#### THE ONLY GIFT HE OFFERED ME.

BY CALEB DUNN.

The old elm's whispering leaves I hear,
They tell a story sweet to me
Of many impry hours I've passed
Around that favorite, homestead tree.
Not gone are all the volces clear,
And there are faces still I know
Which nade my lite all joyousness
In the love-lighted long ago.
Twas there that one first came to me
And stoke the sweeters upper leave hear

And spoke the sweetest words e'er heard—
Sweeter than lute's pure melody,
Sweeter than rarest 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 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 bead a hand I see
And blessings from a mother's lips
Are sweetly breathed for him and me.
I've heard of mansions grand and high,
The city's wealth, its air of pride,
Its ever restless teeming 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.

The only gift he offered me.

#### FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

BY CARL BRICKETT.

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 foolin' and tall into your dinner. T'ould squire would like to catch you now, wouldn't he

A loud chuckle accompanied the louder slap with which he emphasized his words.

Burt started as it 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-"Oh, what a shame to cut down those beauful 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 down 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 inborn 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 bere 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, Lestie, 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 siready 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 boardng all summer at Squire Barnes' (the name given him in the neighborhood) farm.

Burt Ulmstead was only a hand on the farm ; but through his naturally polite manners and book larning," 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 tendrills 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 derstand her companion's distrait manner, unto one reared in affluence. It was not till the oming of Ralph Vixley, who evidently admired his cousin Leslie very much, that he understood his own heart.

So it was was with a dull sense of pun that, a week later, he harnessed Joe and Jerry to the farm wagon to drive the "city boarders" to the

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

"Why so, auntie?"

"Why, here you are twenty-two years oldthree 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 drooped, and the

came and west, as she answered : "Not indifferent, auntie; I like him very much."

"L ke 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 soitly, 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 goverzess away from her native

Poor litte 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 sum-

mons. Too well she guessed the reason. A large, bare room, with four little desks and the usual school furniture. Near the window 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 in terrupted. "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 tamily 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

conscious that from among the tropical foliage

is only Miss Blythe, our governess." "Ab, indeed!"

Miss Stone exercised her fascination in vain that evening, and afterwards, with a girl's usual contrariety, pronounced Dr. Ulmstead "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-andby, with them, one day, came a note asking permission for an "old friend" to call.

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

The unknown triend awaited her in the li rary, and Leslie paused before she opened the "Who could it be?"

As she entered, a tall, elegant-looking geneman rose, and advanto meet ner. Leslie sood nesitatingly; 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 Ulmstead; "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. Ulmstead 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, hes-

itatingly, Leslie just laid her little hand in his. Then the pent up passion burst forth. "Oh! my darling! I cannot believe that I

nave 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 Planth a fond lingering over the name-inever speak that way again ! What is a name? The rank is but the guines 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 Ulmstead rees that he is indeed blessed above most men.

What Religion Does for a Man. The evening came, Leslie heard the gay, ringing voices of the young ladies, and now and then a deeper tone in the hill 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. was the conservatory. Lesse 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 distrait manner, until, following his glance, she saw he was looking with a peculiar expression in his dark eyes at the performer on the plano.

"Dr. Ulmstead, what are you thinking off You have hardly answered my three last questions."

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

"On she?" with an accent of vexation. "That is only Miss Blythe, our governess."

"Ah indeed!" His gift; all triendship in Him is doubly dear because clad in the vesture of immortality Yes, who will not say, in: sed, that he who chooses religion has chosen the thing most needed, and the best because he has chosen that which gives strength, beauty and true glory to all the rest? Is not labor displied by the thought—Fo this God calls me? Is not sorrow sanctified by it, for it says, "In this God is with me?" Is not success elevated by it, for we say, "He has prospered our handlwork?" Is not triendship inten-ified by it, for we say, "Them that sleep in Je us will God by ng with Him."—Quiver,

What Was seem in a Medicine Bag.

The contents of an Indian medicine bag would make the heart of the ordinary herb doctor leap for joy. I once had an opportunity of examining several of them that had been cast aside by their owners. The bags were formed of the skins of various wild animals in embryotic state, taken off whole, and so stuffed as to retain the natural shape. Each article of the large assortment they contained was carefully wrapped in a separate parcel by itself, and duly labelled as to contents by means of hieroglyphics. These packages revealed varied ingredients. There were dried herbs of many varieties, bark and leaves of strange plants and varieties. What Was seen in a Medicine Bag. ingredients. There were dried herbs of many varieties, bark and leaves of strange plants and trees; in my colored powders of the finest quality, and evidently demanding great care in their preparation; claws of animals, falons of birds, colored teathers and beaks; a few preserved skins and teather and beaks; a few preserved skins and teath of reptiles; but a total absence of liquids or any vessel that could be used to carry them. There were several plants common to all the bags, such as sarsaparilla and the tike, but the rest differed greatly, and the materia m-dica of each practitioner seemed to be the result of individual choice and research. Still, with this strange collection of remedies, the medicine men effect some wonderful cures. the medicine men effect some wonderful cures Especially successful are they in the treatment of gun-hot wounds; and I have known some cases of recovery, under the skillful treatment of a conjurer, that seemed but little snot of miraculous.

In Iceland.

the traveler of the Greek head-dress; but the blue eyes, with their sweet, benevoient expression, soon recall to his mind their Danish origin. The dress is made of the cloth woven in the country, and on festival days the bodice is gaily adorned with silver braid and velver, while the belt and sleeves are ornamented with silver devices, beautifully chased and often of great value. On wet and cold days the shawl becomes a useful mantilla, completely enveloping the head, and defending the wearer from the effects of the frequent storms.

An Engaging Manner.

#### young Tolks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :-- I see you are offering another prize; I am too old to write for it, but I will write to help fill up our column. I am belping my father gather corn. Our school commenced Monday the 5th; I am going to school. I was thirteen years old the 14th of November. I will stop for this time. It I see this printed I will write again. JESSE A. ROSER, BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 16, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: - I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column," for the first time. Pa takes the paper and I go to school. I am nine years old. Pa is going to gather corn today. I go to Sunday school and preaching; we have a good Sabbath-school. Pa has twelve little pigs. I study the fifth reader and McGuitey's spelling book and arithmetic. You must excuse bad writing. Well I must close for this time. Yours truly,

EVA ALMEDA HARNAM. COALFIELD, Kans., Nov. 17, 1877,

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have not written since l st spring, but I will try to write now. My pa has been plowing; I herd the cows on the green oats mornings and to-day I dig some of my peanuts. Johnny went over to help grandina dig hers; she gave him two big apples. Henry had to stay and rock the baby. Ma has been whitewashing and cleaning house and making soap. The 15th of next month our school will commence. We have twenty nice pigs. Well I guess I will quit.

WILLARD ROBERT TRAVELUTE. MARYSVILLE, Kans., Nov. 14, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: -As I have not written for a ong time I thought I would write now and tell you about our school. We have a lyceum here Wednesday night and singing-school Friday night; we have a Sabbath-school too. We have a good time at our day school; I have not

am nine years old. Your little friend,

MARY PALMER. LABETTE CITY, Kans., Nov. 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have never written for your excellent paper before and when I saw Men and women, masters and servants, all inhabit the same room, white cleanliness is not much attended to; but poor as they are, and accustomed to great privations, they set an example of cheerful contentment. The beauty of the young girls is remarkable; their fair halfs in long plaits, partially covered by a black cloth coit, daintily worn on one side of the head, and finished at the top with a tassel of colored silk run through a silver or steel buckle, which floats on the shoulder. It reminds the traveler of the Greek head-dress; but the blue eyes, with their sweet, benevoient ex. the "Young Folks' Column" filled with other to school; our teacher's name is Mr. Adams. As my letter is getting too long I guess I will close. If you print this maybe I will write again. I will quit for this time.

Yours truly, ISRAEL E. HANWAY. STRANGER, Kans., Nov. 19, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- When I saw the young tolks from Illinois thought they would fill up the column in THE SPIRIT, I thought I would write gi I cannot believe that I for these eight long years I thope!"

Nothing the selection of t too; we like to read their letters, but we are

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

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officer-of the nation'l grange, Master—John T. Jones, Heiens, Arkansas.
Scoretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken Cokesbury, F. O.
E. R. Sha kland, Dubuque, Iows.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
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Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson ounty. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Steward-W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan ounty. Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun

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Severance, Doniphan county.
Florage City, Kans. everance, Doniphan county.
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3 Sedgwick county.

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8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.

8 Summer county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

ford.

10 Saline.county—no report.

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12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.

13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.

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14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, De Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
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19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.

Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMilian secretary, Beloit.
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Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julio.

Sprous secretary, section with the secretary secretary.

8 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.

9 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.

80 Domphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

81 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maureler secretary, Washington.

82 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.

83 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Gallossa.

84 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.

85 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

86 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.

