

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 48.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 356.

For The Spirit of Kansas.

### GATHERING IN THE APPLES.

BY E. ELLEN CHERRY.

The leaves upon the apple tree  
Have turned to golden brown,  
And, loosened by the autumn winds,  
To earth come rustling down.

And through the brown, half naked limbs,  
The ripened fruit we see  
In red and yellow hues, that cling  
Still to the parent tree.

The luscious, mellow, juicy fruit!  
Why let it longer stay?  
The wheat is sown, there's corn brought in  
To feed the stock to-day.

Then bring the baskets, ropes and beams,  
And bring the ladder too;  
And scale these lofty trees, and soon  
The yearly task renew.

The work begins; the frightened bird  
Has left his favorite tree,  
By the merry peals of laughter scared,  
And shouts of boyish glee.

I take my knitting out to-day—  
I do not love to sew;  
'Tis so like work to do.

And as I sit here, now and then,  
I hear them bring and pour  
Their basket loads of winter fruit  
Upon the cellar floor.

It has a sound I dearly love  
That sends my thoughts away,  
Far back to childhood scenes again,  
Just as they do to-day.

Even grandpa, sitting in the sun,  
And twirling o'er his cane,  
Has sent his thoughts on errands, too,  
To childhood's scenes, 'tis plain.

Yes, loudly shout from tree to tree!  
Dear boys, enjoy youth well;  
Let cheerful work and learning gained,  
Upon your future tell.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

### THE LANDLORD'S STORY.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"I tell you what it is, boys," said the landlord of the Apotomax house, "hangin' is a rather unpleasant operation! I've tried it, and I think I ought to know."

"The boys," all strong, stalwart men, had gathered in a circle upon the broad, cool piazza, which opened out upon the river.

"You don't mean to say that you've ever been hung, cap'n?" responded one of the group, removing his pipe from his mouth and giving the speaker a broad stare.

"Wal, I come as nigh it once as I ever want to. I shan't never forget that night—no, not if I live a thousand years!"

"Tell us about it, cap'n!" cried all the rest in a chorus.

"Wal," responded the landlord, tipping his chair back against the wall, "it happened twenty years ago, mayhap more. I was comin' down this very river. I must have come by this very spot, but it don't look much how as it did then."

"My business leadin' me into the interior, I left the boat about twenty miles below, intendin' to go the rest of the way on horseback."

"The place was called 'Carney's Landin'; it's got a bigger name now, and has grown out of all recollection. It had one tavern. The first thing in order was a good meal; the next, to buy the horse with which to complete my journey."

"On inquiry of the landlord, he told me that a man was stoppin' there with two horses, one of which was for sale. He p'inted the man out to me, who was leanin' against the posts of the porch, lookin' as if he hadn't a friend in the world. I heard afterwards that his name was Baners, and that he owned a place back in the country. He had come there to do some tradin', but havin' fell in with gamblers, had been cleaned out of every cent. This was what made him look so blue."

"He brightened up a bit when I told him my errand, calling out to the negro boy, who was sittin' under the tree to which the horses were hitched, and who brought them up to the door."

"I took a fancy to one on them at the first glance—a dark bay mare, with light mane and tail, and a queerly shaped white mark on one of the flanks. But I could see, in a minute, that he'd rather I'd take the other one, that was older an' not nigh so good. Howsomer, when he see it was that or none, an' that I was willin' to pay a good price, he give in."

"He was a big, pusey man, havin' on a coat that he had outgrown, so that it didn't meet in front by two or three inches. The nights an' mornin's was gettin' coolish, an' after some dickrin' we made a swap; he takin' my thin coat an' five dollars to boot, an' I takin' his,

which was warmer, an' fitted me a sight better than it did him.

"Pleased with my bargain, especially the horse part of it, I commenced my journey. It was nigh the close of the second day. I had gone fifty miles, p'r'aps more, an' was beginnin' to wish I could see some place where I could get a good night's rest an' supper. Hadn't seen a house or a human bein' fur ten miles or more, an' begun to think I never should again, when I saw a man jest ahead of me. As soon as he spied me he sung out:

"Hello, colonel!"

"As soon as he got cluss to me he stopped, lookin' at me an' then at my horse with an air of surprise. I didn't pay no attention to it then, but I minded it afterwards."

"Why, 'tain't the colonel!" says he.

"No," says I, "I haint no sech handle to my name. Can you tell me where I can find a house or tavern, where I can put up for the night?"

"There's a tavern 'bout a mile ahead of you. Where nought you get your horse, stranger?"

"Bought her," I said, pushin' on, intent upon findin' a shelter.

"I soon come to a rude tavern, built of logs, low but roomy and surrounded by about a dozen other houses, just as rudely constructed; not standin' in rows, but better-skelter, lookin' fur all the world as if they'd dropped from the skies."

"As I rode up, I saw a group of men standin' out on the porch. They stared at me a minute, an' then I heard one o' 'em say:

"I thought 'twas the colonel."

"It looks like his horse, though," said another.

"Tis his horse," said the first speaker, walkin' around it and surveying me with no very friendly air. "There aint but one horse with sech a mark on it as that. Fanny!"

"Here the mare pricked up her ears, turnin' her bright, intelligent eyes upon him."

"I thought so," said the man, steppin' back upon the porch, an' givin' me another dark look.

"I began to feel uncomfortable. S'posin' the man should be missin', or anything should happen to him?"

"It's his coat, too, of I'm any judge," said one of the crowd, which had now nearly doubled.

"Looks like it," said another.

"Cold chills began to run over me as I thought of the transfer, and to what it might lead. But thinkin' it to be the part of prudence to say nothin', I followed my horse to the rough shed which was the only stable that the place afforded."

"As I was rubbin' Fanny down an' thinkin' that she might prove a dear bargain to me, two men sauntered up and looked in."

"He's one on 'em," I heard somebody say, in a low meanin' voice.

"Sure's you live!" said his companion, in the same tone.

"I was growing irritated, an' turnin' round, was about to demand what they meant, when the first speaker stepped up to Fanny, layin' his hand on her silky mane."

"Where did you get this mare, stranger?"

"I was more'n half inclined to say, 'None of your business.' But, as I looked at him, an' then at the rough crowd outside, an' thought how far I was from any law except lynch law, I concluded to pocket my wrath for the present, sayin', as civilly as I knew how:

"I bought her of a man down by the river, about fifty miles from here."

"You did?"

"A significant cough followed."

"Col. Baners owned that mare," said an old man, with a solemn shake of the head. "He brung her up from a colt. Thought 'enamored as much of her as of one of his own children, an' don't believe he'd sell her a mite sooner."

"I can't help that, friend," I said, grittin' my teeth, but speakin' as mild as new milk. "I bought her fair an' square; an' that's all I know about it."

"P'r'aps you bought that ar coat of his?"

"Not exactly. I paid five dollars to boot for'though; an' it's well worth it."

"I laughed as I said this, though, to tell the truth, I never felt less like laughin' in my life."

"Pushin' through the crowd of threatenin' faces that surrounded me I went into the house, where I found supper waitin' fur me. It was a regular Western supper, of you know what that is—corn dodgers, venison steak, wild honey an' coffee—an' I was hungry enough to do it full justice."

"I hadn't more'n fairly commenced when Polly, the landlord's daughter, come in with a brimmin' pitcher of milk. She was as han'-some as a pictur'. I never saw any woman,

afire or sence, that could hold a candle to her. She was as straight as an arrow, with big brown eyes, black, shiny hair, an' cheeks an' lips as red as a prairie rose!

