegant-looking gentleman rose, and advanced to meet her. Leslie stood hesitatingly; surely she knew those eyes and that dark, wavy hair; but where had she seen them?

Just then he raised his hand to his forehead and carelessly flung back the wavy locks from the broad brow, and smiled at her perplexity. It was a familiar gesture.

"Ah, now I know! It is Burt Umstead; but—"

"I see you wonder, Miss Blythe, how I, whom you remember a poor country lad, have changed so. Is that it?"

The rich color dyed the pale cheek as she candidly answered:

"Yes, you have changed—and I too. (Sadly) I am different."

And then he told her how the winter after the summer she left the country the old squire had died, leaving him in his will enough money to enable him to pursue a collegiate course, which had long been the desire of his heart. I studied hard, Miss Blythe, and succeeded in entering, and in due time graduating, and am now a practicing physician.

Leslie's eyes opened wide. "Are you the Dr. Umstead whose cures in surgery are so celebrated?"

As he evaded the question, and his dark cheek flushed, Leslie saw before her the same old Burt she had had such merry times with, and they were soon on the footing of intimate friends.

So when Burt asked her to be his wife, hesitatingly, Leslie just laid her little hand in his. Then the part of passion burst forth.

"Oh! my darling! I cannot believe that I have you at last; for these eight long years I have loved without hope!"

Leslie looked up with a questioning look.

And then Burt told her how he had grown to love her in those old days, and how that love had never died. When he left college and had become able to think of a wife and home, he had not succeeded in learning aught of her whereabouts, until by chance, through becoming acquainted with Miss Stone, he had recognized her.

And then Leslie told him all her troubles, keeping back nothing.

Just before they parted, Burt drew his promised wife close to his heart, and whispered something.

Leslie drew herself back, and with the old imperative manner exclaimed:

"Burt—my Burt!" with a fond lingering over the name—"never speak that way again! What is a name? The rank is but the guinea stamp, and I wouldn't love my Burt better, though he bore a name which had descended for generations!"

It was a happy, happy little wife that the sun shone on, not a long time after that; and Burt Umstead feels that he is indeed blessed above most men.

What Religion Does for a Man.

A man without religion is like a man living in a planet uninfluenced by the sun. He has trees, fruit, grass and flowers, streams and hills around him, but they are only undulations of darkness; he has mountains, but they are gaunt and gloomy crags; he has streams, but they are chill with the touch of darkness and death; he has fruits, but they have no sweetness for a ripening sun; he has flowers, cold, colorless and dying; he has trials, but they are only painful ascents to be climbed with uneasy and unhelping patience; he has work, but it is cheerless, empty and really aimless; for the child stream of death cuts off all; he has property, but it is hollow and unpalatable; he has friends, but they are only for three score years and ten. But religion lets a light upon these.

The sun has risen upon the mountains, and a crown of glory is his; the light falls on their rivers, and they sparkle back fullness and murmur along their banks with joy; the fruits turn blushing cheeks towards the sun, and every flower is robed in beauty; the sun rises upon the hills of sorrow, and every laborer sparkles under the beams of his command and his providence; all success is sweet because it is his gift; all friendship in Him is doubly dear because it is the vesture of immortality. Yes, who will not say, indeed, that he who chooses with the light of God's love, every labor sparkles under the beams of his command and his providence; all success is sweet because it is his gift; all friendship in Him is doubly dear because it is the vesture of immortality. 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## Patrons' Department.

Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kan.  
Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county

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POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. I. Wallace secretary, Topeka.  
2 Cowley county, William White master, C.

25 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. W  
ton secretary, Cottonwood.  
26 Osage county, John Renrig master, Miss B  
Besse secretary, Osage City.  
27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J.  
Sproul secretary, Jeddö.  
28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. R

**DEPUTIES**  
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas S  
Grange, since the last session:  
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Fr

W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.  
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.  
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.  
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.  
John Behrig, Fairfax, Osage county.  
E J Nason, Washington, Washington coun.  
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

Marti Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.  
W.S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.  
S.N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
E.M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.  
G.A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.  
J.F. Bamey, Greenfield, Elk county.  
W.W. Oane, Dover, Shawnee county.

We say to the Patrons of Johnson, stick it; pull together and adverse elements can have but little effect; continued growth and prosperity is sure.

in establishing a co-operative store in this county, located at Middleport, with E. W. Paris, superintendent. We opened about the first of October, with a capital of \$4,000, and since that time our success has been far more brilliant than we expected. Our custom is rap-

The master and executive committee of Wisconsin state grange have issued a promotion directing that the masters and t

The National grange is a respectable and nified body, and should be provided with respectable accommodations at its annual sessions; but we do not fully understand the prierity of entertaining the members at the

expensive hotels in cities where meetings held.—*Indiana Farmer.*

this calculation is based on the supposition that the said person had allowed his dividend an interest to accumulate in the society instead of drawing out the same from time to time. A nice sum this is for a workingman to have at his disposal without the slightest effort on his

per cent buy of co-operative stores, and 65 per cent. do not. 34 per cent. report having county agent. 66 per cent. have none. granges report purchases during the quarter amounting to \$3 962, at an average saving of 25 per cent. In the matter of co-operation

We received a call on Friday last from B. W. H. Dunn, who had just finished up his

view, to the promotion of social intercourse and the promulgation of grange principles throughout the neighborhood.

to the call of the owners of the real property of the nation, as well as those holding government obligations—it would practically and most perfectly represent this average relation, and, therefore, be a true standard for the comparison of values.

We have been very much disheartened in regard to the outlook of the order until a recent development shows that we have now in the state of Georgia, in working order, 537 ordinate granges. These facts we get from

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**  
**France.**  
LONDON, Nov. 16.—A well informed correspondent writes from Paris: "In my opinion the war is only a question of weeks. Bel-

President MacMahon accepted their resignations, but asked the ministers to hold portfolios until their successors were appointed, and give him the benefit of their advice.

stand and drop and die. All the men fell back fighting and dropping. They couldn't fire far enough, though they kept in pretty good order. They would fall back and make a freestand beyond the ground, from time to time. While it was going on they were shot down

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Between 10 and o'clock this morning two men went into pawn shop of Edward Wright to red em a lise pawned there last August. One of men was recognized as Frank Rand, the n who killed two men and wounded another S. O. C. H. last August. Policemen w

bravado. He is a most desperate character. He has one wound in the right thigh and another in the left breast just outside the nipple. His left lung was penetrated, and he raises considerable blood frequently. The wound in his breast was given by Wright, the pawbroker.

The man Morrison, who was with R... seems to be an entirely innocent party. He is a tramp, however, and says he met Rand... the road between here and Springfield, Ill.; they agreed to come to St. Louis together. He will be held by the police authorities until...

and 7 cm by 10 mm and 10 cm by 10 mm.



## Kansas State News.

ATCHISON is soon to have a linseed-oil manufactory.

M. R. FOSTER & Co.'s bank at Fredonia is no more. It failed on the 14th inst.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is advertised to lecture at Peabody, Marion county, on the 24th inst.

THE old settlers of Shawnee county are making arrangements to have a reunion before long.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, ex-vice-president of the United States, is delivering lectures in Kansas.

A LARGE number of hogs are said to be dying from cholera on Buck creek, in Jefferson county.

THREE business buildings in Wichita were damaged by fire on the 11th inst. to the amount of about \$3,300.

THE Osage county farmers have already received \$20,000 for castor beans marketed, and they are not all sold yet.

ACCORDING to the Times there are being fed for market, in Osage county at the present time, three thousand one hundred head of cattle.

ASTORE at Barnsville, Bourbon county, was broken open by burglars on Friday night last week and a large amount of goods and some money carried off.

JOHNSON county farmers are just now telling what a huge crop of potatoes they have this year. They say it is equal in quantity to that of our most prosperous potato seasons.

LIEUT.-GOV. GRAY, of Indiana, recently visited Kansas and purchased large tracts of land along the Central Branch railway in the northern part of the state.

HON. WELCOME WELLS, of Riley county, has stored away in his cellar this fall three thousand bushels of apples of his own raising and has not completed the work yet.

A SLIGHT earthquake shock was felt on Thursday last just before noon at the following named points in Kansas and other states: Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, Topeka and Lawrence. The shock lasted about fifteen seconds. No damage was done.

TRENTON, N. J., is organizing a colony to settle in Kansas. Send none but men and women of courage; to such the broad prairies will furnish the substantial and luxuries. To the "hands that want acres," the answer comes: "Millions of acres want hands."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SCHAFFENBURG, the United States marshal of Colorado, was pardoned out of the state penitentiary Saturday. He had been sentenced to four years for appropriating government funds to his own use, and had served out eight months of his sentence. He takes his confinement as more of a joke than anything else. So says the Leavenworth Times.