87 Elke county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

80 Otawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

59 Labette county, John Richardson master, J.
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Ronl secretary, Hiswaths.

41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedurille.

darville.

42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith scoretary, Fredonia.

43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franktin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Michell county.
S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Michell county.
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James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
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James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
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W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
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W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
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J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
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W. J. Mason, Washington county.
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W. J. Mason, Washington county.
J. J. Mason, Washington, Canty, J. H. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donnphan county.
W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donnphan county.
W. D. Bradd, Prairie, Crawford county.
W. D. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
W. M. Matthews, Seneos, Nemsha county.
W. M. Matthews, Seneos, Nemsha county.
W. M. M. W. Gone, Dover, Shawne county.
W.

A farmer member of Shady Grove grange (Iowa) harvested from one acre this year nine ty-six bushels of sound, plump oats. This

no other, can give you more goods for your dollar than you have been getting heretofore. And here is just where the shoe pinches the old merchants; they witness the growth and prosperity of these grange institutions with dismay and are at once resolved to undermine their foundations. They, too, make a reduction in prices even to the rates of the hated cooperative institutions, hoping thus to accomplish their object and attract the grange custom Don't fall into this trap too easily. Get good bargains where you can, that is all right, but if you have a co-operative store keep it going and soon its advantages will be sensibly realized, its growth steady and sure.

Grange Meeting in Johnson County. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday night last in the hall of Clear Creek grange, Johnson county, five miles east of De Soto. Not only was Clear Creek grange represented but a goodly number were present from neighboring granges. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to State Lecturer Stevens, who was present and delivered an address on co-operation.

Belonging to the order in Johnson county are some of the best farmers in Kansas—those who joined the grange with the avowed purpose of building it up and thus advancing the cause of agriculture and humanity. Entering into the work as they did, from pure motives and in a business-like manner, the result is the establishment of two of the strongest and most prosperous co-operative stores in the country and numerous interesting subordinate granges. Indeed, energy, industry and a healthy condition generally is noticeable in the order throughout Johnson county. Notwithstanding they have made such headway and are so well posted in this section, they are anxious to go tarther and learn more; to enjoy all the benefits social, intellectual and pecuniary that may be derived from the grange.

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

#### Ohio Patrons.

Bro. S. F. Smith, of Dexter, Ohio, sends the following encouraging report to the Grange Rulletin :

I am a member of Star grange, No. 778, and we who compose that lodge have determined that so long as we are able to impart information to each other in regard to the science of agricul-ture, so long as we stand in need of cultivating the social feeling, so long as we have need of more education concerning our pursuits, so long as we can appreciate the value of poetry and general literature, so long as we need to know more about beautifying our homes and rendering them more attractive, so long as we can acquire new knowledge of our domestic duties, and so long as we feel that our minds require more culture and development, just so long will we strive to flourish as a grange. We do not feel like giving up one of the grandest reforms ever instituted by man ere we have fairly begun the race. The next says. fairly begun the race. The poet says,

Be not like dumb driven cartle, Be a hero in the strile.

How many of us are endeavoring to be heroes, to be grangers in the true sense?

During the past summer we have succeeded During the past summer we have succeeded in establishing a co-operative store in this county, located at Middleport, with E. W. Parker 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 rapidly increasing; and, indeed, we find it very difficult to meet the wants of our patrons of the store, so great has been the demand. We intend to increase our capital until treaches at tend to increase our capital unti. It reaches at least \$8,000, for with nothing short of this can we meet wholly the wants of farmers. Our mercantile brethren are up in arms because we mercannic orethren are up in arms occases we have instituted the "co-operative plan" in their midst, and remark to us very sympathetically that we have got to "bust" within six months. There are at present 160 stockholders and when it goes great will be the "bust" thereof. Stockholders are the stockholders are the large bit discussions and between nolders are not the least bit disconcerted by the remark of failure.

If the government would build warehouses or the wheat and other grains of the farmer, this would remedy the evil. of overproduction. The merchants have their government bonded warehouses, where their goods lay in store until a profitable market can be tound for them. til a profitable market can be tound for them. Why should not the farmer have the same governmental aid? The grange builds the farmer up, and he should do all he can to strengthen its power. All the grangers ask of the farmer is to copy after men of other avocations. Every township should have its grange just as much as a school-house, especially as many of the older boys stand more in need of education than the young ones.—Furmer's Friend.

The master and executive committee of the Wisconsin state grange have issued a proclamation directing that the masters and their mation directing that the masters and their wives of the several granges in each county where Pomona granges are organized will elect their delegates to the state grange the same as those counties where no Pomona granges exist, namely, on the second Wednesday in November at 11 o'clock a.m., unless otherwise ordered by a majority of masters of such county.

The National grange is a respectable and dignified body, and should be provided with respectable accommodations at its annual sessions; but we do not fully understand the propriety of entertaining the members at the most expensive notels in cities where meetings are held.—Indiana Farmer.

What Co-operation has Done. The following is a copy of a circular, distrib uted at the opening of the new stores at Don-

brother belongs to a grange that believes in and practices co-operation; they buy all their goods through their own agent, pay their due promptly, and have just completed a new grange hall. We are pleased indeed to make this cheering report of our lowa brethren. May their sun of prosperity—never cease to shine.

Support Your Co-operative Stores.

When, after long and careful deliberation, you have come to the conclusion that co-operation among farmers is a good thing, and a store has been established in your midst, stand firmly by it and give the enterprise your hearty support. You will immediately ascertain that this store is of great value as a means of saving; the manager, if he be a good, honest, practical business man, and you should have no other, can give you more goods for your dollar than you have been getting heretofore.

We do make and save money is a secret which many persons would like to know, but which few are either able or willing to divulge. One of the simplest and salest modes of accomplishing the desired object is by co-operation. There are many ways in which people may co-operate for their murual benefit. but probably one of the most popular and profitable is by every man becoming his own shopkeeper. Some may ask, "Has that method been successful?" and "How is it carried out?" The answer is not far to seek. In May, 1868 (ten years ago), a society was formed in Doncaster, called the Doncaster Mutual Co-operative and Industrial society limited, and a small shop was opened in St. James street, for the sale of groceries and provisions of good quality, and at the same prices as was charged by ordinary shopkeepers. This was the humble beginning of what now may be called a gigantic society. Some idea may be gathered of the progress of the eociety from its commencement by reference to the following figures:

Year. No. Mem-

Year. No. Memprofits. £3,518 206

such a foundation, and what has been done be-fore may be done again, because the same ad-vantages are accessible to all. Depend upon it, if you join the Doneaster Mutual Co operative and Industrial society it will only bring one regret with it and that is, that you did not join it sooner.

Reports as to the condition of the order from Reports as to the condition of the order from Scounties in Michigan are summarized by the Grange Visitor as follows: The reports show 8 per cent. meet monthly, 64 per cent. semimonthly, and 28 per cent. weekly. 86 per cent. report attendance of members good, 14 per cent. poor. 90 per cent. report the attendance of officers good, 10 per cent. poor. 87 per cent. have discussions or literary enternainments at the contract of the contract of the state of the contract of the con have discussions or interary entertainments at their meetings. 13 per cent. do not. 34 per cent. have received applications for member-ship during the quarter, 66 per cent. have not. 10 dimits were granted, 46 suspensions for non-payment of dues, and seven expulsions. 48 per cent. have local or home arrangements for buying goods at a discount, and 52 per cent. have not 70 per cent. have business agents, and 30 per cent. have not. 54 per cent. have a purchasing lund, and 46 per cent. have not. 32 purchasing fund, and 46 per cent. have not. 32 per cent buy of co-operative stores, and 68 per cent. do not. 34 per cent. report having a county agent, 66 per cent. have none. 17 granges report purchases during the quarter, amounting to \$3 962, at an average saving of 25 per cent. In the matter of co-operation in setting farm produce, the answers were mainly "No." Only 10 per cent. answering "Yes," and those related mostly to the sale of wool and truit. A little more than half report county granges or councils in their county, and the granges or councils in their county, and the reports were equally divided as to the pecuniary and social value derived from the county organization. One-half of the granges reporting are incorporated, and 40 per cent. own halls. 17 granges roport hall property worth hills. 17 granges roport hall property worth \$10,800, and a total of \$14.735, including fixtures. To the inquiry, "Do the members of your grange generally appreciate and approve the social and educational advantages of the order?" 5-6 per cent. replied "Yes."

Bro. J. W. A. Wright says of the recent meeting of the California state grange: "The session of our state grange, just adjourned— its sixth meeting, though the fifth annual since its sixth meeting, though the fifth annual since it was organized, at Napa, in July, 1873—will ever be worthly and pleasantly memorable in the annals of the grange in California. No previous session has, in my humble judgment, been so peculiarly marked by the following qualities: 1. The large attendance of the early workers of our order in this state. 2. The general harmony, good understanding, and fraternal feeling existing. 3. Its very full, importent, and decided, though conservative action throughout."