"As she put the pitcher down by me she whispered:

"You'd better get out of this!"

"Somebody come in just then, an' she stopped as if she was afraid of bein' heard."

"After waitin' a minute, I says:

"What was it you said?"

"Nothin'," says she, speakin' short, an' cross-like."

"Then she went out, an' I didn't see no more of her."

"After supper I went out on the porch to have a little smoke. As I stood there, near one of the winders, I heard a woman's voice say:

"Bob declares he's one on 'em!"

"I don't believe it!" said another voice, that I recognized as the girl's who spoke to me at supper. "He's got a good, honest face, and I'd sooner think it of Bob than him."

"That's just like you, Polly," laughed the other; "you won't never think anythin' bad of a good-lookin' man."

"Wonderin' if 'twas me they meant, I listened with all my ears, but didn't hear no more."

"Bout ten minutes after I felt a soft touch on my arm, an' then a voice whispered:

"Don't move nor speak, but listen. Folks 'round here thinks you b'long to a gang of thieves that's been stealin' their horses. If you stay another minute you'll be hung sure. Your horse is down the road, 'round the just corner hitched to a tree. Git!"

"As I looked down towards the road I saw a crowd of people with torches, approachin' the house."

"I put my hand on the revolver that hung at my belt, but feelin' that it would be madness to contend single-handed against so many, I jumped from the side of the porch, intendin' to run to the cover of some woods back of the house."

"I had taken but a few steps when two men sprang up from the long grass and seized hold of me. Snatchin' my revolver, they dragged me towards the crowd that now surrounded the house."

"Here he is, boys!" they shouted.

"What does this mean?" I cried, tryin' to free myself from their clutches."

"It means that we don't mean to lose any more horses!" said the foremost of the crowd, and who seemed to be a leader."

"Hang him! hang him!" they cried.

"In less than no time they had my coat off and my hands tied. Then 'bistin' me into a cart in front of the door, they drove down to a big tree by the roadside. Flingin' a rope over a branch of it, they fixed the two ends in a slip-noose around my neck, an' I began to think my last hour had come sure."

"Here the leader—Bob," they called him—said to a lad of about fifteen:

"Whose coat is this, Dan?"

"It's pop's," said the boy, burstin' into tears. "He had it on when he went away. He said he'd be back in three days, an' now it's more'n a week!"

"Hang him! hang him!" yelled the crowd.

"Drive the cart from under him, and let him swing!"

"At this moment a woman's hand seized the horse by the head, and a woman's voice cried:

"Hold there! That man stole my pony; and I'm goin' to have a hand in this!"

"The crowd seemed to recognize the speaker, laughin' and cheerin' her, as she climbed up into the cart."

"It's pretty Polly Tivvett," they shouted, "Hooray fur Polly! Let Polly drive!"

"Seizin' the reins the girl cried:

"All of you get down and stand back! Here, Jake! jump in, and see if the noose is all right."

"During all this time I had been standin' on my toes, the breath nearly choked out of me, an' expectin' every minute to be my last; but as Jake approached, I gasped out a cry fur the mercy I stood little chance of gettin'."

"Stop yer whinin'!" growled the man. "I'll soon fix ye so you won't steal no more horses!"

The cart came to a sudden stop, and pullin' me up onto my feet, he said:

"There's your horse, yander; spring for your life!"

"In less than a minute I was in the saddle an' off, like a freed bird, Fanny justifyin' my good opinion of her by soon puttin' me far beyond the reach of danger."

"The next mornin', about daybreak, as I was wonderin' where I was, fur I was completely turned round, who should I meet but Col. Baners on his way home."

"He laughed until he nearly fell from the saddle, when I told him how near I was to bein' hung on account of the horse I bought of him, seemin' to consider it the best joke he had heard yet."

"The boys is mighty rough," says he, "when they get their backs up; but they mean well. I'll make it all right with 'em."

"The colonel was as good as his word, as I found the next time I was at Tivvett's tavern, which wasn't a great while after—for, to tell the truth, I wanted to see Polly. I was treated to a general hand-shakin', and the best that was goin'; an' there wouldn't nobody ha' thought I was the chap that they was so anxious to hang to the nearest tree."

"To think that we should all have taken you for a horse thief!" said Tivvett, as he gave me a partin' hand-shake."

"I didn't think so, father," said Polly, givin' me a look that I felt to the toe of my boots.

"I went there pretty often after that, and always on the same errand. But there came a day when I didn't go there no more—not to see Polly—the day I took her away with me. I would say that it was the happiest day of my life, if she hadn't made every day since jest as happy."

"The landlord was silent a few moments, as though this was something on which he liked to meditate, and then added:

"As I was sayin', that was as nigh to bein' hung as I ever got in my life; and I don't never want to git any nigher!"

### The Monkey and Whisky.

Dr. Guthrie tells the following anecdote of a monkey:

"Jack," as he was called, seeing his master and some of his friends drinkin', with the imitative faculty for which all monkeys are remarkable, got hold of a glass half full of whisky and drank it off. Of course it flew to his head, and very soon Jack was drunk. Next day, when they wished for a repetition of the performance, he was nowhere to be seen. At last he was found, curled up in a corner of his box, at his master's call he reluctantly came out, but one hand applied to his head signified very plainly that he was ill—that Jack had got a headache. So they left him for a few days to recover. Then supposin' him to be well again, they called him to join them in another jovial party, expectin' to have 'rare fun' with him. But he eyed the glasses with evident dread, and when his master tried to induce him to drink he was on the house-top in a moment. They called him to come down; but he refused. His master shook a whip at him; but it had no effect. A gun was then pointed at him; he got behind a stack of chimneys. At length, in fear of being dragged from his refuge, he actually descended the chimney; riskin' a scorching rather than be made to drink. Jack lived twelve years after; but his repugnance to whisky remained as strong as ever, while his master became its victim."

A farmer living near Boise City, Idaho, is doing a heavy business in rabbits. He traps about 400 Jack rabbits a day. Traps are placed along about three miles of brush fence. The rabbits leap the brush fence and light on the board covering of the hole or trap, which board works on a pivot. The trap resets itself, and very often catches a half dozen at a time. The rabbits are fed to hogs. Seven men are employed on the rabbit farm. The ears of the game are saved, as there is a bounty of two cents per pair, enough to pay all expenses of settin' the traps.

A rare sight was witnessed on the beach at Santa Barbara, Cal., the other day. For several hundred feet along the shore and extendin' fifty feet into the sea was a solid mass of young fish, which were guarded by a line of larger fish, among which a turbot would occasionally occur as others of a different sort made an attack upon them. They slowly drifted down the coast with the tide, and were so thickly packed together that the waves could not break on the beach.