THE Wellington (Sumner county) Press says: "For the first time in several years, vast herds of buffalo are roaming within easy reach of the Western settlements. Numerous hunting parties from this and adjoining counties are in pursuit of the noble game, and buffalo steaks promise to be plentiful and cheap in this market."

WE understand, says a Concordia paper, that hog cholera has made its appearance in Jewell county, and that hogs are "going down" every day. It is also reported that Mr. Dutton, of Sibley, lost quite a number of hogs this week, but we did not hear from what disease. More ashes should be fed to hogs. They should have them every two or three days.

SAYS the Lyndon Times of the 15th: "This morning Messrs. C. P. Bixby & Sons and Martin Williams, some of our Valley Brook township farmers, passed through this place with fifty-two hales, or eight tons of broom-corn, five of which belonged to Mr. Bixby & Sons, and three tons to Mr. Williams. The value of eight tons is about \$1,000. They were hauling it to the railroad to ship to St. Louis or Kansas City."

AND still they come both white and black, from the North, South, East and West. The Topeka Commonwealth of Wednesday says: "Forty persons (colored) were at the K. P. depot yesterday, en route for Graham county, where they are establishing a colony. They are from Kentucky and Tennessee, and some are already there. A large number will follow. Those who passed through yesterday had a good proportion of women and children among them."

THE Cowley County Traveler has this to say: "Eight hundred acres in wheat—some of our Eastern farmers that plan all winter to put in a twenty or thirty-acre field of wheat would consider it a pretty good job to have to look after Mr. Maricle's tract of eight hundred acres in Belton township, this county. It cost him \$2,400 to sow the wheat, or three dollars per acre. If the yield is good, he will have 16,000 bushels, worth probably \$12,000, leaving him a profit of \$9,600 for his work."

THE manuscript of an excellent history of Coffey county, Kansas, written by Mrs. S. E. Chase Jones, has been filed among the collections of the State Historical society. This history was prepared at the solicitation of the county superintendent, and received an award as the best of about a dozen like efforts submitted to a committee of judges appointed at the county normal institute, held at Yates Center. The manuscript was sent to State Superintendent Lemmon, and by him deposited with the State Historical society.

DR. CHALLIS' well known trotting stallion, Calhoun, died very suddenly at Topeka, a week ago Tuesday night. His trainer, Mr. Towne, took him out in the morning to give him his usual exercise. When he brought him in he seemed sick. Half an hour later he had

down on his back and remained so until he died. His disease was apparently the same as that which killed Trifle, and veterinary surgeons now pronounce it inflammation of the bowels. He was a very valuable animal, both on the turf and in the stud, and was valued at \$3,000.

ACCORDING to the Louisville (Kansas) Reporter, there are land swindlers in Kansas, as well as Texas. The recorder of Pottawatomie county has received from Indianapolis a pretended abstract of land in that county, which is a fraud. The abstract does not describe a real tract of land, and it is signed John A. Phillips, "recorder," while the official title is register, and his name is John A. Whins. The Indianapolis writer says he has a similar abstract from Cowley county. We caution Eastern land buyers to be careful about purchasing land till they know what they are about.

THE Wichita Eagle says: "Three commissioners from Cincinnati, Ohio, representing a German Catholic organization of upwards of one hundred families, of that city, spent a portion of last week in this county with a view to locating the colony. We believe that a sufficient amount of land in a body was found and the probabilities are that about six hundred souls will soon be added to our population, with capital and labor forces to match. The commissioners found Sedgwick county lands all that they had been represented. They were accompanied by C. B. Schmidt, of the A., T. & S. F. railroad."

THE Wichita Beacon speaks thusly: "If the wheat crop is not a success next year it will not lack of favorable conditions this fall, for never have they, nor could there be, more favorable up to the present time. The wheat shows evidence too of the happy combination of weather, climate, condition of soil and the labor of man, in its vigorous and healthy appearance. A few weeks ago we were apprehensive that the Hessian fly was working great mischief. Mr. W. A. Martin, of Morton township, on the west line of the county, reports the loss of fifty acres of his wheat by this insect. We have heard of no other damage with this exception. So far as we hear, our farmers feel more than satisfied with the prospects."

THE Ottawa Republican gives the following: "The outward bound Lawrence train, when a few miles out of this city, yesterday, came near occasioning a fatal accident, and that, too, through no fault of Engineer Webb. As the train swung around a curve, upon a crossing, an old granger with a wagon box full of shelled corn undertook to cross the track. When he first espied the locomotive he evidently concluded to retreat, then he changed his mind to a forward motion, but before he could fully decide what to do, it was unnecessary. He was a free-will agent no longer. The locomotive inserted its nose under the center of his load, and the prairies all around were strewn with bits of busted wagon, shelled corn, and agricultural adjectives. The farmer, fortunately unhurt, was apparently satisfied with the amount of circulation given his corn, and betook himself to other business. He was last seen busily circulating himself in a very zealous endeavor to catch the horses."

THE Atchison Patriot of Friday contained the following interesting item: "Mr. H. A. Fisher, general Eastern agent for the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad, with the following party of immigrants, from Elyria, Ohio, arrived in the city last night and put up at the Otis house: Parkes Foster, H. M. Chapman, John Reets, M. Ritts, A. Dale, John Hobbs, J. A. Sanford and wife, J. Oviatt, E. C. Foster, J. E. Kendleigh, A. H. Kendleigh, M. C. Suley, William Jameson, A. P. Hilliker, S. W. Hilliker, David Seymour and wife, W. B. Freeman and Peter Stryker and wife and seven children. They travel in a special car which they switch off at pleasure. They left here to-day, for Blue Rapids where most of them will settle, either there or thereabouts. Two families have determined upon locating at Blue Rapids, and also four young men. The party consists also of capitalists, who will make large investments in lands out West. Mr. Fisher has been very successful with his excursions to the Central Branch lands. He will pilot another to the same section of country about December 12."

FOR the last two months, says the Leavenworth Times, there has lived at the house on the levee, between Cherokee and Delaware streets, known as the "Centennial," a small, strange girl of pleasing appearance, who was known and quite popular with the class of people who visit the place as Mamie Lee. Late she had contracted a strong affection for a man named David Alley, who had been employed on a railroad. He at various times expressed the opinion that all she wanted was what money he could give her, and finally told her he could no longer be considered as one of her friends. She at once became down-hearted, and told him that would be the last time he would say such things to her. Yesterday she made an attempt to leave the house, and did go up town for a while, but returned during the evening, after which Alley went to the house with a companion to see her. While the three were sitting in her room talking, she got up, and throwing her arms around Alley's companion, told him she would not be here long, and asked him to step aside so that she could get at her trunk. He did so, and she took from her trunk what was supposed to be a lemon, and after putting something in a portion of it, swallowed it. This occurred near 7 o'clock. She then went to the proprietress of the house, Frances Slatterbach, and told her that she was the only real friend she had known since she had left Joplin and Kansas City, and that she was sorry to cause her any trouble, but that she would not bother her much longer. The next heard of her she was found in her room sleeping the fatal sleep produced by that deadly poison, morphine. The patient at 10 o'clock was not expected by the physician to live.

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adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

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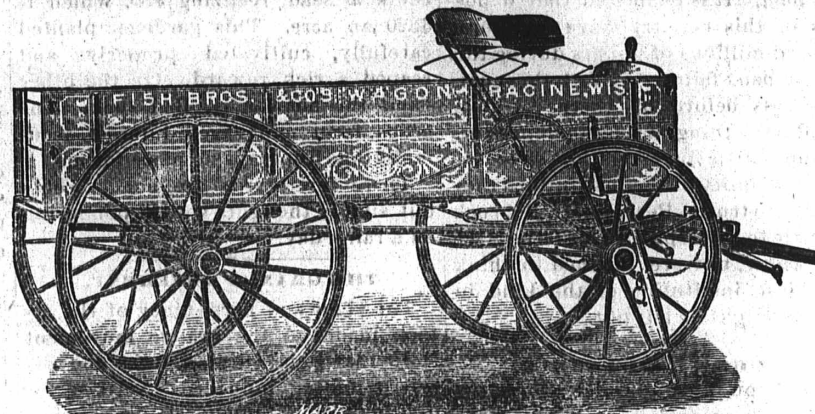
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Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.  
THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!