We received a call on Friday last from Bro. W. H. Dunn, who had just finished up his lecturing trip, and was on his way home to go to work, husking and cribbing his corn. He reports a revival spirit among the granges, and thinks the order will be much more prosperous this winter than last. Much depends, however, upon wise legislation in our state and National granges, at their next meetings. granges at their next meetings.—Indiana

Middletown grange, No. 684, Pa., reports purchases (including coal) for the past two months of about twelve hundred dollars (through the grange). The members propose holding public meetings every month at the houses of the different members for the discussion of agricultural and other attiffects, with a view, to the promotion of social intercourse, and the promulgation of grange principles throughout the neighborhood.

tion unanimously, to wit.:

WHEREAS, It is customary for bodies of representative men in the various pursuits of life to give expression to their views, with reference to the laws and pol.cy of the state and nation; and whereas the banking interest, through its national association, and the commercial interest, through its national hoard of trade, have spo-en out upon the financial question and recommended such measures as in ther judgment will best secure the interests of their pursuits; it is now incumbent upon the agricultural class to speak out with equal positiveness and clearness upon that question as it appears to them from that standpoint; be it therefore.

it therefore,

Resolved, That this grange instruct its delegate to the state grange to use his influence and vote to secure such an expression by that

At the same meeting was presented by a delegate from Mount Pleasant grange, the follow-

THE FARMER'S PETITION.

5. We insist, therefore, that you should adopt a system of finance that will free our currency from the absurdity of coin redeminion, and relieve the people in fact from the grasp of a most unrighteous and tyrannical monopoly, which was adopted by the following resolution, to wit. Resolved. That this grange submit the pre-

Resolved. That this grange submit the preamble and resolution presented from Mount Pleasant grange on the question of finance to the subordinate granges of the county, and request such action from them as will express a large influence in favor of said petition by signature and otherwise.

The second annual "agricultural exhibition," the second annual "agricultural extintion," held under the auspices of the Pomona grange of Barbour county, West Virginia, was held on the 27th of October, and was an unmistakable success in every particular. Much astonishment was manifested at the magnificent discharge forms producted tow believing that such play of farm products, tew believing that such perfection had been attained. The same, how-ever, is directly traceable to the influence of the grange, as nearly all the farmers in that county are members of the order and consequently there is a more enlightened system of J. E. H.

We have been very much disheartened in rewe have been very much disheritened 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 subordinate granges. These facts we get from our efficient secretary, Bro. E. Taylor. He sent us recently a corrected list of all the granges, which we have printed. Many granges have forwe have printed. Many granges have for-feited their charters, and others have united, making one grange from two or more. Still there are left out of the 722, 537 to do good work for the good cause.—Georgia Grange.

The advantages of the farmers' club system over the grange are these: There is no initia-tion fee; you meet when you please, and adopt as many resolutions as you please, but never carry them out; and then, the merchants, lawcarry them out; and then, the merchants, law-vers and politicians like it better than the grange. In the former system, the farmer is a mere cipher, because he can accomplish noth-ing by it; in the grange, he is a controlling power,—Patron of Husbandry.

Too many granges have been organized in a single evening, by some unskillful deputy, and the meager knowledge then received is their entire "stock in trade". They have not tried to increase their knowledge—to know less is hardly possible. Of course the time soon comes when such a grange becomes "played out" and the wonder is that they are not more numerous.—Son of the Soil.

Grange Action on the Financial Question.

According to Colman's Rural, the St. Louis County grange, at a regular meeting on Saturday, Nov. 3d, considered, discussed and finally passed the tollowing preamble and resolution unanimously, to wit.:

WHEREAS, It is customary for bodies of rep-

thinks he can rely.

President MacMahon seems altogether opposed to violence. This morning, in conversation with an old friend, he secuted the idea of a coup d'état as purposeless.

fire at New Haven.

Fire at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., Nov 19.—The extensive rubber factory of Lieconde & Co. burned to-night. The fire broke out while promurent officials of the New Haven and Nortolk fire departments were going over the buildings inspecting the new fire extinguishers which had recently been put in. The flames spread so rapidly that they hardly had time to get out. The fire extinguishers and other appliances were of no avail. The very combustible nature of the contents caused the flames to spread so rapidly that the officers of the fire department could only save the adjoining buildings. Fortunately a majority of the employes were not at work, 500 girls having left at 3 p. m. for lack of work. The fire started in the cementing room. Some cement in use by the workmen was ignited by a gas jet, and in an instant the whole room was in flames. 300 workmen were at work. Some, in the third story, could getout only by dropping. Those who dropped were the only ones hurt so far as known, although it is leared some were burned with the building. The tollowing were injured: G. R. Colby, five fractures in the leg and breast; A. Cowles, badly hurt in the back; Eugene, internal injuries, back probably broken; A. Tibbitts, hurt; F. W. Smith, badly hurt. The works were mostly of brick, and covered three acres of ground. Loss about \$500,000. The company will rebuild at once and meanwhile will hire other buildings. Total insurance \$325,000 of which \$100.000 is placed in New York sgencies and the remainder in Eastern and foreign companies. and toreign companies.

Sitting Ball's Story.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Sitting Bull has been talking with a correspondent, and telling the story of the Custer massacré. He says: 'The fight was hell and a thousand devils. The squaws were like flying brids; the bullets like fight was hell and a thousand devils. The squaws were like flying birds; the bullets like humming bees. We thought we were whipped, not at first, but hy-and-by. Afterwards your people were killed. I tell no lies about dead men—those men who came with 'long hair' were as good men as ever fought. When they rode up their horses were tired, and they were tired. When they got off their horses they couldn't stand firmly on their feet; they swayed to and fro; so my young men have fold me, like the timber of the cypres in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns, but they began to fight at once. But by this time our men were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with the needle guns; we replied with "magazine guns" (repeating rifles). [sitting Bull illustrated by clapping his hands together to imitate rapid tring] "Our young men rained led across the river, and drove the waite braves back, and then they rushed across themselves, and then they found that they had a great deal to do. The trouble with the soldiers was, they were so exhausted, and their horses bothered them so much; they could not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them and left them to stand and drop and die. All the men fell back fighting and dropping. They coundn't fire fast enough, though they kept in pretty good order. They would fall back and make a fresh stand beyond the ground, from time to time. While it was going on they were shot down like pigs; they could not help themselves. While it was going on they were shot down like pigs; they could not help themselves. There was only one officer where the last fight took place—where the last stand was made. The 'long hair' stood like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him."

"Not wounded?"

"How many stood by him?"

"When did he fall?"

"He killed a man when he fell. He laughed."
"You mean he cried out."
"No! He laughed. He had fired his last shot

from a carbine."

"Did he stand up after he fell?"

"He rose up on his hand and tried another shot, but his pistol would not go off."

"Was any one else standing up when he fell down?" "()ne man was kneeling-that was all, but he

Sitting Bull says there were only squaws, old men and little children in front of Reno, keep-ing him in his strong position in the bluff and preventing his going to the aid of Custer.

A Murderer Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16 -Between 10 and 11 St. LOUIS, Nov. 16—Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning two men went into the pawn shop of Edward Wright fored em a value pawned there last August. One of the men was recognized as Frink Band, the min who killed two men and wounded another at St. Elmo, Ill., last August. Policemen were at once sent for, and officers White and Heffelman responded to the call. White entered the shop first and seized Rand, who immediately drew a revolver and shot White in the thigh, severing the femoral artery. Heffelm in st uck drew a revolver and shot white in the target, severing the femoral artery. Heffelm in st uck at Rand with a billy, and seized his pistol a m. A struggle ensued, during which thand's pistol was discharged, wounding him in the leg. Wright, the pawnbroker, meantime armed himself and commanded Ranu's companion named works on the stand still or he would blow his brains out. Morrison oleyed. Wright's clerk then shot Rand from behind the counter, hitting him in the body, which together with several blows on the head, applied by Heffelman era' blows on the head, applied by Heft-Iman with h s pistol, felled the murderer to the floor and he was secured. Officer White was then found to be bleeding very copiously, and he was taken home. Rand also was found to be seriously wounded, and taken to the dispensary, thence to the city hospital. Both are now lying in a critical condition. Rand had on him two large revolvers, a knite, a billet and a pair of brass knuckles.

LATER.—Officer White is still alive to-night, but in a very low condition consequent upon a

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

France.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A well informed correspondent writes from Paris: "In my opinion, civil war is only a question of weeks, perhaps days. President MacMahon is entirely in the hands of the Bonapartists and the cleric is. The marshal's resignations would destroy their last hope of governing France; but for fear of Germany and Italy the government would have long are resorted to force."