In the meantime, Jake, who was Polly's brother—as I learned afterwards—had cut the

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am going to write for your paper. I am going to school. I have a play-house; I have lots of fun in it. We used to live in Lawrence but we don't now; I like the country a great deal better. I guess I have written enough for the first time, so good-by. From your friend, JESSIE HOWELL. LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am going to school now. I have not written for a long time. I have got a friend that is going to write for THE SPIRIT. We have lots of fun at school; we have a play-house that we play in. We have a good teacher; she teaches us lots. We have got about twenty-nine scholars this term. I am eleven years old. I guess I will close. From your friend, LUCY JANE HARRISON. LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again for the children's column. I am thirteen years old. I go to school when there is any. We live a mile from school. Our teacher got sick and had to dismiss school a week. I think you are very kind to offer us a prize, and think the children should try to get it. I signed the pledge about two years ago and never have broken it nor ever expect to. I think we should all wear our blue ribbons so they can tell who is for reform; and better still the red, white and blue. I will send you a charade: I am composed of eleven letters. My first is in mouse, but not in rat. My second is in dog, but not in cat. My third is in run, but not in walk. My fourth is in pencil, but not in chalk. My fifth is in iron but not in lead. My sixth is in brown, but not in red. My seventh is in girl, but not in boy. My eighth is in doll, but not in hawk. My ninth is in owl, but not in hawk. My tenth is in read, but not in talk. My eleventh is in spruce, but not in pine. My whole is the name of a beautiful vine. MINTA VICTORIA MOON. PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., Nov. 23, 1878.

"The Heathen Have Beat." One day Robert's uncle gave him a penny. "Now," said he, "I'll have some candy; for I have been wanting some for a long while."

"Is that the best way you can use your penny?" asked his mother.

"Oh, yes! I want the candy very much." And he hurried on his cap, and off he ran in great haste.

His mother was sitting by the window, and saw him running along, and then he stopped. She thought he had lost his penny; but he started off again, and soon reached the door of the candy store; and then he stood there awhile, with his hand on the latch, and his eyes on the candy. His mother was wondering what he was waiting for; then she was more surprised to see him come off the step, and run back home again, without going in.

In a minute he rushed into the parlor, with a bright glow upon his cheek, and a brighter glance in his eye, as he exclaimed:

"Mother, the heathen have beat! the heathen have beat!"

"What do you mean by 'the heathen have beat'?"

"Why, mother, as I went along, I kept hearing the heathen say, 'Give us your penny, to help send us good missionaries; we want bibles and tracts. Help us, little boy, won't you?' And I kept saying, 'Oh! I want the candy, I do want the candy.' At last the heathen beat; and I am going to put my penny into the missionary box. It shall go to the heathen."

—Missionary Echoes.

A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smart, neat, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance, said:

"He can read fluently in any part of the bible, repeat whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father."

"Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, threw the cat into the well, and stole old Hickey's gimlet."

Mining engineers in France agree with Mr. W. Galloway that a dangerous source of colliery explosions is the finely divided coal dust with which the air of the galleries becomes laden. M. Simonin, of the Paris academy of sciences, states that the gas in this coal dust is fired by a very slight increase of temperature, with a violent explosive effect.

A Boston woman recently testified that a man had threatened to take her life, and he was put under bonds to keep the peace for six months. The woman, evidently thinking this was insufficient punishment, subsequently married him. Sae says revenge is sweet.

Reprinted from



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1878.

## Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.  
 Master—Samuel K. Adams, of Minnesota.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. G.  
 E. S. Shanks, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 W. H. Chambers, Oskaloosa, Alabama.  
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

## OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Overseer—F. W. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 Steward—D. B. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.  
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.

Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Flora—Mrs. B. A. Ota, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Lady's Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.

J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.  
 STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.  
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.

Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 DEPUTIES

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

W. S. Hannan, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.  
 S. W. Fisher, Saltillo, Mitchell county.

George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.  
 D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.

James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.  
 B. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.

C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.  
 Chas. A. Beck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.  
 L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.

John G. Fore, Maywood, Wagoner county.  
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.

J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.  
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.

D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.  
 George Felt, Larned, Pawnee county.

A. Huff, Belle Plaine, Sumner county.  
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.

W. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.  
 F. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.  
 H. Herrington, Hialeah, Brown county.

W. D. Corington, Cedarville, Smith county.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. O. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.  
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Cherokee county.

J. O. Vanorndal, Winfield, Cowley county.  
 E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.

W. J. Bunn, Rush center, Rush county.  
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.  
 William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.  
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.  
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.

C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Kansas county.  
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 T. C. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.  
 B. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.  
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

S. N. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.  
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

G. M. East, Sedan, Chautauque county.  
 A. R. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.  
 Geo. S. Kneland, Keene, Wabunsee county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

## Co-operation in Germany.

We see among the "Sunbeams" of the New York Sun the following record: "The co-operative associations of Germany have made steady progress during the past year, notwithstanding the general stagnation in business. Their number has reached 3,300, with more than a million members, and the business transacted exceeds \$600,000,000. Their capital in stock, buildings and in other property and in cash resources is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000."

[We would like to know the precise character and working of these co-operative associations in Germany. Can any of our German friends enlighten us on the subject?—ED.]

## A Prophecy of Future Good.

In order to realize the great problem of a perfect human society, that is a society which will promote the best welfare of all its members, we must not trust to any verbal instruments—but we must seek the practical conditions of a definite co-operative union among men for the production of good; or, in other words, we must discover among all possible social forms that form which is best adapted to harmonize the individual interest and the collective interest, or the most suitable to realize without discord and without ordinary restraint the free and voluntary organization of the township, the county or state into one harmonious whole—into one body with many members, so bound together by the ties of brotherhood, affection, interest and a common welfare that there shall be no schism, but a harmonious working together of the whole body for the production of good—the good of each and the good of all. Is such a form of society a fond fancy, an utopia, born of mere sentiment and imagination, only to be hoped for but never realized? or is it to be an inheritance, to be entered upon in this life and its blessings to be enjoyed as the common lot of humanity?

## Some Thoughts in Regard to Society.

Virtue and vice, good and evil in character, is as much the result of social condition as the natural bent of the individual soul. If we suppose that the great mass of human beings who live and act in a given social state (in the society of Lawrence, for example) had been transplanted into some other social condition (that of Central Africa, for instance), it is easy to conceive that all these individuals, in their

different state of society, would have lived, thought and acted in an entirely different manner from what they now do in the existing social mechanism. It is also easy to conceive that the most abandoned criminal, who has freely perpetrated all sorts of atrocious deeds, might have been quite as freely a very virtuous man, a blessing to humanity, if he had only been born in another family, received a different education; in short, if he had been surrounded with social circumstances favorable to the harmonic development of his nature, that is to say in circumstances which would have placed his interests and directed his activity and passions in the paths of good, instead of developing them in a false and perverted path. Thus the simple change of the position of an individual, from the social condition in which he was born, is sufficient to change entirely his beliefs, his character and life. This no intelligent man will call in question. There are accordingly for man, considered as a social being, conditions favorable or unfavorable to the development of character, as there are for men, considered as physical beings, conditions favorable or unfavorable to the development of life, of force, of health; and it is certain, moreover, that the circumstances which surround the immense majority of men in the present order of society are by no means favorable to the development of a high order of character.

We would like to inquire whether the business, the associations, the culturing and moral influence of the present mode of farming afford the best conditions for developing a perfect manhood? If not, why not, and what changes are necessary in the modes of living and the conditions of farming to secure better and higher results of moral and physical well being to those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits?

## From Lyon County.

DEAR SPIRIT:—It has been so long since we have contributed our mite, you may think we almost a stranger; however, we will try to give you a few items as they occur to our mind.

The excitement of the political campaign is over and all seems to be quiet just now, and we are attending to our daily routine of business as usual.

Corn husking is mostly over I think. Corn about one-half crop. Pork, two cents per pound. Cattle doing well; the same with all kinds of stock, as far as we know, except horses in some localities. We understand that J. L. Williams, on Eagle creek, in this county, has lost all his horses but one; disease, some kind of a fever. This is a hard stroke on Mr. Williams as he is in straitened circumstances and has not the wherewith to buy another.