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TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

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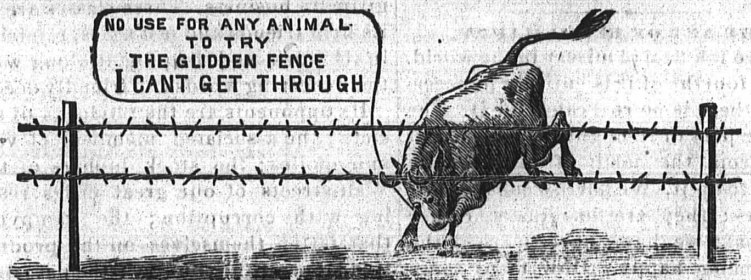
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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

ACCORDING to the report of the State Agricultural society, for August, September and October, a copy of which we have just received, there was sown in Kansas this fall 1,243,516 acres of winter wheat; this is an increase of forty-five per cent. over last year. For the year 1877 there was harvested in the state 9,714,171 bushels of fall and 3,518,836 bushels of spring wheat. The total crop of corn harvested was 103,565,646 bushels and the average yield per acre was 40 1/4 bushels. The oats turned out surprisingly well; from an acreage of 81,619 less than that of last year there was harvested 334,976 bushels more. The report contains statistics and papers that are valuable indeed and especially to our farmers. By applying to the secretary, Alfred Gray, at Topeka, a copy of this report can be procured without cost.

At the request of some of our subscribers we publish this week General Babcock's letter to the *Tribune*, on the banks. When it was first published we had just gone to press, and we now reproduce it to gratify quite a number of our readers. There has been so many bank failures this year it is of vital importance to those who deposit money to know that the banks, with whom the people leave their cash, are perfectly solvent and the managers careful, prudent men. It is estimated that depositors in this country have lost three hundred millions of dollars during this year by bank failures. With this enormous loss before us there certainly would be nothing wrong in depositors making a little investigation as to the financial ability of the institutions they propose to trust. Perhaps Mr. Babcock is a little too sweeping in his letter; we don't know, but are inclined to think the oldest institution of the kind in this city might be left out.

## TEST OF A GOOD FARMER.

When you find a farmer who is increasing every year his average farm products; when he is getting every successive season a larger crop of corn or wheat or potatoes from each acre he cultivates; when his fences are strong enough and high enough to protect fully his growing crops; when his cattle look sleek and thrifty in winter as well as summer; when his hogs are fat and quiet in their pens or proper enclosures; when the premises round his house and barn are kept neat and free from rubbish; when his farming tools are bright with use and well housed; when he has good dry wood in his yard or under cover enough to last him half the year, then you may be sure that you have found your man who is thrifty, prosperous and progressive; one who is a good farmer, who loves his work, who is contented and happy and does not advertise his farm for sale.

## THE ART OF BEING HAPPY.

There is a deal of misery in the world. Three-fourths of it is entirely unnecessary; there is no real cause for it. The greater part of it might be banished at once from the earth if people only wished to do it. We borrow most of our troubles; they are imaginary rather than real; we have never learned the art of being happy. How many there are in the world who are surrounded with plenty; who have home comforts and conveniences; who have health and friends; who have good companions and good children; who are respected and possess fair character and many christian virtues, and are yet quite unhappy, discontented with their lot, disposed to find fault with almost everything. To all such people we would say, study the art of being happy. There is such an art. It can be learned and applied to life. Every one can learn it and apply it if they will to do it. It is no difficult art; no more difficult than the art of reading or writing. It requires only a fine resolution, a steadfast and determined will, a spirit of perseverance. But to begin: Take then a better view of life; count up your blessings; look on the bright side of things, not on the dark; cherish a cheery temper; speak pleasantly to every one you meet; by your sweet influence and sunny character draw out the good traits of your friends and associates; wear a smiling face; harbor no ill-will; think no unkind thought of any one; keep a sunny heart and life will be sunny; think of the virtues of those you love; find

excuses for their faults; be hopeful; labor to be good and to do good, and the art of being happy will soon be learned.

## FACTS AND THOUGHTS.

Where there is system, care and attention given in the garden or in the field to the seed or plants deposited, Kansas soil very seldom fails to respond in producing a bountiful return. Poor success in farming and gardening is greatly due to the ignorance and carelessness of the manager. To be sure, there are seasons when adverse elements make it impossible to raise good crops, and this is the case in all lands. But when we see A's fields loaded with the harvest and the fields of his neighbor B, alike in soil and equally advantageous in situation, bearing thin and half-grown crops, the natural and only reasonable conclusion is that the fault is in the man. The season just past has taught us new lessons in this direction. In answer to the question, What success have you met with? one farmer will say, Never better; my corn fields yielded sixty, seventy, or a hundred bushels to the acre; wheat from twenty-five to thirty-five; oats from thirty-five to seventy, and so on. Then in the garden. Here is what Mr. J. R. Burge, of Clear Creek, Nemaha county accomplished on one quarter of an acre. The *Courier* says from this small piece of ground Mr. Burge has sold this fall eight hundred head of cabbage at ten cents a head, realizing \$80, which is \$320 an acre. This gardener planted carefully, cultivated properly and reaped a rich reward. On the other hand the answer is, Bad luck, poor crops, farm mortgaged, interest accumulating, Kansas is no place for me. These few words are not precepts but simply thoughts worth pondering on a rainy day.

## THE GRANGE MOVEMENT.

The vigor and persistency of the attack made on the grange movement show that it is a living force and exerts a telling influence. Neither individuals nor influential papers will go far out of their way to assail an institution that is weak, decaying and ready to fall to pieces. The movement instituted by the Patrons is now but in its infancy, and if, in its very cradle, this Hercules is strong enough to throttle and choke to death some of the serpents which infest society and gorge themselves with the wealth earned mainly by honest labor, what will it not be able to accomplish when it has arrived to the estate of manhood and its bones become iron, and its sinews brass?

But what class of men set themselves up in opposition to this movement? It is not most certainly the workingmen; it is not those actively engaged in industrial pursuits; it is not those who are adding wealth to the country by the prosecution of any laudable or legitimate business. These classes are all its firm friends and fast allies, rejoicing in its work and helping it along with their cheering words and friendly deeds. Its opponents are the Shylocks of society; the associated members of vast monopolies; the stock jobbers of the Wall-streets of our great cities reeking with corruption; the vampires that fatten themselves on the productive labor of the country; the parasites that fare sumptuously on the fruits of industry without lifting a finger to lighten its burdens. This is the sort of men who are the active opponents and sworn enemies of our order; and well they may be for their craft is in danger. Their swindling banking system; their illicit distilleries; their fraudulent commercial transactions; their burthensome tariffs; their stock gambling operations; their financial schemes to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, are, by our combined efforts and searching investigations, looked quite through, their falsity exposed, and their fraudulent designs counteracted. In short this whole unproducing class, these leeches sucking out the life's blood of the community feel themselves hurt; they see that their occupation will soon be gone and they themselves reduced to the ranks of honest labor.

We cannot feel sad at this approaching result of our labors. We are glad that the Patrons, farmers and laboring classes generally are waking up to their own interests; are uniting together; are co-operating with one another, not to overthrow simply and destroy what is false and pernicious in the working

of modern civilization, but to build up a safer, a truer and a better system; a system that shall contribute, not to the welfare of a privileged few, but to the welfare of the many and especially to the laboring classes. We know that there has been gross injustice somewhere; that the present working of our financial and business system has failed to make a just distribution of the wealth earned by the labor, the skill and capital of the country. We recognize labor as the principal factor in the creation of wealth. We know that capital gets the lion's share in its distribution. Capital and talent leagued together share four-fifths of the profits earned by the three joint factors—labor, skill and capital. Labor is entitled at least to two-fifths of the joint profits; it gets only one-fifth, just half of what justly belongs to it.

This unequal and unjust distribution of profits can be traced to two prominent causes. First, to the unity of purpose and the combined action of wealth and talent. They have nearly always acted together. Working in concert they have uniformly carried the day. Wealth and talent have manipulated legislation to suit their purpose. They have organized business so as to put money into their own coffers; they have managed the finances of the country so as to increase their own resources; they have been vigilant and watchful of their own class interests at all times and in every direction.

The second cause of the unequal and unjust distribution of profits has been the want of unity of purpose and of combined action of the classes who have been engaged in productive labor. Though the real interests of these classes have been identical, they have been suspicious of each other; have maintained an isolated position; have never combined as a whole, or co-operated together. Their positions, their aims and their efforts have been antagonistic rather than co-operative, hence their failure. But since the inauguration of the grange movement the labor question has assumed quite a new phase; fresh life and energy has been infused into the whole mass of workingmen. They see that the time has come for combined action; they are now busy in mustering their forces and organizing their entire army. They know that they have the advantage of numerical force and they have strong faith that they can organize this force into a compact body. When this organization is complete the victory will be sure. It is just this kind of organization which the farmers all over the country are contemplating and trying to effect. They do it openly and in the face of "ay." They do not conceal the object for which they are laboring. It is co-operation. This is the alpha and omega of their creed. A working together; a complete union of their strength is what the grange will finally accomplish for the farmers of America.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Topeka of yesterday says: "Marshal Dutton, of this city, arrested to-night John Williams, a desperado, who shot the sheriff of Linn county, Mo., in the leg and through his hat about two weeks ago. He took him to Brookfield, Mo., to-night."