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Moniteur, semi-official, announces that at this morning's cabinet council the ministers tender d their resignation. Duke de Broglie and M. Fouton expressed that they were most devoted friends of the marshal, but considered a change of the ministry necessary, as the chamber might refuse to vote the sary, as the chamber might refuse to vote the budget while the present cubinet retained of fice? President MacMahon accepted their resignations, but asked the ministers to hold their portfolios until their successors were appointed, and give him the benefit of their advice and the carried about him.

of bravado. He is a most desperate character. He has one wound in the rizhtthigh and another in the left breast just outside th nipple. The left lung was penetrated, and he raises considerate the present of Germany and Italy the government would have the present cubinet resignation, but considered a change of the ministry necessary as the chamber might refuse to vote the sary, as the chamber might refuse to vote the sary, as the chamber might refuse to vote the sary, as the chamber might refuse to vote the sary that the present cubinet retained of fice? President MacMahon accepted their resignations, but asked the ministers to hold their portfolios until their successors were appointed, and give him the benefit of their advice and the sary and the sassassin was then completely overpowered.

The man Morrison, who was with Rand, the road present cubinet retained of the ministers to hold their testing the sample of the ministers to hold their testing the sample of the ministers to hold their testing

#### Kansas State Mems. ATCHISON is soon to have a linseed oil man-

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

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

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 fitteen 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 substantials and luxuries. To the "hands that want acres," the answer comes: "Millions of acres want hands." - Chicago Inter

SCHAFFENBURG, the United States marshal of Colorado, was pardoned out of the state penitentiary Saturday. He had been sentenced to four years for appropriating governeight months of his sentence. He takes his 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 | Fisher, general Eastern agent for the Central promise to be plentiful and cheap in this mar-

hog cholera has made its appearance in Jewell 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 bales, 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 Kentucy 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

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 \$8,000 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 7 o'clock. She then went to the proprietres the county normal institute, held at Yates Center. The manuscript was sent to State Su-perintendent Lemmon, and by him deposited known since she had left Joplin and Kansas perintendent Lemmon, and by him deposited with the State Historical society.

DR. CHALLISS' well known trotting stallion,

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) Re-

porter, there are land swindlers in Kansas, as well as Texas. The recorder of Pottawatomie county has received from Indianapolis a pre tended 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 cays : "Three commis sioners 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 ocating 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 populstion, 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 ap pearance. A few weeks ago we were appre-hensive 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 tull 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 ment funds to his own use, and had served out with bits of busted wagon, shelled corn, and agricultural adjectives. The farmer, fortuconfinement as more of a joke than anything nately 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 Branch Union Pacific railroad, with the following party of immigrants, from Elyria, Ohio, WE understand, says a Concordia paper, that arrived in the city last night and put up at the Otis house: Parkes Foster, H. M. Chapman county, and that hogs are "going down" every John Reets, M. Ritts, A. Dale, John Hobbs, J. day. It is also reported that Mr. Dutton, of A. Santord and wite, J. Ovialt, E. C. Foster, J. E. Kendleigh, A. H. Kendleigh, M. C. Suley, William Jameson, A. P. Hilliker, S. W. Hilli ker, David Seymour and wife, W. B. Freeman and Peter Stryker and wife and seven children. 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

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. Lately 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 por tion of it, swallowed it. This occurred near of the house, Frances Slauterbach, and told City, and that she was sorry to cause her any trouble, but that she would not bother her Calheun, 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 land in he seemed sick. Half an hour later he land in he seemed sick.

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# Douglas County, Kan. K. C.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent.

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#### GRAIN, FLOUR

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STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

Consignments Solicited. ... called but your not not seems to some out by

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

ACCORDING to the report of the State learned. 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 fortyfive 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 yielded sixty, seventy, or a hundred banks. When it was first published we had just gone to press, and we now re- five to thirty-five; oats from thirty-five produce it to gratify quite a number of to seventy, and so on. Then in the our readers. There has been so many garden. Here is what Mr. J. R. Burge, bank failures this year it is of vital im- of Clear Creek, Nemaha county accomportance to those who deposit money plished on one quarter of an acre. The 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 carefully, cultivated properly and year by bank failures. With this enor- reaped a rich reward. On the other mous loss before us there certainly hand the answer is, Bad luck, poor 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 polatoes from each acre he ly his growing crops; when his cattle this Hercules is strong enough to throtlook sleek and thrifty in winter as well the and choke to death some of the serquiet in their pens or proper enclos. themselves with the wealth earned house and barn are kept neat and free not be able to accomplish when it has from rubbish; when his farming tools arrived to the estate of manhood and is just this kind of organization which of the Russians. London dispatches are bright with use and well housed; its bones become iron, and its sinews when he has good dry wood in his brass?

#### THE ART OF REING MAPPY

There is a deal of misery in the world. sary; there is no real cause for it. The greater part of it might be banished at willed to do it. We borrow most of our Wall-streets of our great cities reektroubles; they are imaginary rather ing with corruption; the vampyres than real; we have never learned the that fatten themselves on the producart of being happy. How many there tive labor of the country; the parasites the preparation of a memorial to conare in the world who are surrounded that fare sumptuously on the fruits of gress asking the passage of a law for with plenty; who have home comforts industry without lifting a finger to and conveniences; who have health lighten its burdens. This is the sort and friends; who have good compan- of men who are the active opponents ing \$10 000 000 per month until legal ions and good children; who are re- and sworn enemies of our order; and spected and possess fair character and well they may be for their craft is in many christian virtues, and are yet danger. Their swindling banking sysquite unhappy, discontented with their tem; their illicit distilleries; their lot, disposed to find fault with almost fraudulent commercial transactions; everything. To all such people we their burthensome tariffs; their stock would say, study the art of being hap- gambling operations; their financial. py. There is such an art. It can be schemes to make the rich richer and the learned and applied to life. Every one poor poorer, are, by our combined ef-

excuses for their faults; be hopeful; of modern civilization, but to build up been made that the Mexican and United tion of the house bill for the remone-

#### FACTS AND THOUGHTS.

Where there is system, care and atention 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 halfgrown 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 bushels to the acre; wheat from twenty-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 crops, farm mortgaged, interest accumulating, Kansas is no place for me.

These few words are not precepts but simply thoughts worth poudering 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 into the whole mass of workingmen. ready to fall to pieces. The movement cultivates; when his fences are strong instituted by the Patrons is now but in enough and high enough to protect ful. its infancy, and if, in its very cradle, as summer; when his hogs are fat and pents which infest society and gorge ures; when the premises round his mainly by honest labor, what will it pact body. When this organization is

yard or under cover enough to last him But what class of men set themselves its firm triends and fast allies, rejoicing in its work and helping it along with Three fourths of it is entirely unneces- their cheering words and friendly deeds. Its opponents are the Shylocks of socicty; the associated members of vast once from the earth if people only monopolies; the stock jobbers of the

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 the Mexican and United States governments combine forces on the frontiers and drive out the Indians, who are consider d the source of the proposed, and in succession were border difficulties."

A special for the remone-tization of silver. Amendments were border difficulties."

A special for the remone-tization of silver. Amendments were border difficulties." labor to be good and to do good, and a safer, a truer and a better system, a the art of being happy will soon be system that shall contribute, not to the 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 purthey 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 every direction.

The second cause of the unequal and anjust distribution of profits has been the want of unity of purpose and of 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 They see that the time has come for combined action; they are now busy in mustering their forces and organizing theer 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 comcomplete the victory will be sure. It the farmers all over the country are of the 19th inst. give this account They do it openly and in the face of

#### GENERAL NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Topeks of yester day says: "Marshal Duston, 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 his man to Brookfield, Mo., to-night."

adelphia board of trade has authorized

Wm. J. Hunter for receiver of public monies at Hays City, Kaus.; 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.

the laboring classes. We know that the Globe Democrat, of Nov. 17th, says: The latest from El Paso county is that

have been vigilant and watchful of their surance about \$400,000 in mutual offices. The fire started on the first floor, and combined action of the classes who All kinds of rumors are afloat as to the 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 hales of cotton and a quantity of cloth are buried in the ruins. The hook and ladder carriages were damaged several hundred dollars by falling walls. The loss 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 hold. ing out for months against superior contemplating and trying to effect. special dispatch dated Vevan Kaleh, Sunday evening, says: The fortress and cay. They do not conceal the object for which they are laboring. It is cochael was present also. The former entered the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning."

London, Nov. 19 - A Vevan Kaleh special says: "Kars was captured by about 11.000 Russians, who climbed steep rocks, ram; arts, and walls, drove an equal number of desperately fight-The executive committee of the Phildle ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 13th, but places, and by failure of depository ing Turks in headlong flight over their it was postponed owing to bad weather. funding legal tender notes in bonds running forty years and bearing four percent, interest, to an amount not exceeding \$10 000 000 per mouth until legal tendrs shall be at par with gold.