The grange store at Emporia is doing a large business, notwithstanding the near approach of specie resumption.

Emporia grange is still alive and well and intends to celebrate the 4th of December next with all other granges in the county that wish to participate. The worthy lecturer of the state grange is expected to be present to instruct in the secret work and lecture on his favorite theme—co-operation. We expect all live patrons will be present on that occasion.

We neglected to state that J. S. Craig, ex-county clerk, succeeds J. G. Traylor as manager of the Patrons' co-operative store. Mr. Traylor resigned for reasons best known to himself.

The Greenbackers elected W. J. Jones, one of our polite clerks, register of deeds; also elected J. S. Watson, mayor of the city, representative. This is quite a victory for the Nationalists in their infancy. The old parties' organs are telling all round that the National party is dead, and that we will not be heard of in 1880. Don't fool yourselves, old fellows; we are not dead but will be heard from again. We will make the prediction that unless we have some healthy legislation the coming winter, looking to the amelioration of the laboring classes, the old parties will find they are sleeping upon a volcano that is liable to break out any time. The people are thinking more than ever before; they are dropping out of the old ranks every day, and unless times change materially in the next two years the result will be a new party that will sweep everything before it in 1880. To your tents, Nationalists! In time of peace is the time to prepare for war; not war with bullets but ballots.

Fearing we may tire you, we will close. More anon.

EMPORIA, Kans., Nov. 21, 1878.

## The Purpose of the Grange.

The subordinate grange was designed to unite all farmers and their families who are devoted to agricultural improvement and social progress. Its meetings were intended to break the monotony of farm life, and to form a common council for the consideration of every subject that affects the farm, the home and the neighborhood. To make friends of strangers, and through acts of kindness create a general interest to be expressed in public spirit. Among those imbued with its spirit it is a success; but some have joined the grange and left it—could not see the dollars and cents in it. When members, they did not attend meetings; they never perused its literature, have gone back on their pledges, and complacently ask, "What good has the grange done?" There are others who take notes of every grange failure and are alarmed; they never think of the magnificent success it has achieved. Such form the rear guard of our progressive movement and are useful in their way.—*Portsmouth Weekly*.

## National Grange in Session.

The National grange of Patrons of Husbandry met at Richmond, Va., on the 20th inst., in the twelfth annual session. Twenty-five states were represented. Reports of officers show the order is in a flourishing condition throughout the country. A reception was held in the evening in the hall of the house of delegates. At which place speeches were made by Gov. Halliday and Hon. S. E. Adams, of Minnesota, master of the grange.

## WOMAN'S CLAIMS.

An Essay by Mrs. M. Duke, Read before Kanawha Grange Nov. 7, 1878.

Can any reason be given why the natural rights of woman are not the same as the natural rights of man? Can you say that because she is a woman she has not the right of reason, moral sentiment, social affection and all the rights of citizenship that man has? Yet our government has agreed to exclude those not of age, and criminals and idiots with woman. Is not woman awake to the interests of our country? Does she not feel the galling yoke of oppression to-day as well as man? Does she not look to the future with great interest in reference to her children and all mankind? Does she not know the questions of to-day are the questions of humanity, reformation, morality and questions of labor? All these are becoming legislative questions. And does not woman know this? Yes, she knows and sympathizes. These are the questions that woman's mind is particularly organized to judge of and judge rightly; yet it has been said that woman is not capable of loving, thinking or sympathizing beyond her domestic affairs. How dare any one say that woman does not feel for her country when it is in peril? Does she not love that dear old flag—that flag that has waved over and kissed the graves of so many of our brave men? Yes, and she knows too when a man is put in office and proves untrue to the people that have trusted him that he proves a disgrace and traitor to the flag of our country.

It has also been said that woman is weaker, physically than man; yet stop and think what is required of her more than of man. Almost every article we read treating on home pleasure or domestic affairs woman is exhorted to be loving, kind and cheerful at all times. That is very well as far as it goes, but would it not be well to exhort man a little? Woman may forever try to please, but if man persists in grumbling there will be clouds mingled with the sunshine of that home. Society requires a higher standard of virtue and morality of woman than of man. Think how much is required of farmer's wives: They must work from early dawn until late at night; no matter how tired and worried, she must always smile and make home pleasant, or she is not a good wife and mother.

Truly, woman cannot always make home pleasant without money, and of that very useful article a farmer's wife has but little. The husband, as a general thing, carries the pocket-book; and, although the wife loves him and is pretty sure he loves her, and pretty sure he will give her the money if she asks him for it, at the same time he wants her to specify the exact amount and give a minute account of what it is to be spent for. It is not very pleasant for a sensitive, high-spirited woman to be compelled to ask and perhaps beg for what she feels she has by her own industry and economy done as much to earn and save as he. So she does without and tries to smile.

Yes, the wife must never scold, no matter if the husband comes in to dinner at 11, or not until 2 in the afternoon. (I am sometimes led to think our Kansas men have their dinner hour whenever they get hungry.) But all right, so dinner is ready and wife smiling.

Yes, some are too ready to point out the faults of women and call them careless and extravagant. They will see one woman that ruins her husband, and one hundred that toil and study to advance their interest. They will turn from the one hundred and point to the one and say, "There is a woman for you!" Perhaps you say, "What are the claims of woman?" She claims more charity, and that man has no more right to govern woman than woman has to govern man. And the time is coming when we will be gathered around God's throne. It will then be revealed unto man that the soul which stood beside him through the care and trials of life is equal with him in the sight of God.

## Journalistic Enemies of the Order.

The attempts of some of the political papers to prevent the success of grange journals, by devoting a small space in their columns to grange news and literature, have about fallen through. Indeed they never amounted to much any way. The Louisville Courier-Journal and New York World are the most prominent journals that tried to hoodwink the members of the order. They employed "city grangers" to edit their grange departments, and for some time these hired writers were quite active, but they overreached themselves. They were too quick to find fault with the National and state granges, and were in constant dread that the funds in the national treasury would be squandered; and this soon opened the eyes of farmers to the fact that these writers were frauds. These papers have discontinued their "grange departments," as we knew they would when they thought the grange was losing power. The World has an agricultural department which is edited by an open, avowed enemy of the order.

These papers wrought great injury to our cause, by standing in the way of honest grange journals, and by their unfriendly criticisms of the action of grange officials, which were designed to excite discontent and thus weaken the order.

There are many other political papers of lesser note that have attempted the role of grange journals, but with their columns filled with the advertisements of merchants who are bitterly opposed to the order, they have not been able to deceive the members to any great extent. If the object of these was to get subscribers or a little office, they were equally unfortunate. These half political, half grange papers failed to accomplish anything, for members of the order prefer to give their patronage to honest grange journals when they want grange literature, and to straight-out political papers when they want politics and general news.—*Patron of Husbandry*.

## A Successful Grange.

The Patrons of Kansas will read with interest the following history of a now prosperous subordinate grange in New York. We find this cheering story in the *Husbandman* of November 20th:

"Last Thursday was a memorable day for Danville grange, for then it dedicated a beautiful hall to the exclusive and perpetual use of the grange. So much might happen and be without especial interest except for a brief time. But in this case the story of a pleasant social gathering and the consecration of a building to using tending to the advancement of society is not all. Danville grange on that day consummated a work that had cost many sacrifices, much toil and long-continued steady effort in the face of adverse influences. A brief history of the organization will be necessary in order to convey a full understanding of the magnificent triumph it has now attained.