The executive committee of the Philadelphia board of trade has authorized the preparation of a memorial to congress asking the passage of a law for funding legal tender notes in bonds running forty years and bearing four per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 per month until legal tenders shall be at par with gold.

PRESIDENT HAYES has nominated Wm. J. Hunter for receiver of public monies at Hays City, Kans.; Wm. H. Billson, United States attorney for Minnesota; Robert N. McLaren, United States marshal for Minnesota. The senate, in executive session, confirmed Chas. C. Allen as United States marshal for the Western district of Missouri.

A TELEGRAM from the City of Mexico of the 18th inst. is as follows: "Differences among members of the cabinet have resulted in ministerial changes. Gen. Manuel Gonzalez is to be secretary of war. Senor Salamanca will remain in Mexico for the present, and it is said will be secretary of foreign relations. Divisions have also arisen in congress. The friends of Senor Vallarta proposed a resolution in the senate approving his diplomatic course on the American question. It was voted down. Fears are entertained that the perfidious course of Vallarta will force a war with the United States. A law has passed the senate prohibiting the election of a president to a second term, and is expected will pass the house. Trevino was about to leave the capital with 2,500 men for the Rio Grande. Trevino will then have over 4,000 regular troops. A suggestion has

been made that the Mexican and United States governments combine forces on the frontiers and drive out the Indians, who are considered the source of the border difficulties."

A SPECIAL from Houston, Texas, to the *Globe-Democrat*, of Nov. 17th, says: "It is rumored that Col. Villareal has invaded Mexico fifty miles above Matamoras, in the interest of Gen. Escabedo and to stir up a revolution in Tamaulipas. Villareal's force is small and inadequate to cope with Gen. Canales, commanding in Tamaulipas, but he expects to be joined by the adherents of Lerdo." Latest advices say that Lieut. Bullis undoubtedly destroyed the Indian camp at Saragossa. It is certain that parties of Mexicans and Indians from Chihuahua have crossed into Texas on the war path in revenge for the invasion by Lieut. Bullis. Gen. Ord has cautioned the inhabitants in the threatened district to be on their guard. The latest from El Paso county is that the entire region is under the control of a Mexican mob backed by Mexicans south of the river, defying the United States' authority and claiming allegiance to the Mexican flag. Gen. Ord declines to interfere in the matter; that concerns Texas. Maj. Jones, commanding the Texas frontier battalion is at El Paso, but he has not force enough to put down the revolt. It is believed that Gen. Escabedo, who has been acquitted by the United States court at Brownville, will immediately attempt to precipitate another revolution in Mexico.

A FALL RIVER (Mass.) telegram of the 17th, gives the following account of a disastrous fire: "The Border City mill No. 1 burned this morning. Insurance about \$400,000 in mutual offices. The fire started on the first floor, and the flames were only extinguished when the building was burned. This mill was a brick structure, erected in 1872. It contained 36,000 spindles, employed 450 hands, and was running full time. All kinds of rumors are afloat as to the origin of the fire. One is that two boys with a lamp attempted to light the gas, and dropped the lamp, which broke. A watchman passed through the mill a short time previous to the fire, and all was apparently right, no other person being in the room during the morning. Soon after the fire was discovered, it is said, a dull, heavy explosion occurred in the fourth story, which blew out all the windows. This was soon followed by another explosion in the third story, with similar results. The man having charge of the gas says he had turned it out but a few seconds before the fire was discovered, and thinks it could not have escaped in a sufficient quantity to cause an explosion. It is said 400 bales of cotton and a quantity of cloth are buried in the ruins. The hook and ladder carriages were damaged several times on the mill and cloth is about \$450,000."

ACCORDING to the late dispatches the Turkish stronghold, Kars, situated on the east of the Black sea, after holding out for months against superior forces, has at last fallen into the hands of the Russians. London dispatches of the 19th inst. give this account: "A special dispatch dated Vevan Kaleb, Sunday evening, says: The fortress and city of Kars, with 300 cannons, stores, ammunition, etc., fell into the hands of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russians lost about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but a trifling booty, and shared it with the peaceful citizens, women, and children. Gen. Melikoff directed the battle. During the day Grand Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning."

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Vevan Kaleb special says: "Kars was captured by about 11,000 Russians, who climbed steep rocks, ramarts, and walls, drove an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 18th, but it was postponed owing to bad weather. The principal attack was on the southern part. Gen. Hasehoff, who commanded the right wing, consisting of the fourth division, assaulted Hefes Pasha's fort, crowning a steep rocky height. Gen. Cantgraft, with a regiment of Moscow grenadiers and a regiment of the thirty-ninth division, attacked Hafez Pasha in Contrapool Tobes (the Three Towers) and the citadel. The brigade and another regiment of the Moscow grenadiers under Generals Roop and Kirarof, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Inglas on the north. The attack began at the count on Saturday evening, when Count Grebbe led his brigade against Khert redoubt, and himself fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. Capt. Kwadlickie, of the thirty-ninth regiment, was the first to enter the redoubt at 11 p. m. His sword was out clear off his hand, and his clothes pierced. This redoubt surrendered early in the morning, and then Three Towers, almost simultaneously with the capture of Kart redoubt. Other forts, especially Arab Tobes on the east, and Tokah Tobes on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until eight, when all of the garrisons which could escape subsequently fled toward Erzerum, but these were overtaken by dragoons and brought back prisoners."

A WASHINGTON telegram, of Tuesday says: "The senate finance committee to-day resumed the considera-

tion of the house bill for the remonetization of silver. Amendments were proposed, and in succession were rejected by a uniform vote of four against three, providing for a limitation of the legal tender power of the silver dollar to amounts of ten, twenty, or thirty dollars in any one payment. An amendment providing that silver dollars shall be legal tender only for the same purposes as existing U. S. notes or greenbacks, was also voted down. In lieu of the free-coinage clause heretofore stricken out, an amendment offered by Allison was adopted, providing that a fund of \$5,000,000 of United States legal tender notes shall be set apart by the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of purchasing bullion and getting new coin into circulation, as follows: The department is by terms of this amendment required to purchase silver bullion to an amount not less than 2,000,000 and not exceeding 4,000,000 dollars each month, to coin the same into silver dollars, which are to be exchanged for an equal amount of legal tender notes. Notes thus received by the treasury are to go into a special fund, as above described, and the purchase and coinage of bullion is to be continued in this way indefinitely. Another amendment was offered providing that after the enactment of the bill a commission shall be appointed to confer with any similar commissions that may be appointed by other nations using the double metallic standard, for the purpose of recommending the adoption by all such nations of some uniform relation of value between the metals. The hour for the assembling of the senate arrived before action could be taken upon this amendment. By indications, it will be adopted to-morrow, and a majority of the committee will then order the bill reported without any additional amendment of importance. The committee were divided upon the main question at issue as follows: In favor of the amendments restricting the legal tender power of the proposed silver dollar, Morrill, Dawes and Bayard; against them, Howe, Jones, Allison and Wallace; Kernan and Terry absent and paired. Allison's amendment is understood to have been agreed to by all present except Jones, who contended that it would not practically affect the operations of the bill in any way, or make it more acceptable to either of the two parties on the subject."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 19th says: "The treasurer of the United States, in his annual report of the operations of the treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding the receipts and expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. That ending June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenue amounting to \$18,481,452, and a decrease in the amount of expenditures of \$19,799,738. Amount of revenue for fiscal year, \$269,000,530; net expenditures, \$238,660,008; making an increase of funds amounting to \$30,340,522. It is observable that while the revenue from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources has decreased year after year since 1873, the revenue derived from internal revenue, so called, has increased; the revenue from that source in 1874 having been \$102,409,782 and in the fiscal year 1877, \$118,630,407. Total amount of unavailable money carried in balance of accounts in the treasurer's office is as follows: June 5, 1876, \$3,989,320; June 30, 1877, \$29,620,883. The theory of public accounts is that the treasurer of the United States shall be charged, upon the warrant of the secretary, with all monies received into the treasury, and for which, when received, he is held accountable until the same are properly disbursed under appropriations made pursuant to the law. It has, however, occurred that since 1876 the sum of \$29,525,835 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has, by reason of a deposit of surplus revenue with twenty-six states of the Union, by default, or by failure of depository banks, gone from the custody of the treasurer, which, it seems, he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for, and thereby obtain credit thereon on the books of the department; and for the convenience of the operations of the department, this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable. The treasurer thinks there should be legislation authorizing the opening of an appropriation account upon the books of the treasury department, in which under the head of 'unavailable' he may receive credit for sums now and hereafter from time to time becoming unavailable, and that pension, bank or state property chargeable may be debited with the various items, by warrant, when their account is stated by the proper accounting officer of the treasury. Although the monthly debt statement of the department was never intended to show the condition of the treasury and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many deductions are sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave the liabilities and assets, and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the treasury which the department statement includes are the general coin balance, the currency balance as it appears in the monthly statement under the item 'cash in treasury.' 'Currency' is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full."