PRESIDENT HAYES has nominated Wm J Hunter for receiver of public must of Mason warrangings and except the court of Mason warrangings and except must of Mason warranging to Dad weather. The principal attack was on the south-must of the principal attack was on the s ment of Moscow grenadiers and a regiment of the thirty-ninth division at-tacked Hafez Pasha in Contrapool

legal tender power of the silver dollar to amounts of ten, twenty, or thirty the laboring classes. We know that the Globe-Democrat, of Nov. 17th, says: dollars in any one payment. An there has been gross injustice some-invaded Mexico fifty miles above Mata-invaded Mexico fifty miles above Matamoras, in the interest of Gen. Escabedo lars shall be legal tender only for the our financial and business system has failed to make a just distribution of the pas. Villareal's force is small and infailed to make a just distribution of the wealth earned by the labor, the skill adequate to cope with Gen. Canales, 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 has cautioned the inhabitants in the purchase silver bullion to an amount threatened district to be on their guard. not less than 2,000,000 and not exceeding 4,000,000 dollars each mouth, to coin the entire region is under the control the same into silver dollars, which are of a Mexican mob backed by Mexicans to be exchanged for an equal amount of to be exchanged for an equal amount of south of the river, defying the United States' authority and claiming allegiance to the Mexican flag. Gen. Ord pose and the combined action of wealth and talent. They have nearly always acted sogether. Working in concert enough to put down the revolt. It is a commission shall be appointed to conbelieved that Gen. Escabedo, who has fer with any similar commissions that been acquitted by the United States may be appointed by other nations uscourt at Brownville, will immediately ing the double metalic standard, for the attempt to precipitate another revolu-tion in Mexico.

purpose of recommending the adoption by all such pations of some uniform by all such natious of some uniform re-A FALL RIVER (Mass.) telegram of lation of value between the metals. managed the fluances of the country so the 17th, gives the following account of a disastrous fire: "The Border City senate arrived before action could be taken upon the assemble of a disastrous fire: "The Border City 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 the flames were only extinguished when then order the bill reported without the building was burned. This mill any additional amendment of impor-was a brick structure, erected in 1872 tance. The committee were divided It contained 36,000 spindles, employed upon the main question at issue as follows: In favor of the amendments re-All kinds of rumors are afloat as to the origin of the fire. One is that two boys proposed silver dollar, Morrill, Dawes with a lamp attempted to light the gas, 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 sub-

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 fis-cal year ending June 30, 1876. That ending June 80, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenue amounting to \$18,481-452, and a decrease in the amount of expenditures of \$19,799,788. Amount of revenue for fiscal year, \$269,000.586; net expenditures, \$238,660,008; making an increase of funds amounting to \$30,-840,578. 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,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.

In pin opposition to this movement? It is not those who is not those actively engaged in industrial pursuits; it is not those who is a good farmer, who loves are adding wealth to the country by the prosecution of any laudable or le
In pursuits it is not those actively engaged in industrial pursuits; it is not those who is a good farmer, who loves are adding wealth to the country by the prosecution of any laudable or le
In pursuits it is not those actively engaged in industrial pursuits; it is not those who is a good farmer, who loves and many flags. The Russians lost and many flags. The Russians lost about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but a trifling booty, and shared it with the prosecution of any laudable or le
Summunition, etc., tell into the nands of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 money carried in balance of accounts about 2,700. The Russians lost about 2,700. The Russians soldiers made but a trifling booty, and shared it with the peaceful citizens, women, and chilly the workingmen; it is not those actively engaged in indication. This is the alpha and omega of the reason of their creed. A working together; about 2,700. The Russians soldiers made but a trifling booty, and shared it with the peaceful citizens, women, and chilly the workingmen; it is not those actively engaged in indication. The Russians lost and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 money carried in balance of accounts and many flags. The Russians lost the Russians dren. Gen. Melikoff directed the battle. During the day Grand Duke Mifor which, when received, he is held ac-countable until the same are properly disbursed under appropriations made pursuant to the law. It has, however, occurred that since 1876 the sum of \$29,525,838 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has, by reason of a or by default, by theit in various places, and 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 therefor 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 legtacked Hafez Pasha in Contrapool Tobea (the Three Towers) and the citadel. The brigade and another regiment of the Moscow grenadiers under Generals Roop and Kiroarof, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Inglasson the north. The attack began at the center on Saturday evening, when Count Grebbe lead his brigade against Kherti redoubt, and himself fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. learned and applyit if they will to do it. It is no difficult than the art of reading or writing. It requires only a fine resolution, a standard at and determined will, a spirit of perseverance. But to begin: Take then a better view of life; count up your blessings; look ou the good of the community feel themselves that the bright side of things, not on the dark, cherish a cheery temper; speak pleasantly to every, one you meet; by your great from the capture of the meeting and the production of the capture of the meeting and the production of the capture of the Bah ints. It is as follows: "Differences among members of the cabinet on the life's blood of the community feel themselves that their count up your blessings; look ou to be gone and the production of the capture of the many count of the department was never influence and sunny character draw out the good traits of your friends and associates; were a smilling face; harbor no lil-will; thuk no unkind thought of any offer, keep as sulting constitution, and provided with the capture of Karti redoubt. Other draw out the good traits of your friends and associates; were a smilling classification of the capture of the production of the capture of the production of the capture of the production of the capture of the strain of the department was never in the city of Mexicologic of the Bib inst. Is as follows: "Difference and the north. He capture of the stated by the count of the capture of the cabinet of your friends and associates; were a smilling of the production of the capture of the production of the capture of the capture of the strain of the department was never in the count of the capture of the capture of the strain of the department was never in the capture of the capture of the capture of the strain of the capture of

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMEN T. NTEVENN.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. decrisements, one under, one insertion, \$2.00 month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$10 to Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation by paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

#### Citn and Bicinitn.

HON. D. C. HASKELL has our thanks for the report of the commissioner of agriculture for the year 1876.

THERE are three co-operative stores in Douglas county and all are doing a large and pros perous business.

HAPPY Cal. Wagner's minstrels made no small amount of fun for a large audience a Liberty hall on Monday night.

A. B WARREN & Co., have moved their paper store to the west side of Massachusette street, nearly opposite their old stand.

THE temperance lecturers, Hon. E. B. Reynolds and Dr. Frost, coming in from their work at Emporia, report that upwards of two thou sand persons signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon at that place.

SUNNY SIDE grange, seven miles north of Lawrence, will have a grand reunion on the fourth of December. Other granges will be present, good speakers will deliver addresses and a general good time is anticipated.

TO-DAY the dedication services of university hall will take place. Governor Anthony, Capt. Henry King and other prominent Kansas men will be present and deliver addresses. The university will be open to visitors during the

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacded. Pulvermacher's electric belts eff ctually cure premature debility, weadness and decay. Bood and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed tree. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE November meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society was held at the state university on Saturday last. As yet we have received no report of the meeting but understand that it, like all the monthly meetings of this society, was interesting and profitable. We hope the secretary will send in a report.

ly to all present. Ten new names were pro-posed for membership. The club is in a growing and prosperous condition.

social and mu-ical circles, is nere from New York visiting friends.



The Eastern papers are just now making a great fuss over a man in New York City who picked up a horse recently and carried him across the street. Now it is easy enough to pick up a horse if you only know how. Take, for instance, a large, well-kept thoroughbred. The best way to pick him up is to let the lines gently down under his tail, and then lift. It will certainly surprise you to see how easily you can raise a horse over the dashboard and into your lap.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep

#### The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors', as we have no expenses TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS, That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead. Also to our Ladies' NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES--THE MONITOR. This is the nicest one you ever saw. Come and see it. On our full stock, hand-made, war-ranted Kip Boots, at \$3.00 to \$3.50, we defy the world.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Letter from Hon, C. W. Babcock. MR. EDITOR :- Will you allow me a short space in your paper to say a word to our peo-

Call and examine our goods.

ple upon the bank question. A day or two after the failure of the savings bank a laboring man met me on the street and said: "I see, Mr. Babcock, you lost nothing by the bank failure. It you knew it was unsafe, why did you not tell us poor fellows?" and added: "I put my money in there because I knew you did your business there."

This same question was asked me some years ago when Mr. Lykins made a sad failure here. In the Lykins case, I think some of the losers really felt agrieved because I did not give them warning. I had at one time been a partner of Mr. Lykins, though I had no business relations with him for more than seven years previous to his failure. But the facts are, I did know, or thought I knew, in both these cases, that they were unsound for more than a year before the crisis came. Now, the question is, did I do right in keeping this to myself, and continuing to keep a small amount with them Our Young Men's Social club have taken formal possession of their fine new rooms over the First national bank. On Tuesday night the dedication ceremonies were performed in the presence of not less than one hundred invited gentlemen guests. Prof Buch's band was present and added to the interest of the occasion by discoursing beautiful music. Presidents Hall delivered the opening address, and was followed by ex-Presidents Newmark, Warren and Stevens, who made brief and appropriate speeches. The evening passed pleasantly to all present. Ten new names were proposed for more than these two cases, and I have no doubt that there are many of our business men who have had similar experience. I am aware doubt that there are many of our business men who have had similar experience. I am aware that it is a general custom in almost all communities, where a man has su-picions of the management or safety of a bank to keep it to limed.