"A few farmers near Danville, seeing the need of some means by which they could have intelligent co-operation and consequent improvement in their affairs, applied in April, 1874, for organization as a grange. Their application was accepted and the grange formally instituted April 14th, with twenty-three members, eleven of whom were women. B. F. Kershner was elected master and Henry Hartman secretary. After a few months of satisfactory growth another grange was instituted in the village of Danville, two miles distant, and of course within the jurisdiction of the earlier organization. As the legitimate result of the interference both bodies were crippled, but after nearly two years of hopeless struggle the later grange gave up the contest for existence, thus leaving the earlier one in possession of an undisputed field. With the brightened prospect Danville grange began to plan for the erection of a permanent home. Its meetings had been held, rent free, in the second story of B. S. Stone's wagon shop, but there was a growing claim for better accommodations, so the more adventurous members struck out boldly for a hall which should be fashioned on a liberal scale. It was no surprise to find all the members acquiescing, so the work soon had a start. To recount the incidents of progress would add no interest to the story. It will suffice to say the plan was fully executed at a cost of \$2,000 or a little more, all of which was obtained by voluntary contributions; and at the dedication last Thursday, Danville grange had the satisfaction of entering a delightful home upon which there rested not a dollar of debt.

"A description of the building can hardly give to the reader an adequate idea of its fitness for the use designed. The site is elevated affording an extended view of the valley in which Danville is pleasantly located. The plan of the grange hall is unique. Its exterior is broken by a shapely wing with an indented porch leading to a broad doorway, which constitutes the main entrance. At the right is a tower with entrance provided from an inner room. Passing by the main entrance there is a reception room of suitable size opening at the left into the grange hall, which is about forty feet in length and perhaps twenty-five in width. An apartment in the rear of the reception room, with entrance from the hall, is fitted up as a cloak room for ladies. At the left of this, with doors opening opposite the entrance to the main hall, there is a large room where the tables can be set sufficient to seat a company as large as the grange hall will accommodate. All these rooms have fourteen feet ceilings. Within and without the building is furnished and painted in good order. So much for the structure which is a great credit to the grange; but there is more. A long row of sheds in the rear furnishes accommodations for horses, so while the good people have pleasure within their beautiful home, their horses will be comfortably sheltered without.

"Those who have witnessed the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of dedication as set forth in the ritual, will be able to get some idea of their interesting character without an attempt at description. But on this occasion there was a deeper interest than can ever attach to the mere ritualistic performance, for the dedicating officer was the worthy master of the state grange, Wm. G. Wayne, and the chaplain, Hon. Wm. M. White, of Livingston. Every officer of Danville grange to whom a duty was assigned had perfect command of the part. Especially impressive were the offerings of Flora, Pomona and Ceres, each having ready command of every word to be spoken, and the intonation to give it effect. So with Worthy Master Stone. The music too was admirable in the execution and the selections appropriate.

"After the formal dedication witnessed by a crowded house, Dr. Jackson, the guest of the grange, was introduced as the orator of the day, and during a speech of more than an hour interested and pleased his audience, although the time was long past the dinner hour. Soon after the close of his address all members and visitors were invited to the tables spread in the old hall across the way and there was ready compliance, thus ending happily a day of delightful intercourse and pure enjoyment for the people in and out of Danville grange who were fortunate enough to be present."

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

## THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past—to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of every body and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

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

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by; and the Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the world is worth attention. The events of the day, belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

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

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

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet, eight columns, the price by mail, postage paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 55 cents a month, or \$7.10 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10, we will send an extra copy free.

Address, W. W. ENGLISH.

Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

## Harper's Magazine.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

## Notices of the Press.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—*Boston Traveller*.  
 The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer*.  
 It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.  
 No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—*Washington, Boston*.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$ 4 00  
 HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... 4 00  
 HARPER'S BAZAR, one year..... 4 00  
 The THREE publications, one year..... 10 00  
 Any TWO, one year..... 7 00  
 SIX subscriptions, one year..... 20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application. Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 57 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight and expense of purchaser, for \$25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittance should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

You Want This.	PAID REDUCED. Better than Ever.	Your Wife Wants It.
Full of Plain, Practical, Reliable.		
Paying Information		
for West, East, South, North. For every Owner of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, or Poultry, or Village Lot; for every housekeeper; for all Boys and Girls;		
OVER 700 FINE ENGRAVINGS, both Pleasing and Instructive. All the above, and more, in the		
American Agriculturist		
Vol. 83. From Nov. up to 1880, post-free, (1879)		
Only \$1 Each, to Clubs of ten or more.		
5 copies, \$1.00 each; 4 copies, \$1.25 each. Single subscriptions, \$1.50. Single numbers, 15 cents. One specimen, post-free, 10 cents.		
SPLENDID PREMIUMS GIVEN to those sending Clubs of Subscribers.		
Issued in English & German at same Price.		
Try It—You'll Like It—It Will PAY.		
Children Want It.	ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers, 36 Broadway, N. Y.	Everybody Wants It.



### A Terrible Story.

[Atchison Globe.]

A strange pair arrived on the B. & M. train from the East this morning, being no less than a father and daughter from Pennsylvania, who have resolved that in future they will serve the flesh together.

The father is Henry Wells, a small miner from the village of Coal Bluffs, Penn., and the partner of his amour is his daughter Nettie, aged nineteen, a slender, delicate girl of some beauty and apparent intelligence. Wells is fifty-five years old, stoop-shouldered and ugly, and treats the object of his lust with that tender solicitude notable in old lovers.

A fellow-traveler, who lives in Pittsburg, gives us these particulars, and states that at sixteen the girl gave birth to a child. In the course of time it became known that Wells was the father; but his patient and long-suffering wife looked over this terrible indiscretion, and so far as the outside world knew they lived as happily as most married people, notwithstanding the ghastly skeleton that lived in their closet. About a month ago it became apparent that the girl was to become a mother, and the father and daughter posted off to Pittsburg, ostensibly to visit relatives but in reality to consult a noted abortionist of that sinful and smoking city. Their visit was successful, but on returning home they found the popular indignation such as to be unsafe. Wells slouched around for a week or two, and then left with the girl. Where they have been since no one knows, but that they went over the Santa Fe road at 11:10 this morning is certain.

Wells leaves a wife and eight children, besides the little wail belonging to his daughter. Last week, as we observe by a special telegram in the Eastern papers, Mrs. Wells drowned herself in the Monongahela river, leaving the little flock to the tender mercies of the community of Coal Bluffs.

### Murder and Theft.

The Oswego Independent gives an account of a most villainous murder that was lately committed near Elm Grove township, Labette county. A little boy had occasion to visit the farm-house of Wm. Hunt, which he found closed and the team gone. Hearing groans he entered the house and found Mrs. Hunt lying on the floor, shot through the head, and Mr. Hunt lying dead in the bed. The boy immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbors gathered at once with an officer. Mrs. Hunt was found to be shot at the bridge of the nose, the ball passing out at the back of the neck. Mr. Hunt was shot at the corner of the left eye and was left doubled up in bed and saturated in his own blood. The woman was fast sinking and her evidence taken was that Theodore Munsterton, a neighbor, committed the deed and stole their team and wagon. That he entered the house, struck a light and shot her husband first and then herself, and left both for dead, and drove off the team. She crawled from the bed to the middle of the floor, but could get no further. An officer went out and finding Munsterton at home, and Hunt's team in his possession, arrested and took him before Mrs. Hunt, who recognized him as the man who did the shooting. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and Munsterton failing to give a satisfactory account of himself or possession of the team, was taken to Oswego, to avoid being lynched. Mrs. Hunt was living on Friday, but was so weak as to be unable to speak, and her life is despaired of.