## Horticultural Department.

## Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The eleventh annual meeting of this society will be held at Parsons, Labette county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 11, 12 and 13 proximo. The free hospitality of the citizens of Parsons has been offered to all persons from other portions of the state during attendance at the meeting, and it is expected that the several railway companies in the state will grant the usual reduction in fare, viz., to return on one-fifth fare all persons who have paid full fare in going to the meeting.

All local and county societies are requested to be represented by delegates, and to make an exhibition of fruits grown in their respective localities; and especially is it desired that any new and rare varieties and seedling fruits of merit be placed on exhibition during the meeting.

Such persons as are unable to attend the meeting and feel an interest in its success are earnestly invited to contribute to the exercises by forwarding essays, reports and communications, upon subjects of interest, generally, or as confined to their own localities.

Friends, let us have your help in working out this problem of a system of horticulture in our state which will secure success to all who may enter into the pursuit of fruit growing and forest culture. Prof. E. GALE, Pres. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. State papers please copy.

## The Garden.

It has often been remarked that the garden is the most profitable part of the farm. And if it is not so directly, it is so indirectly. The farmer may not be able to see it in the balance sheet, but if he does not feel and appreciate it all the year in the enjoyment of the health-giving essences and luscious fruits, he must indeed be devoid of the finer senses, and especially that of taste, and we could pity such a man.

## Asparagus.

There is no product of the garden more highly prized or more easily raised than asparagus. More food from a square rod of this favorite esculent can be obtained at a less expense than from any other vegetable raised. A single rod carefully cultivated will supply a family, year after year, with as much of this luxury as can be eaten. It requires two or three years to get a bed of this esculent well established. It can be raised from the seed; but a quicker and surer way of obtaining it is from setting roots of one or two years' growth. Fifty roots will be amply sufficient for a square rod. The space devoted to asparagus should be deeply spaded and well enriched. After the bed is well started two inches at least of well rotted manure should be spread over it each fall; this, with two quarts of salt as a top dressing annually, will produce a large crop every year. Remember that in the first establishing of the bed the soil can hardly be made too rich. Pursue this plan of top dressing each fall and there will be no trouble in having this toothsome vegetable for dinner a month or six weeks every year.

Keeping squashes in winter seems to be attended with considerable difficulty. They cannot be kept where it is damp, as in most cellars, or where frost can reach them, nor will they keep so well where it is so very warm. The best conditions for keeping them seem to be where the air is cool and dry, yet safe from frost. An attic chamber until winter, then a closet near the chimney where the frost cannot reach, or the temperature does not rise very high, is the best most families can command. Extensive market gardeners often keep them in houses built for the purpose, where they can maintain an even temperature by the aid of fires and ventilation.—*Mass. Horticultural Report.*

Mr. Hooker, an old nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., says: "At present every steamer from New York in the autumn and winter months carries five hundred to a thousand barrels of apples to Europe—ninety thousand barrels were landed at Liverpool during last December—and other fruits, pears, peaches, even grapes are beginning to be shipped, refrigerated, the business promising large and rapid increase. It is estimated that we have no less than 4,500,000 acres of land in fruit, containing 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,260,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees, and 141,260,000 grape-vines carrying the aggregate number of trees and vines to the vast total of 393,790,000."

In barreling apples or pears for the market they should be well sorted and classified according to size and quality, into two or three grades. Last fall we tried the experiment of sending to market a few samples of average size and quality unsorted, and an equal number of barrels of the same fruit sorted into two grades. The result was that we received just as much for No. 2, of the sorted fruit, as we did for the unsorted, while No. 1, brought a much larger price.—*Husbandman.*

## Birds and Insects.

Says the *Farmers' Advocate*: "The acquaintance with insect life and habits, and the ability to distinguish those that are detrimental to our interests, from such as are really serviceable, becomes every day more apparent. It is well for men that are left to contend, unaided, with the innumerable destroyers of the fruits of the fields and garden, and it is well to know which of the insect tribes and of birds aid us in the diminution of those which are destructive at all times, and in some years destroy the products of large tracts of country, and change a fertile country to a desert. Many families of birds are our most efficient allies in our increasing contests with our insect enemies, and of small birds none are more so than the thrush family; and foremost among them is the robin, although there are some people who would fain dispute its just claims as our friend and ally.

"Specimens of these species, which have been examined in April, had been feeding on earth-worms, wire-worms, beetles and their larvae, with other insects, and dried barberries. This latter article was only found in the stomachs of individuals which were taken during a severe snow-storm that occurred on the eighth of the month, 1868, when it was almost impossible for them to procure anything else. May finds them taking almost the same food excepting the barberries. In June, July and August, they add grasshoppers, cherries and berries to their bill of fare. It cannot be doubted that the robins eat large quantities of the small fruits of the season, but an observer says in their favor that in only two instances, out of many, has he found that they had eaten them to the entire exclusion of insectivorous food. During September, October and November they subsist almost entirely upon insects. What few remain through the winter feed principally on the worthless berries of the cedar, savin and mountain ash. Thus, although there is much in this record in disfavor of the robin, with such an array of facts before us, proving their general usefulness, we cannot condemn them. It is of much importance whether this species is protected by law, or not; for being an unsuspicious bird, it would rarely become scarce if every one who, perhaps without reason, chances to take a dislike to it should shoot it; and as it usually builds its nest in prominent situations, without concealment, the work of extermination would be hastened if every little urchin were allowed to take its eggs whenever they choose.

## Fruit and Nut Seeds.

Many persons emigrating to newly settled countries, where nurseries are scarce, expect to get their start in orcharding through the planting of the seeds of trees with a view of grafting them at the proper time. In nine cases out of ten, they fail for the want of accurate knowledge of how to manage them. Their usual plan is to plant them in the fall, in nursery rows, after they have become thoroughly dried from being exposed to the air, or else perhaps heated from having been confined in a mass.

If planted in the fall, they are exposed to the depredations of mice and other verminous animals, or else rotted from overheating before planting. Even if by planting in the fall they are not liable to be so destroyed, it is much better to keep them until spring in boxes, with alternate layers of moist sand. These may become moderately moist without detriment, and kept so until spring, with manifest advantage to stone fruits, as the cherry, plum and peach. Pear, apple-seeds and others of a like nature, we think are better kept without freezing, in a cool cellar. The same will apply to the chestnut. The nuts of the white and black walnut, hickory and pecan, may be treated as advised for stone fruits. Thus you have the advantage of saving your seed intact from animals, and they can be planted in fresh, clean soil at the proper time in the spring.

Where possible, however, we believe it better to order trees of responsible nurserymen, and in the end, considering the time saved, it will usually be found the cheapest. If the individual intends to establish a nursery himself, the case would be different.

In this we do not mean to include the planting of the nut trees. These every individual should raise for himself, since as a rule, they do not transplant readily. If you order nut or stone seeds from friends, be sure they are packed so they shall neither heat nor become dry in transit. After they are received, care for them as we have advised, and you need not lose more than five per cent. of the planting.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Last year, at the Michigan Agricultural college, Prof. Beal caused a number of the Northern Spy apple trees to be severely thinned of their profusion of young fruit with the intention of trying whether the bearing could not be changed. Every other year a profusion of fruit was gathered, and the off year there was a scarcity. It is stated that every tree that had been thinned of its fruit last year, was bearing a fair average crop of fruit this year, and the trees that had not been thinned, but let alone, as is the usual custom of orchardists, were standing next to them without any fruit on them.

The Florida state fair will be held at Jacksonville, Feb. 12.

## The Household.

## Hints for Young Mothers.

The three requisites for babies, says an authority, are plenty of sleep, plenty of food and plenty of flannel. The saying that man is a bundle of habits is as true of babies as it is of grown children. If an infant is accustomed from its birth to sleep from six o'clock at night until daylight, the habit of early sleep will be formed, and the mother may have all her evenings to herself. If the baby sleeps all night, a long morning nap will naturally come about dinner time, after which the child, except when very young, should be kept awake till six o'clock. Perseverance in the routine will soon result in securing quiet evenings for both child and parent. Some mothers have a long season every morning and every night in getting the baby asleep. They rock them and sing them till Morpheus enfolds them. With most children this is entirely unnecessary. An infant can be accustomed, by a few days' training, to go to sleep itself for a morning nap, as well as for the longer rest at night. A mother has duties to herself as well as to her offspring. While she should exercise a constant care in securing its utmost physical comfort, she should secure rest and recreation for herself. In no other way can she keep fresh in feeling, buoyant in spirit. Nothing is so wearing as the unceasing tending of a fretful baby. Every means should be employed to aid the child in taking care of itself, and giving as little trouble as possible. It may learn in babyhood to amuse itself with toys, or by watching movements going on around it. Fashion, as well as good sense, requires infants' dresses to be made with long sleeves and high in the neck. Fashion requires children of all ages to be warmly clad. Soft flannel should encase the whole body, except the head and hands. The frequent cause of colic in infants is the nakedness of their necks and arms. Regularity in feeding is as important as either of the other requisites. Babies cry as often from being overfed, or fed too frequently, as from hunger. Let the mother obey the dictates of common sense in this matter, and not force food into a baby's stomach for every little complaint it makes. Children of three or four years need much more sleep than they usually have. For irritable and nervous children sleep is a specific, and it can be secured to them only by the force of habit. Many light forms of disease may be cured by keeping a child in a uniform temperature, and in quiet. Let young mothers experiment on these suggestions, and we are sure they will have many an hour in the nursery for reading and thought.