Dr. Bancroff has returned from the Black Hills.

Miss Ella Gray, well known in Lawrence social and mu-ical circles, is nere from New York visiting friends.

Noble L. Prentiss, of Topeka, who has just returned from Europe, is in the city. His per and the savings at this time. My understanding now is that there was never one cent p.id the general depositors in the Lykins bank. There were no cash assets, and what good paper and real e-tate there was left was pledged many old friends in Lawrence are glad to wel-NOBLE L. PRENTISS, of Topeka, who has just returned from Europe, is in the city. His many old friends is Lawrence are glad to well come the traveler back to his native land.

OUR genial friend, F. J. V. Skiff, city editor of the Denver (Col.) Fribans, was shaking hand, with his scores of Lawrence friends yesterday. He goes to Kansas City on Friday and will return to Denver Saturday. Pred. is looking well and bappy. Glad to see him.

The following is Mr. Horton's letter to Mesers, Riggs and Shannon, auttorizing them to commence proceedings in the county treasture case:

To Samuel A. Riggs and Osbus Shannon, attorizing them to commence proceedings in the county treasture case:

To Samuel A. Riggs and Osbus Shannon, attorizing them to commence proceedings in the county treasture case:

To Samuel A. Riggs and Osbus Shannon, attorizing them to commence proceedings in the county in the process of the includity of the commence of the relection of James E. Martines, and the control of the clection of James E. Martines, and the county in the process of the includity of the distance of the includity of the organic function, which exhausts the vital that it is only for the purpose of general process of the county of the property of the process of county of the process of county of the property of the county of the property of the process of the proces

that the loss falls upon the small depositors, the laboring man, the orphan and the widow—those who are the least able to bear it. In looking over the "dead list" in the savings bank, you will scarcely find the name of one of our business men. And why is this? It is not because none of them did business there, because there was a large number of our because because none of them did business there, because there was a large number of our best business men who kept their accounts with that bank. I will tell you why t was. It was because they had been for a long time suspicious of the institution and kept as little balance in it as they possibly could. The active merchant, who was constantly handling money, checks and drafts, had means of knowing the condition of the bank, while the laboring man was at his work, and had no suspicion, because his employer paid him every Saturday ment his employer paid him every. Saturday night with a check on that bank making no mention of his suspicions. And the orphan and the widow only knew that this and that careful man of his suspicions. And the orphan and the widow only knew that this and that careful man kept their accounts there, and having no father or husband to warm them of danger they lose their all. I will guarantee that if you ask any depositor why he selected that bank in preference to any of the others, he will point you to this and that good man whom he knew kept their money there, and assure you that no one had ever intimated to him that there was any danger until it was too late. Now I want to know it there is any one who believes for a moment that this loss would have been half ashad as it is, if every man had spoken his thoughts to his neighbors as soon as he suspicioned that the true condition of the bank was not what it should have been? I think not.

But, Mr. Editor, I find I am taking up more than a "small space" in your paper; but I cannot leave this subject here for fear some critic may say, "Mr. Babcock is a good faultfinder, but he has not said one word about the safety of our money in the banks we have left, or even suggested the slightest remedy for the future, except that we should speak freely in case we had suspicions." My mind is full of suggestions, which I think will help to guard against a repetition of these things in the future. First, the legislature should pass a law

suggestions, which I think will help to guard against a repetition of these things in the future. First, the legislature should pass a law providing for a thorough examination of all banking institutions as often as twice a year, and the publication of the real condition of the bank. And in this examination all securities which are worthless should be pointed out and dropped from the assets of the bank. But you say this is all right, but we have no legislature for more than a year; what are we to do in the meantime? meantime?

where it is than it was in the savings bank? We hear all sorts of rumors on the street. One man says there is no bank officer in the town from which a dollar could be collected by law; from which a dollar could be collected by law; another says that one of our bank presidents very recently swore that he had not a dollar in resch of execution; and another asserts that an officer of the savings bank told him that the other banks were just as bad off as they were, only the people did not know it; and still another says that such a bank is loaded down with real e-tate and bad paper and could not stand a day if their deposits were withdrawn. Now, if these assertions are true, or even half true (and I am inclined to think there is some foun ation for them), the outlook is not very foun ation for them), the outlook is not very encouraging. In my judgment, the remedy is not in making a run on the banks, as is too often the case. This should be avoided if possible; and I would suggest that depositors in the same bank call a meeting and get as many as you can together and thoroughly discuss the character of the bank officers and of the re-

sponsibility of the institution generally; and I would then appoint a committee of your best men, and instruct them to call on the bank officers for a full and detailed statement of the condition of the bank. If they refuse to make a statement this will be all you want to know. Should they make the statement then I would insist upon a thorough examination of the notes, bonds, mortgages, etc.; see who signs the notes, and ascertain if they have been renewed, and if so how many times. Also ask each other it you would like to take this or that note for the money on call in that bank. Also examine the mortgaged property, and decide whether you think it can be sold for the amount of the mortgage, etc. In short, make a rigid examination of the bank, and if you find it satisfictory, then leave your money where it is. If you are not satisfied make your affidavits of what you do find, and immediately apply to the court for a receiver. In this way you will get an equitable division of what is left if you do not save all

C. W. BABCOCK.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous 'Golden Belt' (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocay mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars, 'Golne sant close connections are made line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East. North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Pass-sugers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Granderallway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arsas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arsas. sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-

sas, Colorado, 10...
izona.

For information concerning rates, maps guides, pamphlete, etc., call upon or address,
D. E. Cornell, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't,
JOHN MUIR. Gen'l Fr't Ag't,
T. F. OAKES. Gen'l Sup't.

Kansas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reitable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 47 hours" from the Missouri River to New York. Nummer arrangement— The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and elseping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittanetting of the Connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pultranetting of the Connection for Louisville Columbus and Pultranetting of the Connection for Connect nection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with last trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Pussengers via Wahash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (Tick to good via the Falls,) and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. tollowing morning, same as other lines.

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & P. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON,
Hannibal, Mo.

G. N. CLAYTON, Hannib Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

For Kansas and Colorado

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Senta Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capitol of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Canon City and all points of note on the Denver and Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky mountains, with Pullman sleeping care attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

A Card.

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

It's a sight to call on Leis' Bro.'s and examme their fine stock of lamps just opened out new from the manufacturers.

BOUTS AND SHOES! EVERYBODY KNOWS

# THE OLD BURT SHOE STORE.

We would call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that

WE HAVE FITTED UP THE OLD ROOM NICELY And propose keeping, as it always has been,

# FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE

We are constantly receiving Boots and Shoes, direct from factories East, thus saving the jobbers' profits which we purpose giving our customers the benefit of.

KIP AND CALF BOOTS-ALL KINDS AND SIZES. We have for Women, Misses and Children o had said out

The Best Calf and Kip Shoes Manufactured We can and will sell you good goods cheaper than any house in Lawrence.

CITY SHOE STORE, ... The Plocon State of the Control of the Poor Service of the Control of the Control

Remember the place—OLD BURT STAND.

#### FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING.

Invented by an old Tanner and Secured by net of Congress.

It is adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art, for dressing their own glove leather out of deer and other skins; also nice kid-leather out of light call skins; also tan the toughest kind of string leather; also dress all kinds of skins with the hair, fur, or wool on for wearing appyret, robes, etc., and makes all kinds of skins with the hair, fur, or wool on for wearing apparel, robes, etc., and makes them fine, soit and silky and yet very tough. Process cheap; material conveniently obtained. All printed in pamphlet form; blanks written in. A large number of glove and mitten patterns, of different sizes printed, with directions to out out for use, will be promptly forwarded by mail, properly conveyed according to law, on receipt of two dollars. Agents wanted. Territory allowed. Territory allowed.

GEO. W. HATCH, a Tanner, Lawrence, Kausas.

Douglas County Bank. On Monday, November 12, 1877, the under-rigned opened, under the above title, a banking and exchange office, in the building lately oc-

and exchange office, in the building lately occupied by the nawrence savings bank.

We are fully prepared to properly care for
any business we may be tavored with, on terms
consistent with conservative dealing and good
banking. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel
assured that with upwards of two hundred
thousand collars assets entirely unincumbered,
and no liabilities, we do offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and
business with us. business with us.

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

First national bank, Kansas City.
Iowa City bank, Iowa City.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from

Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart wil, for the Hu-

man Family.

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

FELT hats at twenty-five cents, at MRS. COULTER'S.

On or about the first of June, from the subscriber, at Carbondale, one dark bay filly, three years old, not any white nor any brands. One dark bay horse colt, two years old, one white had foot (don't remember which), no brands. Both had headstalls on when they left. Also soin had headstalls on when they left. Also one chestnut sorrel, two years old, light mane and tail, ster in forehead, no brands or other marks. Any one taking up such strays will be liberally rewarded by informing

J. W RICE, Carbondale, Kansas.

THE Mesers. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and futernal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

MISSES' knit hoods, mittens, nubias, leggins, MRS. COULTER'S.