### A Mother's Deserter of Her Children.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A sad and peculiar case of a mother's deserter of her children occurred on Seneca street day before yesterday, the cause for which desertion having not yet been ascertained. It does not appear as if the mother had gone off with any other man, and where she has gone is one of the mysteries. Her husband is a miner, employed in the coal shaft. Day before yesterday the woman sold out the things in the house, took her children to a certain place, left them there and then made herself scarce, since which time she has neither been seen nor heard from. The little girl said that when the children tried to follow her she drove them back and would not permit them to go with her. The little ones are now being taken care of by a neighbor until the father can provide a place for them. The family is poor, and a short time ago lost a little boy, he being scalded to death by the overturning of a pot of boiling water.

### Fatal Accident.

[Burlington Patriot.]

Wednesday, of this week, we learn that T. O'Leary, living in the northeast part of the county, met with a sudden death. He and a hired man, Mr. Jones, went to a coal bank on the head of Pottawatomie, near the northeast corner of the county, to get coal. The hired man went to work mining, and Mr. O'Leary sat down to look on, when suddenly the bank caved in without warning. The hired man saw it in time to escape being caught, but Mr. O'Leary was buried underneath the falling bank and killed. Mr. Jones went for help, and returning with assistance proceeded to unearth the body. He will be buried to-day in our city, and his afflicted family has the sympathy of our whole people. Mr. O'Leary was an old settler and universally respected by all who knew him.

### A Monstrous Tooth.

[Independence Tribune.]

Yesterday W. H. H. Larimer, of the Caldwell house, brought to our office a tooth, found by Jonathan Edwards in Elk river, which for size gets away with all the teeth of the present age. It is six inches long, three or four across and five inches of which were in the gum. It is the back, lower tooth, of the right jaw, and so far no one has declared the name of the animal to which it belonged. It will be sent to the Kansas museum.

### On the Trail—Daring Robbery.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Major John M. Crowell, special agent of the post-office department, was in town yesterday. He is on his way to investigate a case of mail robbery which occurred between Anthony, Harper county, and Wellington, Sumner county. The carrier claims to have been robbed, and the contents of the mail pouch was found near the road, the letters and registered packages rifled.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, during the bustle attending the arrival and departure of the Kansas Pacific trains, a man walked to a team, hitched in front of H. W. Baker's grocery store, unhitched it, got in and drove off. It happened, however, that the inside traces were not fastened and consequently the horses could not proceed far before the tongue would drop out of the neck yoke. And sure enough this did occur, but the horses went on probably twenty yards before they could be stopped.

Such proceedings could not fail to attract the attention of the bystanders. But the man in the wagon appeared not to be disconcerted in the least and got out, righted things and proceeded northward on Kansas avenue.

After the man had been gone some time it was discovered that the team belonged to a farmer named Williamson, who lives on the Big Muddy. Horses were procured from Phillips' stable, and pursuit at once commenced. The would-be thief was captured beyond Soldier creek, and brought back and taken before Justice Searle, who bound him over until this morning. In default of bail he was committed to jail. He gave his name as Michael Currin.

### The Body of Robert Ashburn Found.

[Jarnett Plaindealer.]

The 1st of August last Robert Ashburn, who lived in Lincoln township, and who had been insane, but had been brought home from the asylum, left home, and his whereabouts has since been a mystery. Search was made for him, but no trace of him could be found.

Wednesday morning word was brought to town that a dead man had been found in Rich township, in a ravine, about three miles northwest of Joseph Walker's. Dr. W. S. Lindsay, coroner, at once started for the place, accompanied by J. J. Wardell. From the latter we learn that the body was found by a party of Coffey county hunters, one of whom was riding up the ravine, hunting deer. Nothing was done with the corpse until yesterday morning, when a jury was impaneled and an inquest held, when, by marks on the clothes, it was proven that the body was that of Robert Ashburn. His coat and handkerchief each had his name on them.

The body was brought home and placed in charge of his friends for burial.

The conclusion is that the man, in his insane moments, started to go to some relatives near Geneva, Allen county, and was overcome by the heat and want of water, in crossing the large prairie where he was found, and lay down and died, not being able to reach assistance.

### Parents Lose Their Little Boy.

[Wichita Beacon.]

A family named Gates, from Michigan, on their way to Wichita, missed the train at Kansas City and had to lay over one day. Shortly after the train they intended to take left the depot, they discovered that one of their children, about twelve years old, was missing, and as their search proved fruitless they concluded that he had got aboard of the train. They came on to Wichita expecting to find him, but did not. They remained here four days in waiting and looking for him. They then left for the western part of the country. On Sunday night the missing boy came in on the train and wants very much to find his parents. The little fellow is stopping with Mr. Cutler, of the Grand Pacific, where his parents can find him. We did not learn whether they had telegraphed back to ascertain what had become of him or not. It looks a little as if they didn't care much whether they found him or not.

### The Captive Cheyennes.

[Ford County Globe.]

About two hundred Cheyennes arrived at Fort Dodge as we go to press. These are the late prisoners of Sidney, Nebraska. They tried their best to break away and join the red devils who recently devastated Western Kansas from border to border. It was thought prudent not to bring the gentle savages through town. Perhaps it was best, for a large number of our citizens have suffered enough from the Cheyennes to make them long for vengeance on any who bear the name. This band will camp a day or two at the fort; they will then march to Fort Reno, where they will be fattened up all winter and spring and will probably "break out" again in the fall.

### Golden Wedding.

[Wamego Tribune.]

An event occurred in our city on Saturday evening last which we are not often permitted to witness—a golden wedding. Our esteemed friend, Mr. J. C. Copeland, and his wife, Etha M., were married on the 17th of November, 1828, in Tennessee, and have walked together now fifty years much blessed. Six of ten children yet remain, and twenty-one grand children and four great-grandchildren. A pleasant party of neighbors and friends were assembled to congratulate the happy couple, and partake of the bountiful repast they had provided. Short addresses by Rev. Mr. Lewis and Prof. Murray added interest to the occasion.

### The Corn Crop.

[Lincoln County Clarion.]

Farmers are busy gathering their corn, and if the dry weather continues the crop will be harvested in good season. The reports show a wide range of product according to locality, but the average will be little below that of former years.

## Remington Fire Arms

Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

MADE WITH A

REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE

—AT—

Columbia Range, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1878, by Mr. Partello.

SCORE.

75 at..... 800 yards.  
74 at..... 800 yards.  
74 at..... 1,000 yards.

224 Out of a Possible 225.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ilion, New York.

New York office, 261 & 263 Broadway.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1855,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

Patent Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED  
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.  
WEB. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

## THE TWENTY-THIRD

DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Price-List

is now ready and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you require for personal or family use, such as

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

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of Pure Silver. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass German-silver to vertigres and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions. It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state. For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see Spirit of Kansas November 8, 1878. Will send Milkers by mail on receipt of price as above.

G. W. HATCH, General Agent for the State of Kansas. Residence, southeast corner Alabama and Winthrop streets. P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

TESTIMONIALS.

[We are acquainted with the gentlemen signing the following certificates and know them to be reliable men.—ED.]

FROM THE WESTERN DAIRY.