CURLED cock's feathers tipped with jet are very fashionable.

COUGH SYRUP.—Pour one and a half pints of boiling water on ten cents' worth of boneset. Cover it, and set by the fire for about fifteen minutes. Then strain it and add two and a half cups of loaf sugar and one-half pint of Jamaica rum or brandy. Bottle it. A child should take a teaspoonful before each meal; an adult, a tablespoonful as often.

OYSTER SHORT CAKE.—This is very nice, and the pastry can be made as for any other short cake. While the cake is baking, boil one quart of oysters with half a cup of milk and half a cup of butter, season with pepper, salt and thicken with a spoonful of corn starch. When the cake is done split open and spread the oysters between the pieces and some on top.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—A paste made of one pound of flour and one-half pound of beef suet minced very fine is very nice for this pie; line the sides of your dish; place in it your steak, trimmed free of bone, and part of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of butter rolled in flour; bake in a moderate oven, or you can cut up your steak in inch pieces, or have it minced very fine by your butcher, adding one-quarter of a pound of fat salt pork to every two of beef, and you can also add a beef kidney parboiled and cut in pieces; besides, this pie made in a mold and boiled is very rich and nice.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Put 100 large oysters, with their liquor, in a porcelain kettle; salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot, but not boiling. Skim out the oysters carefully and set aside to cool. Add to the hot liquor one pint of white wine vinegar, two dozen whole cloves, the same of whole black peppers, one large red pepper cut in pieces. Let all boil up about two minutes, and pour it scalding hot over the cold oysters; cover them up and set aside to cool. The next day place them in glass jars with patent covers. Keep them in a cool place.

ROLLS FOR BREAKFAST OR TEA.—One cup of warm milk or water, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Stir in flour enough to make a thick batter; set in a warm place over night. One and one-half hours before breakfast knead thoroughly. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, and as you form each roll in your hand, give them a light dip in the melted butter; set them in your pan and let them rise one hour; bake twenty minutes in a quick oven. If you wish them for tea, put them to rise at ten o'clock in the forenoon. If they are light before you wish to make them, stir them down and let them rise until one and one-half hour before tea time, when proceed as before breakfast.

## Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

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The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

## SCHECK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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*Geo. Leis.*

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These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal bleed, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver 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 the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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## Farm and Stock.

It is marvelous that the lapse of nearly a century and a half has proved insufficient to make the practice of drilling universal, for it is as long since as 1782 that Jethro Tull first advocated the advantage of drill husbandry.

## Shelter for Stock.

We have heretofore spoken on this subject. Its importance demands further attention. Cold weather is approaching and there are hundreds of farmers in Kansas who have made little or no preparation for a winter's shelter for their cattle. This lack of a comfortable shelter causes suffering to the dumb animals and loss to the farmer. Do our farmers comprehend that it requires a much larger amount of fodder to keep cattle that are exposed to the biting frosts and piercing winds of winter than it does to feed animals that are well housed? Such is the fact. There can be no good excuse for such wastefulness and such cruelty where straw, coarse hay, timber and stone abound. The work of one or two days with these materials would construct a shed ample and comfortable for a small herd of cattle. The farmer, who will see his cattle stand shivering with the cold when two days' efficient labor would make them comfortable and warm, ought to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The merciful man will be merciful to his beasts. In point of economy also it is cheaper to supply shelter as means of warmth than to supply food. When exposed to the cold a great deal more food is demanded to keep up the animal heat than is required under proper shelter.

## Meat and Grain.

The revolution in the cattle and provision trade which is now upon us will probably involve the following results, according to the *Graphic*:

1. The meat consumed in the North Atlantic states will, in the not distant future, be killed and dressed in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Texas and the other great grazing states and territories of the Union.

2. Our meat exports are destined to become enormous; but the meat sent abroad, as well as that sold on the Atlantic slope, will be killed and dressed in the West, and will be forwarded by refrigerator ships to its destination.

3. The whole business of selling, killing and preparing beef and pork for market will be transferred to the West, and the occupation of cattle dealers, pork and beef packers, and commission merchants in the Eastern and Middle states will be reduced to a minimum.

4. The value of grazing lands in the West will be greatly enhanced, and local abattoirs and packing-houses will be established on the lines of the principal railroads.

5. What the East will lose in the handling of cattle, and the preparing and packing of meat, will be gained by the West in the enhanced value of lands and of cattle where they are grown.

All these results are the consequences of the extension of our railway system. The first effect of opening our trunk roads is to concentrate business in the old center of trade. But subsequently it leads to a dispersion of business and the opening up of new local markets. The grain trade will, in the not distant future, be affected in the same way, and Western producers will decline to pay tribute to Chicago, St. Louis, or Milwaukee. Grain will be bought by the seaboard merchants at all the local centers for its disposal, and will be shipped direct to New York or other seaboard cities without stopping at any of the old centers of grain traffic. In time, doubtless, the English merchants will, by aid of the telegraph, buy the grain themselves directly from the smaller granaries throughout the country, and have it shipped through from the West to Europe. It is evident that the next decade will see an important change in our methods of marketing meat and grain; but everything seems to point to a large increase of the business of the West and the growth of local manufacturing at the expense of the Eastern and Middle states.

## One Hundred and Eighty-one Bushels of Corn to the Acre.

We copy the following interesting *modus operandi*, by which one hundred and eighty-one bushels of corn were made to the acre, from the *Georgia Tranche*:

The originator of the famous Irish potato, known as the Compton's surprise, is a Mr. D. A. Compton, of Hawley, Pa., and he is as successful in raising corn as potatoes. He raised one hundred and eighty-one bushels of corn on one acre of ground, at a cost of sixteen cents a bushel. A gentleman of this city wrote to him, requesting his method. He very kindly replied, and we give to the readers of the *Grange* his very interesting letter for their benefit. He writes: "The land was a sandy hill, sloping to the east, soil badly run. The previous crop was spring wheat, seeded with clover, but, owing

to the poverty of soil, and an unpropitious season, the wheat was not worth gathering, and the clover only appeared in patches. The acre chosen was plowed deeply early in May, and eight two-horse loads of manure, from a sheltered yard, spread evenly over it, and the ground thoroughly harrowed. The land was then cross plowed, and four barrels, containing about nine hundred pounds of Lister's bone flour sown over it, and well harrowed. The ground was marked with a light plow—furrows two inches deep, three and one-half feet apart, marking done both ways. At the crossings of the furrows was dropped, in each hill, a large handful of Lister's super-phosphate. About three hundred pounds were applied to the acre. The phosphate was thoroughly mixed with the soil, with a pronged hoe, after which five kernels of corn were dropped in each hill, using care to keep the kernels fully two inches apart from each other. The seed was covered one and a half inches deep with a hoe. As soon as the blades were fairly through, a little plaster was sprinkled on each hill. When five inches high, a small plow was run close to the hills, running seven or eight inches deep, turning furrows from the hills, plowing done both ways. Grass was pulled out of the hills, and some earth thrown among the stalks. Crows reduced the number still lower, in many cases taking every stalk from the hill. The second cultivation, owing to not visiting the lot, nor expecting such growth, the stalks were fully five feet high, and when the plows started turning the furrows to the hills, the furrows appeared white with the up-turned roots. I think this late cultivation greatly injured the crop. After plowing to the hills, the suckers were broken out and the corn nicely hoed, making quite high hills. Planting was done May 30th, and the corn was ripe and cut on the 14th day of August, and when fully dried, was husked and weighed, yielding one hundred and eighty-one bushels shelled corn, by strict measure of land and crop, estimating seventy-two pounds of dry ears as one bushel of shelled corn. A strict account, at full prices, was kept with this acre. Four large loads of pumpkins were grown among the corn, and sold in the field for six dollars, which, if deducted from the cost of the main crop, brings the actual cost of the corn down to sixteen cents per bushel, shelled."