DR. HIMOR's medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cach, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of

Fine Stock for Sale.

A full-blood Jersey bull eighteen months old. Also full-blood Berkshire pigs; hest stock in country. L. BULLENE.

GREAT bargains at Hope's in unredeemed pledges. Good sewing machines, very cheap. A good cow wanted in trade for a machine.

GEO. LEIS & BRO. have a big stock of slate and fine bathing sponges, which they are selling off cheap.

#### THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, The SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sum is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.30 pcr year.

The sunday edition of The SUN is an eightpage sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellane us matter specially prepared for it. The SUNDAY UN has met with great success. Postpaid \$1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know The Werkly Sun? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand lamilies greet, its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guine, counselior and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire-side. Terms: One Bollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the uneapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra cooy, free.

Address PUBLISHER ON THE SUN. The Weekly Sun.

HOPE,

TAILOR AND PAWNBROKER.

Second hand clothing bought and sold. Two

Administrator's Notice. TO CREDITORS AND HEIRS AT LAW AND all other persons interested in the estate of decrage W. Clark, decrased: You are hereby nogitized that I will, on the luth day of Dec mber, 1877, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, Ently Chambers, Administratrix.

of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the catate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, that I, the undersigned, will make final cettlement of the business of said state with the probate court of Donglas county, Kansas, on Monday, the 17th daylof December, A. D. 1877.

O. G. RICHARDS, Administrator.

#### Horticultural Department.

Bansas 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 prox-imo. The free hospitality of the citi-zens 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

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 essave, 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.

#### d off so The Garden,

It has often been remarked that the It has often been remarked that the of the season, but an observer says garden is the most profitable part of in their favor that in only two inthe farm. And if it is not so directly, stances, out of many, has he found it is so indirectly. The farmer may that they had eaten them to the entire not be able to see it in the balance sheet, but if he does not feel and appreciate ber they subsist almost entirely upon it all the year in the enjoyment of the insects. 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 is from setting roots of one or two charding through the planting of the vears' growth. Fifty roots will be seeds of trees with a view of grafting amply sufficient for a square rod. The space devoted to asparagus should be curate knowledge of how to manage 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

ty. 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 femiliar can converted as like nature, we think are better kept, without treezing, 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 a like nature, we think are better kept, without treezing, 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 a like nature, we think are better kept, without treezing, 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 with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with salt and pepper, and add lumps of the fat; season with 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 ventila-tion.—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 were landed at Liverpool during last December—and other fruits, pears, peaches, even grapes are beginning 12 to eshipped, 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. 28,226,000 pear trees, 112,770,000 peach trees, and 141,280,000 grape-vines—carrying the aggregate number of trees and vines to the wast total of 389,740,000."

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 to No. 2, of the sorted fruit, as we did for the insorted, while No. 1, brought a much larger price.—Husbandman.

Says the Farmers' Advocate: "The equaintance with insect life and habts, 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 de-stroyers 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 en-emies, and of small birds none are more so than the thrush family; and foremost among them is the robin, al-though 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 larvæ. with other insects, and dried barberries. This lat-ter article was only found in the stom-achs of individuals which were taken during a severe snow-storm that oc-curred 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 exclusion of insectiverous food. Dur-What few remain through the

health-giving esculents and luscious winter feed principally on the worth-fruits, he must indeed be devoid of the less 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 rarey 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 hast-

#### ened 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 quicker and surer'way of obtaining it scarce, expect to get their start in or them at the proper time. In nine cases out of ten, they fail for the want of acdeeply spaded and well enriched. Aft- them. Their usual plan is to plant er the bed is well started two inches at least of well rotted manure should 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 bet-Keeping squashes in winter seems to be attended with considerable difficulty. They cannot be kept where it is

er 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 Household.

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 yonng, 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 along season every morning and every night in getting the baby sleep. They rock them and sing them till Morpheus enfolds them. With most children this its colds them. With most children this parent. Some mothers have along 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 day's 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 se-curing 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 lit-tle 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 flaunel 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 teeding 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 feeding is as important as either of the ly, 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 et are very fashionable.

COUGH SYRUP .- Pour one and a half oints of boiling water on ten cents' the fire for about fifteen minutes. Then strain it and add two and a half coffeecups 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

OYSTER SHORT CAKE.—This is very nice, and the pastry can be made as for any other short cake. While the cake is haking, boil one quart of oysters with half a cup of milk and half a cup be no trouble in having this toothsome vegetable for dinner a month or six weeks every year.

able to be so destroyed, it is indentified by the six destroyed b

in inch pieces, or have it minced very fine by your butcher, adding one-quar-ter 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 vice and piece. and boiled is very rich and nice.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Put 100 large oysters, with their liquor, in a porce-lain kettle; salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot, but not

Schenck's Palmonic Syrup, for the Care of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

#### KANSAS

#### HOME NURSERY

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

-AND-100 2 451

CHERRY TREES

ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

-AND-ORNAMENTAL TREES

In great variety. Also

100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND

M. Morrow keeps the

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

-AND-

worth of boneset. Cover it, and set by Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, louse-trimmings, or anything else are invited to all and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do of forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

No. 107 Mass. street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

#### KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Tope-ka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA WANTED—To make a PERMANENT engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIRLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLV BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 18th of this paper. Address at once F L HORTON & CO.

Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

Cortificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove the LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the lead of the lat of Horse and Cattle Medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera

N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

Our Stock of

FALL & WINTER

#### CLOTHING

UP TO THE OLD MARK.

Come in and see us and our

#### Ready Made Clothing

OVERCOATS, ETC.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASH.

GIVE US A CALL

J. B. SUTLIFF. No. 63 Massachusetts street.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and lirer er renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the beneft of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop leeding them. All powders warrasted 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 ahound. The work of one or two days with these materials would construct duced the number still lower, in many 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 and when fully dried, was husked and 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.

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 abattoires and packing houses will be established on the lines of the prin-

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 consequence 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 old center of trade. But subsequently and mix them are meal-dough or it leads to a dispersion of business and your grain-feed. Leave ching porces. the opening up of new local markets. lain, or wooden eggs freely in the laying-nests. Scatter a few about the henfuture, be affected in the same way, and
would be affected in the same way, and Western producers will decline to pay tribute to Chicago, St. Louis, or Milseaboard 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 manufactories at the expense of the Eastern and Middle states.

One Hundred and Fighty-one Bushels

to the poverty of soil, and an unpropitious season, the wheat was not worth gathering, and the clover only appeared in patches. The acro 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 inches apart from each other. The seed was covered one and a half inches deep with a hoc. 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 recases 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, weighed, yielding one hundred and eighty-one bushels shelled corn, by 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. Featherplucking is a habit that is vicious enough, but this is not so costly to the poulterer as is the other. The carelessmess 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 shelis in the nest, or upon the ground floor of the hen-houses, after they discharge them. This habit may be cured easily, how-

your grain-feed. Leave china, porceers round. After a little experimenting upon these, to them, impenetrable wankee. Grain will be bought by the 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 multi-plied by like produces like. Grasshoppers multiplied by grasshoppers produce famine, and potato bugs multi-plied 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 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 Frange:

The originator of the famous Irish potato, known as the Compton's sur-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 earre 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 sample of mule shoes to which he would sandy hill, sloping to the east, soil badly represented by the previous crop was spring wheat, seeded with clover, but, owing of a day in a boiler factory, and have been on one or two Sunday-school extensions, but I never knew what noise been on one or two Sunday-school extensions, but I never knew what noise turning 472 kers, cone, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 440 kernels; one, eight-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 450 kernels-rowed, eleven and three fourths inches long, 450 kernels-rowed, eleven and three fourths inche

Pioneer Farming Without Money. "Rural, Jr.," writes thus to the Chi-cago Tribune: "It is only mockery to urge an unemployed man to go on to 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 provis-ions for his family for at least one

Whereupon a Michigan farmer tells his experience : "I am the sou of a man who, with some hundred others, 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 hey had to tote on their backs or as o five or more miles. And these men, 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 re-

in bore ucither the marks of the mill er's saw nor the carpenter's plane. Round logs for walls, split bass-wood logs for a floor, split hollow bass-wood 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 wouth of the present day been rocked tuition, the match of the incendiary and the missile of the burglar would farmers in a year or two."