G. W. HATCH, Agent—Sir:—We have been using two sets of the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers in our dairy here ever since 1st August last, and can say truly that we are highly pleased with them and would not be without them. We cheerfully recommend them to the public as an article worthy to fill a great want; and, being pure silver, of the finest finish and of the latest improved construction, free from rubber attachments or poisonous German-silver, there is no possible chance to injure a cow for milking. Respectfully, etc., PAYNE & BROWN, LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 25, 1878.

FROM THE ROSEDALE DAIRY.

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

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ST. DAIRY.

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

FROM COUNTY FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

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

D. C. Wagner, Geo. E. Bensley, J. E. Bensley.

BENSLY, WAGNER & BENSLY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

SURE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. Prescribed Free to any person who will agree to pay \$1. When a new growth of hair appears or Mustaches is actually produced, Sanderson & Co., 6 Clinton Place, New York.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REHNSCHILD,

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1878.

The body of A. T. Stewart, which was stolen from St. Mark's grave-yard, New York, three weeks since, has not yet been recovered.

We will publish in due time a full report of the proceedings of the National grange now in session at Richmond, Va. Master Sims, of Kansas, is in attendance on the meeting.

The Grangers' bank of California has loaned to the farmers of that state during the year 1878 \$104,800 to assist them in handling their crops. In addition to this, advances have been made on wheat shippers to the amount of \$80,000.

AMERICAN people have suffered greatly from extravagance and careless management in the past, but the experience has been valuable inasmuch as it has taught us lessons of economy. A new leaf has been turned and we are now rapidly regaining lost ground. The statistics of our foreign commerce show that during the year ending June 30, 1878, our exports of domestic merchandise were larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. An Eastern exchange says: From 1863 to 1873, the period of our greatest prodigality, our imports largely exceeded our exports, the excess ranging from thirty-nine millions to over one hundred and eighty millions. During the last three years, however, the case has fortunately been reversed, and now we are selling far more than we buy. During the year ending June 30, 1876, the excess was \$79,643,481; 1877, \$151,152,094; 1878, \$257,786,964. The promise now is that the balance for the present fiscal year, ending with next June, will be even greater, rising to somewhere about \$300,000.

## WRITINGS OF AN ANCIENT AGRICULTURIST.

We modern farmers think we are wise in our generation, and know about all that can be known concerning agriculture; and yet probably we might learn something, even from old heathen writers who lived some centuries before the christian era, in reference to farming, the most ancient as well as the most useful of arts. We find the following bit of practical wisdom in the works of Xenophon, a writer of great force and beauty, who flourished some twenty-three centuries ago, or about the time of Cyrus, a king frequently mentioned in the bible. He says:

Those should not be called good who are not really beneficial to the owner; neither can those lands be called good which by a man's unskillful management puts him to more expense than he receives profit by them; nor may those lands be called good which do not bring a good farmer such a profit as may give him a good living.

He says further:

The success of husbandry is extremely profitable to those who understand it; but it brings the greatest trouble and misery upon those farmers who undertake to conduct it without knowledge.

Again:

It is no difference in knowledge or opportunities of knowledge that makes some farmers rich and others poor; but that which makes some poor and some rich is that the former are negligent and lazy, the latter industrious and thrifty.

Now again he gives a good cut at politicians, pettyfoggy lawyers, office-seekers and speculators generally:

Therefore we may know that those who will not learn such sciences as they might get their living by, or do not fall into husbandry, are either downright fools or else propose to get their living by robbery or begging.

We should suppose that this old philosopher knew something about horse flesh, too; perhaps nearly as much as our reverend friend Mr. Murray, of Boston. He would never purchase a horse without proving his wind and handling him well about the mouth and ears. His grooms were taught their duties with nice speciality. The mane and tail were to be thoroughly washed and combed, the food and bed to be properly and regularly prepared and the treatment to be always gentle and kind.

We would like to know of our friend Riley whether he wouldn't take exception to the old philosopher's doctrine in regard to stall floors? "Moist ones," he says, "injure the hoof. Better to have stones inserted in the ground close to one another, equal in size to their hoofs; for such stalls consolidate the hoofs of those standing on them, besides strengthening the hollow of the foot."

He has his grim joke, too, with his friend Cheliosophus, the Lacedaemonian, about the thieving propensity of

his towns-people, and in virtue of it invites him to steal a difficult march upon the enemy. His friend retorts upon him and says the Athenians are great experts in stealing the public money, especially the high officers. That sounds very home-like—a virtuous Democrat accusing a loose Republican!

The works and words of these old-time agriculturists are worth the reading. Though old they are good and many of them are fresh as yesterday's talk at a farmers' club.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Twelfth Annual Session at Richmond, Virginia—Address of Welcome by Gov. Halliday—Response by Worthy Master Samuel E. Adams.

The National grange met in twelfth annual session at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

The following is the address of welcome by Gov. Halliday:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the National Grange:—In tendering you a welcome to the capital of Virginia, I am sure I meet the approval of her people. Virginia is an agricultural state, and among the numerous blessings with which nature has crowned her, none surpass those which flow from the salubrity of her climate and the variety and richness of her soil. From the seaboard, where is seated her queen city of commerce, through Tidewater, Piedmont, Southside and Valley, fortune has been prodigal in her gifts, and she is willing as ever to share them in hospitality, or the closer bonds of perpetual citizenship.

Virginia has many reasons why she should place a bright estimate upon agriculture. There are the great sources of her material wealth, and loving as her people do the spots where they were born and have lived, they are not unmindful of how its beauties and advantages have been illustrated in her history. Most of the eminent men whom she claims as her richest jewels, and who have adorned her annals and those of the republic, have been tillers of the soil. Cicinnatus has found many a counterpart in the story of Virginia wisdom and valor.

Whilst this is true of Virginia, it is none the less so of the Union. Manufactures and commerce have grown with amazing rapidity, and by the agency of the latter the former have filled the home and are invading with giant force the foreign markets of the world. American ingenuity and skill find no competitor who can wrestle successfully with them in the struggle for supremacy in all that relates to the comforts and conveniences of life, and will soon win the crown in the higher and more beautiful domain of the finer arts.

Yet admitting this, agriculture must for many years be the main calling of the American citizen. Enthroned amid inexhaustible resources, thousands of acres of land whose virgin bosom has not yet been furrowed by the plow, and over which the genius of civilization has not extended its scepter, many millions more will have to through its colossal avenues of labor before agriculture will cease to be the people's chief pursuit.

I have not the honor of being a member of your order, and therefore do not know minutely its principles, but I doubt not you have for your prime objects the improvement of the soil and the elevation of the followers of your noble profession. In this you have some disadvantages, but many advantages. By your distance of residence you have not the same facility in forming what may be called societies or guilds for the promotion of knowledge and the advancement of your science. But in losing this you have the benefit of those influences which breathe upon and around you everywhere from nature's beautiful realm, and fill the heart with purity and gladness.

But it is a woful blunder to think that the farmer is simply to enjoy the gentle shower and bright sunshine while nature is working by night and by day to fill his home with plenty. That is the poetry of husbandry of which we read. There is no success in farming any more than any other pursuit without labor; and there is no pursuit where labor has a richer reward. Nothing equals nature in gratitude. We can always learn a lesson from her in this golden virtue. For every attention and every care she responds a hundred fold. And was man as active as she is responsive the land in which we live would bloom and blossom as the rose.