Hens that eat their eggs after laying them, are a very troublesome sort to have about your premises. Feather-picking is a habit that is vicious enough, but this is not so costly to the poultryer as is the other. The carelessness with which egg-shells are thrown to fowls from the kitchen (after the contents have been used in the house), is, frequently, one cause whereby hens that destroy their newly-laid eggs become addicted to this very bad habit.

The shells, broken in halves only, are thrown out, with a portion of the albumen lingering in the fresh open cavities, and this tempts the fowls to snap them up and devour them eagerly. They thus get their first taste, usually, of the "meaty" contents of eggs, and soon learn to break the shells in the nest, or upon the ground floor of the hen-houses, after they discharge them. This habit may be cured easily, however.

First, stop scattering your empty half-shells among your fowls. If you feed them at all, pound them up fine and mix them with the meal-dough or your grain-feed. Leave china, porcelain, or wooden eggs freely in the laying-nests. Scatter a few about the hen-house floors, if you have these egg eaters round. After a little experimenting upon these, to them, impenetrable substances (which they suppose to be eggs), they will give up the job, and so become shortly cured of this destructive habit.—*Poultry World*.

The word mule comes from the Greek and signifies "to stop." Like multiplied by like produces like. Grasshoppers multiplied by grasshoppers produce famine, and potato bugs multiplied by potato bugs produce a rise in the price of yeast. But when you try to multiply mules by mules, they don't multiply, and hence the word mule. He has no more sense of taste than a stone jug and will eat anything that contains nutriment, and he don't care whether it be one per cent, or ninety-nine. The mule is a good worker but he is liable to strike, and when a mule strikes human calculation fails to find out any rule by which to reckon when he will go to work again. You can never really tell whether you like a mule or not till you have heard him sing. I have been through the New York stock exchange, and spent part of a day in a boiler factory, and have been on one or two Sunday-school excursions, but I never knew what noise was till I heard a lot of army mules bray. The mule has one more leg than a milking-stool, and he can stand on one and wave the other three round in as many different directions. One of the dead certainties about a mule is that he is sure footed, especially with his hind feet. He never misplaces them. If he advertises that his feet will be at a certain spot at a certain time, with a sample of mule shoes to which he would call your attention, you will always find them there at the appointed time.—*Boston Globe*.

## Pioneer Farming Without Money.

"Rural, Jr.," writes thus to the *Chicago Tribune*: "It is only mockery to urge an unemployed man to go on to a piece of land unless he can take with him at least one thousand dollars to put up buildings, purchase a team, harness, wagon, tools, etc., besides enough more to provide clothing and provisions for his family for at least one year."

Whereupon a Michigan farmer tells his experience: "I am the son of a man who, with some hundred others, left the looms and workshops of Scotland to make themselves a home in the wilds of America, with little more than a promise from government that they would be provided with some tools to start with, which amounted to little more than a camp-kettle, with which to cook, and a hatchet (not an ax) with which to chop down and up the trees; also seed and some family supplies, which they were to pay for a year after settlement. These supplies in the main they had to tote on their backs or as best they could on an Indian trail, through an unbroken forest, from one to five or more miles. And these men, Mr. 'Rural, Jr.," knew just about as much about farming as they did about navigating the ship they sailed in. They were in the widest sense of the term 'rural juniors.' And what was the outcome? I am one of eleven children brought up under such circumstances, whose parents lived to see each one of us in possession not only of something we could call our own, but what is better still, a name more respected than city loungers and idlers."

"Talk about \$1,000 to put up buildings with! The house that I was born in bore neither the marks of the miller's saw nor the carpenter's plane. Round logs for walls, split bass-wood logs for a floor, split hollow bass-wood logs for a roof; a chimney built of sticks and mud; a quilt or a blanket for a temporary door; one or more single panes of glass to admit the light, and a little furniture after the same style made up the mansion in which I first breathed the pure air of a northern climate, and of which I am not ashamed to-day. Man is born with a loftier ambition than to covet to be poor; but had more of our American youth of the present day been rocked in a sap-trough, and nursed under such tuition, the match of the incendiary and the missile of the burglar would have come less often to hinder the progress of our industries and blacken the page of our nation's history, than they did in the late July riots. Surely, the condition of our unemployed city population is not so bad after all, if it be better to remain as they are than to brave the hardships of breaking up a piece of land, unless they have the wherewith to come out fully-fledged farmers in a year or two."

Nearly every day we read an item in one of the papers to the effect that Farmer So-and-So's barn took fire and burned everything up and that the fire must have originated by spontaneous combustion. Packed hay, of course will produce heat, but we always have an idea that the "spontaneous combustion" originated in somebody's pipe. Every one who is so careless as to set hay on fire with his pipe is always sure to hide the fact if he can. Farmers come home late at night from town and think if the boss himself keeps his pipe in his mouth for a few moments while he puts up the horse and pulls in the wagon no harm can come. Or a son or the help may have as great an idea of his carelessness. Every farmer ought to have an invariable rule not, under any circumstances, to have a pipe or cigar lighted about the outbuildings. Hands should, as far as possible, be prevented from carrying matches about their clothes. They are sure to spill at some time, and, being stepped on by man or beast, will, perhaps, destroy a year's labor.—*New York Herald*.

In feeding pigs the question of profit has been closely examined by Joseph Harris, not only as to the yield of pork, but also as to the value of the manure. He considers the manure of a corn fed hog worth 1-2 cent for every pound of corn consumed. This is equivalent to 29 cents a bushel, or \$10 dollars per ton, as the manurial value for corn, in addition to its feeding value. In one of his experiments, which, from the precision of its figures, must have been very accurately performed, he found that 35 pounds of feed given to an Essex pig in one week cost \$7 1-2 cents and produced manure worth 41 3-4 cents. Such a result as this is very remarkable, and if confirmed by future trials, would tend to show that all our previous conceptions of the value of animal dung have been far below the mark.—*Cor. N. Y. World*.

Hartwell C. Cushman, of Oxford, Maine, secured on one stock of King Phillip corn planted in field as usual, three ears, viz: One, eight-rowed, twelve inches long, containing 472 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, twelve-rowed, nine inches long, 516 kernels—making in all 1,428 kernels.

The first shipment of fresh meat from this country to France, was taken out by steamer to Havre, October 17, consisting of fifty sheep, eighty-one hogs, and two hogsheads of saddle-rock oysters. It well received in that country, the trade will undoubtedly spring to large proportions.

## Veterinary Department.

A tin tube eighteen inches in length and one-half inch in diameter, said an old horseman to us the other day, is the best thing I have ever found in which to administer an internal dose of liquid medicine to a horse. The tube of course should be closed at one end. Elevate the horse's head and proceed as with a drenching bottle.

An old Michigan lumberman came into THE SPIRIT office the other day and related the following. Said he: "When I was engaged in the forests of Michigan our firm was constantly losing horses. They died, and for no other reason than because we did not understand how to take care of them. They would get out of condition and rapidly decline until death overtook them. We lost from five to eight valuable animals in this manner every year. Finally an old California horseman came along and told us to adopt the following plan: When you are working your horses hard and constantly, every Saturday night take from them their regular feed of grain and substitute a bran mash in which mix two-thirds tablespoonful of saltpeter. We followed the Californian's directions and from that time lost no more horses." We give the above for what it is worth.

I have a Hambletonian stallion, seven years old in July last. Eight weeks ago I drove him about thirty-five miles and returned in the night, and on my way he drank of spring water and also had some new oats. I gave him his feed as usual, but he did not eat it. He looked tired and stiff, but I thought him no more than tired. Next morning, when I went up the barn steps, he whinnied, but it was a hoarse gurgling sound, quite different from natural. I went to his stall and laid my hand on his back and he trembled all over and was very stiff. I bled him four quarts from the neck vein and rubbed his front legs with red pepper and vinegar and soaked his feet in hot water, as hot as I could bear it, about three hours, and I have been doctoring him very faithfully ever since, and still he is stiff and sore in his front feet and shoulders and is a little inclined to walk on his heels. The soles from the points of the frog fronts have fallen some. The hoofs have grown about three-quarters of an inch and have a ridge about three-eighths of an inch at the top of the hoof. He is a very good horse, and if you will be kind enough to inform me what to do for him you will confer a great favor.

ANSWER.—Your horse has laminitis (founder), and having been allowed to become chronic it will be a long time before the animal can be returned to usefulness. You had better pare the feet low and turn him in a wet pasture. If there should be no inflammation in the feet, it would be well to apply a mild blister to the coronet, which will hurry the new growth of the wall. There is no trouble with the shoulder muscles, it being all confined to the feet.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

One of my horses is seemingly quite sick; he first appeared dull, with some fever and loss of appetite. His legs began to swell, then his sheath, followed by his face and nose, so that, though he tries, he can't eat without a good deal of difficulty. He does not lie down; his eyes are quite wild and staring in appearance. I observed a thin, watery blood oozing from the swellings. He seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid I shall lose him. What can I do for him?