Nearly every day we read an item in one of the papers to the effect that great favor. Farmer So-and So's barn took fire and ANSWEB. burned everything up and that the fire Every one who is so careless as to set the feet, it would be well to apply 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 carefulness Every farmer ought to have an invariable rule not, under fever and loss of appetite. His legs beany circumstances, to have a pipe or cigar lighted about the outbuildings. by his face and nose, so that, though he

In feeding pigs the question of profit is been closely examined by Joseph Answer.—Your horse suffers from has been closely examined by Joseph Harris, not only as to the yield of pork, but also as to the value of the manure. blood disease. It usually follows an trials, would tend to show that all our

#### Veterinary Department.

A tin tube eighteen inches in length and one-half inch in diameter, said an and one-half inch in diameter, said an tuates. Encourage the discharge from old horseman to us the other day, is the the nose by using the vapor bath. The best thing I have ever found in which to administer an internal dose of liquid bag, place that in a bucket, pour boilto 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 best they could on an Indian trail, thera. We lost from five to eight val-through an unbroken forest, from one uable animals in this manner every uable animals in this manner every year. Finally an old California horse-Mr. "Rural, Jr.," knew just about as much about tarming as they did about man came along and told us to adopt navigating the ship they sailed in.

They were in the widest sense of the term "rural juniors." And what was startly every Saturday night take from stantly, 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 spected than city lonngers and idlers. tions and from that time lost no more "Talk about \$1.000 to put up build-ings with! The house that I was born it is worth.

I have a Hambletonian stallion, seven years old in July last. Eight weeks ago I drove him about thirty-five miles logs for a root; a chimney built of and returned in the night, and on my way he drank of spring water and also had some new oats. I gave him his 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 strict measure of land and crop, estimating seventy-two pounds of dry ears
as one bushel of shelled corn. A strict
erly climate, and of which I am not
whinnied, but it was a hoarse gurgling ashamed to-day. Man is born with a sound, quite different from natural. I loftier ambition than to covet to be went to his stall and laid my hand on poor; but had more of our American his back and he treinbled all over and was very stiff. I bled him four quarts in a sap-trough, and nursed under such from the neck vein and rubbed his front legs with red pepper and vinegar and soaked his feet in hot water, as hot as have come less often to hinder the prog- I could bear it, about three hours, and ress of our industries and blacken the page of our nation's history, than they fully ever since, and still he is stiff and did in the late July riots. Surely, the sore in his front feet and shoulders and condition of our unemployed city pop-is a little inclined to walk on his heels ulation is not so bad after all, if it be The soles from the points of the frog petter to remain as they are than to fronts have fallen some. The hoofs brave the hardships of breaking up a have grown about three-quarters of an piece of land, unless they have the inch and have a ridge about threeherewith to come out fully-fledged eighths of an inch at the top of the hoof. He is a very good horse, and if ou will be kind enough to inform me what to do for him you will confer a

ANSWER. - Your horse has laminitie (founder), and having been allowed to must have originated by spontaneous combustion. Packed hay, of course will produce heat, but we a ways have an idea that the "spontaneous combustion in the complexity of the tion" originated in somebody's pipe. If there should be no inflammation in 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

One of my horses is seemingly quite sick; he first appeared dull, with some Hands should, as far as possible, be pre- tries, he can't eat without a good deal vented 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.

The step restricted the teat without a good dear 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 defeat him?

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 roles. It usually follows an attack of influenza or some other debilitating disease and often proves fatal. The odematous swellings are due to a relaxed vascular system allowing the liqual sanguines of the blood to expect the construction of the const dition to its feeding value. In one of ude through their vessels. Treatment: his experimen s, which, from the pre- Give morning and evening two drachms his experimen s, 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 37 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 ment discontinue and cive interest. previous conceptions of the value of animal dung have been far below the mark.—Cor N. Y. World. wo ounces; mix and make into pow-Hartwell C. Cushman, of Oxford, ders; give one night and morning in Maine, secured on one stock of King soft food. Keep in a loose and well Phillip corn planted in field as usual, three ears, viz.: One, eight-rowed, tious and laxative food. You may have

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 abscess in

the "intermaxillary space" to suppurate by warm fermentations. If it should still remain indulent apply a mild blister and open as soon as it flucing 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 cinchons bark pulver-ized, 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 mouths ago. He has been taking light work. The leg seems to be strong but I caunot remove the swelling. Please give me some light on the sub-

Answer.-You might try using compound tincture of iodine, one ap-plication a day if it does not irritate he 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 biniodide of mercury one, pure lard taxteen parts, well rubbed together.
Apply with friction.

In administering a liquid dose to a norse is it 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

#### ELMENDARO HERD.



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KING OF THE PRAIRIE, ,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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L. BULLENE & CO., OF LAWRENCE

And from their extensive stock make your selections, or send them your orders for

DRY GOODS,

OIL-CLOTHS, LADIES' FURS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LADIES' CLOAKS, Etc.

the border, that several large parties of bailed per ton, \$7.00@9 00; poultry-chick-Indians, one of them composed of thirty-five bucks, have crossed into Texas to raid, and the governor has notified the frontier people at va ious 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 west-

#### THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1877.
Flour-XX \$5.10 @ 5 25
XXX 5 50 (a) 5.75
Family 6 10 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.28 @ 1.30
No. 3 1.24 @ 1.243
No. 4 red 1.10 (a) 1.11
Corn—No. 2 mixed 431@ 434
Oats-No. 2 mixed
Rye - No. 2 551@ 56
Rye — No. 2
Pork 12.00 (a)12.50
Bulk Meats 5½ (2) 7½
Bacon 74@ 92
Lard 7½00 8
Butter—creamery 30 @ 35
dairy 25 @ 28
country 18 (a) 20
Eggs
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1877.
Flour
w neat—No. 2 spring 1.10 (a) 1.104
No. 3 1.03 @ 1.04
Corn
Oats
Pork
Bulk Meats 51@ 63
Lard. 7.80 @ 7.90
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21, 1877.
W neat—No. 2 lall 1 19 (a) 1.194
No. 3 red fall 1.06 @ 1.062
No. 4 tall 98 @ 981
No. 2 spring 90 @ 901
No. 3 spring 85 @ 861
Corn—No. 2 mixed
Oats 18 @ 19
Rye-No. 2 42 @ 43
Barley-No. 2

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1877.
Cattle-Prime to choice \$ 4.00@ 4.70
Poorer grades 9 95@ 4 00
Hogs. 4.00@ 4.60 CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1877.
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1877.
Cattle-Good steers 3.50@ 4.60
Texans 1.75@ 8 00
Hogs-Packers 4.40@ 4.50
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21, 1877.
Cattle—Native shippers 8.75@ 4.50
Native feeders 8.40@ 8.75
Native stockers 2.75@ 3.25
Native cows 2 00@ 8.10
Milch cows, each 25.00@30.00
Texas steers, wintered 2 75@ 8.00
Hogs—Packers 4.00@ 4.15
Stockers 275G 200

Live Stock Markets

A GALVESTON News' San Antonio common, 12@18c.; cheese, 7@13c.; eggs, 19 special of the 17th says: "Information @20c.; white beans \$1.00@1.30, hand piezed, has been received at headquarters, from \$1.75@1.80; castor beans (not quoted); hay, ens, live, \$1.25@1.75 per doz.; potatoes, 40@ 75c.; sweet potatoes \$ bush., 80@65c.; cabhage \$ crate, \$2.50@3.00; onions \$ bush., 50@

> 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. \$\ \text{sack}, \\$2.25; XXX, \\$2.64; XXXX, \\$2.90; fancy. \$3.10@3 25. Corn meal, \$\ cwt., 75@85c. Rve flour, \$2 00.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$30 | FOr @60 \$ ton; in St. Louis, at \$60@90 \$ 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. 8 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.24 to 1.241, for November ; \$1.26 to 1.261. December, and \$1.27. January. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is \$1.101 to \$1.108, November; \$1.07 to \$1.07%, December, and \$1.08% to \$1 08#. January. In Kansas City, No. 2 tall is \$1.19 to \$1.21, November, and \$1.181 to \$1.20, December; No. 3. \$1.061 to \$1.07, November,

and \$1.07½ to \$1.08½, December. Corn in Baltimore 18 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, bu t markets are dull. . A few extra cattle for Eu-

rope brought \$5.25 in Chicago. Hogs advanced the past week a trifle in Kan-

sas 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, 8,260,919. 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 13:000,009 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, hose annual average import chiefly from the In Kansas City leading articles of produce are to obtain the bulk of their foreign supply are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 19@20c., 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 shoved 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 Baltie; 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 telt in England be-

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GRAIN, STORAGE

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

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CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

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All of which I will sell at unusually low prices J. T. WARNE,

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The undersigned will furnish above manufactu

CHEAP FOR CASH

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Call your Especial Attention to their

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#### MOST RELIABLE GOODS

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We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

#### SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain. Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

#### THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING HAS ARRIVED

\$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

# CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

-ALSU-FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS, And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket.

We have also all the

NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS. CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.

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 LOW-ER THAN ANY OFHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST! A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY.

# WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER

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 case-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 muchine, 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. 64 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.



# ROGERS & ROGERS.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.