ANSWER.—Your horse suffers from an attack of purpura hemorrhagica, a blood disease. It usually follows an attack of influenza or some other debilitating disease and often proves fatal. The oedematous swellings are due to a relaxed vascular system allowing the liquor sanguinis of the blood to exude through their vessels. Treatment: Give morning and evening two drachms of per-chloride of iron, oil of turpentine one ounce in a half-pint of water; bisulphate of soda half an ounce, three times a day. Take tincture of cantharides and iodine, equal parts; mix and apply to the swollen parts once a day; when you have considerable improvement discontinue the per-chloride of iron and turpentine, and give instead sulphate of iron one, cinchona bark pulverized one, gentian root pulverized two ounces; mix and make into powders; give one night and morning in soft food. Keep in a loose and well ventilated box stall; allow him nutritious and laxative food. You may have an occasional relapse.

I have a colt, three years old, which has been running at the nose about three days; seems better since running commenced. Previous to running at nose had a small swelling under the throat; swelling has disappeared since running commenced. Please answer.

ANSWER.—Your colt has had a mild form of distemper, but we think, from your description, that he is about to recover without treatment. However, we will give you the usual mode of treatment. Encourage the abcess in

the "intermaxillary space" to suppurate by warm fermentations. If it should still remain indolent apply a mild blister and open as soon as it fluctuates. Encourage the discharge from the nose by using the vapor bath. The way to do it is to put some oats in a bag, place that in a bucket, pour boiling water in the bucket, encompass the animal's nose and face in the opening of the bag and allow it to remain for twenty minutes. Give laxative and nutritious food. Give once a day three-drachm doses of nitrate of potash. Also get and give the following tonic powders: Take sulphate of iron one, gentian root and cinchona bark pulverized, of each two ounces. Make into eight powders. Give one night and morning. Allow him the use of a well ventilated box stall. If the extremities should become cold have them hand-rubbed and bandaged.

I have a colt that has sprained his pastern joint. I blistered him about three months ago. He has been taking light work. The leg seems to be strong but I cannot remove the swelling. Please give me some light on the subject.

ANSWER.—You might try using compound tincture of iodine, one application a day if it does not irritate the parts; if it does then use every alternate day. Apply with a brush. If after a reasonable time there should be no improvement you had better apply a light mercurial blister composed of biiodide of mercury one, pure lard sixteen parts, well rubbed together. Apply with friction.

In administering a liquid dose to a horse it is considered a safe operation to turn it into the nostril instead of the mouth?

ANSWER.—On the contrary it is a very dangerous operation, and under no consideration should it be resorted to.

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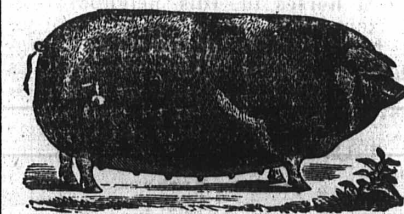
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DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LADIES' FURS, LADIES' CLOAKS, Etc.

A GALVESTON News' San Antonio special of the 17th says: "Information has been received at headquarters, from the border, that several large parties of Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five bucks, have crossed into Texas to raid, and the governor has notified the frontier people at various points where the raiders are expected to be on guard. This is the most formidable invasion that has been attempted. The Indians were seen twelve miles west of Fredericksburg yesterday, and have stolen horses in this neighborhood. Citizens are in pursuit, and the military have been notified. This is supposed to be one of their large parties reported on a raid, and is going westward."

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Flour—XX	\$5.10 @ 5.25
XXX	5.50 @ 5.75
Family	6.10 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.28 @ 1.30
No. 3	1.24 @ 1.24 1/2
No. 4 red	1.10 @ 1.11
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43 1/2 @ 43 3/4
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye—No. 2	55 1/2 @ 56
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	45 @ 50
Pork	12.00 @ 12.50
Bulk Meats	54 @ 74
Bacon	74 @ 8
Lard	72 @ 8
Butter—creamery	30 @ 35
country	25 @ 35
Eggs	19 @ 20
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Flour	5.00 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.10 @ 1.10 1/2
No. 3	1.03 @ 1.04
Corn	46 @ 46 1/2
Oats	25 @ 25 1/2
Pork	12.25 @ 12.30
Bulk Meats	54 @ 74
Lard	73 @ 79
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.19 @ 1.19 1/2
No. 3 red fall	1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
No. 4 fall	98 @ 98 1/2
No. 2 spring	90 @ 90 1/2
No. 3 spring	85 @ 85 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2	42 @ 43
Barley—No. 2	45 @

## Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	4.00 @ 4.00
Poorer grades	2.25 @ 4.70
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.50 @ 4.30
Texas	1.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4.40 @ 4.50
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.75 @ 4.50
Native feeders	3.40 @ 3.75
Native stockers	2.75 @ 3.25
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.10
Milch cows, each	25.00 @ 30.00
Texas steers, wintered	2.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4.00 @ 4.15
Stockers	3.75 @ 4.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 19@20c.

common, 12@18c; cheese, 7@12c; eggs, 19 @20c; white beans \$1.00 @ 1.30, hand picked, \$1.75 @ 1.80; castor beans (not quoted); hay, baled per ton, \$7.00 @ 9.00; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per doz.; potatoes, 40 @ 75c; sweet potatoes \$ bush, 30 @ 35c; cabbage \$ crate, \$2.50 @ 3.00; onions \$ bush, 50 @ 70c.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$6.50 @ 6.75; timothy, \$1.45; blue grass, \$1.05 @ 1.20; orchard grass, \$1.25. All new crop.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$ sack, \$2.25; XXX, \$2.64; XXXX, \$2.90; fancy, \$3.10 @ 3.25. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75 @ 85c. Rye flour, \$2.00.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$30 @ 30 1/2 per ton; in St. Louis, at \$30 @ 30 1/2 per ton, for the best.

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated from 2 to 5 cents.

Corn, oats and rye have all advanced very slightly in most markets.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.24 to 1.24 1/2, for November; \$1.26 to 1.26 1/2, December, and \$1.27, January. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4, November; \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2, December, and \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.08 3/4, January. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall is \$1.19 to \$1.21, November, and \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.20, December; No. 3, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07, November, and \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2, December.

Corn in Baltimore is 64 cents for Western mixed—old; new, 62 cents.

Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City, notwithstanding an unusual falling off in receipts and shipments. Quotations in other cities are about same as last week, but markets are dull. A few extra cattle for Europe brought \$5.25 in Chicago.

Hogs advanced the past week a trifle in Kansas City, owing to light receipts.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit to the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Nov. 10, 1877: Wheat, 9,815,765; corn, 8,260,910. This is a falling off since last month of a million bushels of wheat and three million bushels of corn.

A prominent firm in Chicago writes with respect to the probable price and probable foreign demand of wheat as follows: "As viewed apart from the possible contingency of peace, or active negotiations to that end, the wheat situation in Western Europe seems to be a strong one at present moderate range of prices. Great Britain requires to import this campaign some 13,000,000 quarters, as against 12,250,000 received last year. France, Germany, Belgium and Holland also require in the aggregate a large quantity of foreign grain to tide them over to another harvest, and whence the Mediterranean ports (particularly Marseilles, whose annual average import chiefly from the Black sea region is some two million quarters) are to obtain the bulk of their foreign supply is a problem yet to be solved, and one that may

ultimately exert considerable influence upon the British markets. Last autumn the Black sea was open to them as it was also last spring, when, previous to the declaration of war, immense supplies were shovled out in anticipation of that event. Of course, North Germany will continue to draw considerable supplies from Russia overland, and the late high prices in England have attracted a large import by way of the Baltic; but shipping operations in that sea are about closed for the present season not to be resumed until late in the coming spring. We must not lose sight of the movement from California. San Francisco shipped last year between June and November over nine million bushels; this year for the same period not quite three million bushels—a falling off that will be sensibly felt in England before next March."

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The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice at

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COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES

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MOST RELIABLE GOODS

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THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING  
HAS ARRIVED.

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HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT  
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You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

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Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

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Its advantages are: It is one of the largest sewing machines manufactured, adapted alike to the family or workshop; it has a large shuttle, holding nearly a spool of thread; it is very simple in its construction, durable as iron and steel can make it, all its wearing parts are hardened or steel, and ingeniously provided with means for taking up lost motion, so we are justified in warranting every machine for three years; it is the lightest and easiest running machine in the market; it is also the most elaborately ornamented and prettiest machine ever produced. J. T. Richey, agent for the White sewing machine, keeps supplies for all machines and repairs all machines in the best of style. All work warranted.

Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 87 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.



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