Now, gentlemen, ought this to be labor only of the hand? There is no reason why the duties of the farmer should be purely manual; abundant reason to the contrary. Every part of agriculture's wide kingdom is perpetually teaching the highest lessons, and the scenes through which the farmer walks and the very air he breathes are filled with the choicest fruits and sweets of true philosophy. We need not wonder that from its fields have come the men who, with armor forged in some quiet country-home, have gone into the thickest of the fray and directed the world's destinies in church and state.

Nor does the science of agriculture stand alone. Like every other science, it is linked in the great universe of thought. From their resources it can draw to add to the measure of its own. All sciences are now paying it trib-

ute. Not a month passes that one or the other of them does not offer something to the farmer by which he can increase the force of his labor or enlarge the productiveness of his soil. He ought not, then, to live to himself alone, but to mingle with other pursuits, that he may appropriate the fruits of their investigations.

Such organizations as this are then, gentlemen, of great value in overcoming the disadvantages resulting from your comparatively isolated pursuit, and enabling you to utilize the knowledge which has resulted from the industry and skill of others in your own and cognate callings.

But there is a wider and higher view. We are citizens of a common country, with common hopes and a common destiny. Stretching from the forests of Maine to the tropics; from the shores that are kissed by the first beams of the morning, far away over valley and mountain, to where old ocean beats the Western sands with his silver sheen, we are an empire the like of which, in wealth and diversity of production, the sun does not visit in his diurnal circuit. It is yet in its infancy. Its grand powers and resources are undeveloped. Manufactures and commerce have done their part. Whilst the former is going beyond rivalry, the latter, I doubt not, will, under influences and agencies now at work, soon cover all seas with its white-winged messengers.

Why, then, should agriculture lag? There need be no unfriendly rivalry or competition. Our climate and soil are so various that we can embrace the whole range of production needed for man, from the humblest walk of the savage to the highest reach of the most refined civilization.

More and better still, you come together bringing that innate love of country that has ever belonged to the tiller of the soil. Meeting on common ground, you can join hearts and hands for the promotion of the weal of yourselves and society, whilst through and over all is flowing with deep current an intense patriotism, which is sweeping away bitterness and asperities, and wafting strong and high the ensign of the republic.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the National grange, I bid you welcome to Virginia, and wish you concord and success in your deliberations. May you be inspired by the genius of the great men whose effigies are about and around you, in this capitol and yonder square, who, whilst they were, like yourselves, cultivating the ground, helped to achieve for us our independence, and lay firm and broad the foundations of constitutional freedom!

The governor's address was received with loud applause. At its conclusion Dr. Blanton introduced Hon. Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota, grand master of the National grange, who responded in behalf of the National grange to the governor's address.

## RESPONSE OF HON. MR. ADAMS.

The very kind and generous welcome just extended by his excellency the governor to the National grange is very gratefully received, and will be duly appreciated by our membership all over this broad country. It is indeed fortunate that we from the pine trees of the North, from the orange groves of the East, and the golden sands of the far West, are this day enabled to meet in fraternal conclave within the borders of the "old dominion." No booming columbia heralded forth our approach upon the gates of Richmond. We bear no hostile plumes; no sanguinary weapons of warfare; no eyes are fearful, no cheeks are blanched at our approach, no hearts are agonized by reason of our advent here. We assemble, the representatives of the toiling husbandmen of our country, to advance their interests and to cultivate the arts of peace. We are here to-day to grasp the hands of our brothers and sisters of Virginia, and to bid them Godspeed in their noble efforts to improve their social, moral and spiritual condition.

The eyes of thousands upon thousands of the members of our order scattered all over our common country are to-day directed to "the city of seven hills," and their hearts will pulsate with joy at the kind reception given us here.

The memories of a Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, illustrious sons of the mother state, come flooding down from the past upon us, and shed a glorious luster upon the good name and fair fame of our republic.

The healthful growth of this order in your state will do more to secure her permanent prosperity than the scheming plans of political carpet-baggers within or an accomplished bayonet statesmanship from without.

Then, my fellow-countrymen, as you love the peace and quiet of your homes, the thrift and enterprise of your commonwealth; the mental and moral progress of your people, see to it that the order is cherished in your midst, for its ramifications extend throughout the length and breadth of our land. See to it, if you hope to retain the abode of arts and science, that your agricultural interests are especially nurtured. Thus, and not otherwise, will the glory of the past glid your future with public tranquillity, permanent security and imperishable liberty.

Mr. Adams' address was loudly cheered, and gave great satisfaction to his hearers.

## General News.

New York, Nov. 25.—A supplement of the *Panama Star and Herald*, just received, has a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, which says: "A part of the press is greatly excited over the capture, by the Chilean corvet Magallanes, of the American ship *Devonshire*, while loading guano. The *Devonshire* had authority from the Argentine Republic, but was warned by the representative of the United States of the probable consequences. An attempt will be made by the Chilean authorities to prove the act piratical. It is more than probable that blows may be exchanged with the United States, the bone of contention being some bleak, barren, desolate, rock-bound Patagonian islands which guard her shores."

On the 9th inst. a terrible explosion occurred in the coal mine at Rosaries, Chili. Sixteen miners were killed, and a large number wounded, six escaping uninjured. The damage to the mine was \$100,000.

The Lampuco gold washings are estimated to yield a profit of nearly \$17,000,000. The engineers say it will take 124 years to wash away the deposit at the rate of 242,000 cubic yards a year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A committee of the associated banks of Baltimore, appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the banks expressing their sympathy with and cooperation in resumption by the government of specie payment on the first of January, had an interview to-day with the secretary of the treasury, and submitted a series of questions. The chairman said that the questions were suggested in consequence of the law providing that redemption shall take place in New York.

The questions prepared and submitted were: 1. Are United States legal tender notes to be received at the Baltimore custom house on and after January 1, 1879, in payment of customs duties at their face value? 2. Will United States legal tenders be received on and after January 1, 1879, at their face value in purchase of United States bonds from the treasurer? 3. Will United States legal tender notes be redeemed in gold at the office of the United States assistant treasurer in Baltimore on and after January 1, 1879? 4. Will the standard silver dollars be issued in exchange for greenbacks in Baltimore on and after January 1, 1879, and contrarywise, that is, will greenbacks be issued for standard silver dollars? 5. Will there be any issue of certificates for deposits of silver with the assistant treasurer at Baltimore, and will these certificates be treated as silver coin in payment of customs duties and other indebtedness to government?

6. Will the government after January 1, 1879, continue the issuance of certificates of deposit of legal tender notes commonly known as clearing house certificates?

Secretary Sherman replied: I inferred, gentlemen, from the appointment you made with me, that some such questions as you now propose would be submitted to me; but, as the law requires me officially to report to congress in little more than a week, upon the very topics you suggest, it would be manifestly improper for me now to discuss them in such detail as frankness would require. But I may say a few things which will substantially meet the object of this interview.

It is true that actual redemption is confined by law to the office of the assistant treasurer at New York. This is a wise provision, for it would be inexpedient to scatter redemption so that it would not be readily available. Redemption in New York, the chief commercial city of the country, establishes equality of United States notes with coin, and this is the main thing, and carries with it their equality in all parts of the United States. The difficulties suggested by the Baltimore banks could be met by either of several expedients: 1. This department can now, by express provisions of law, sell or exchange coin for greenbacks. This has been done for years at Boston, Baltimore, Chicago and other leading points, at the very same premium for gold as the market rate at New York. This could be continued after January 1st, when at New York the rate will be par, and therefore the same elsewhere. 2. United States notes, being at parity with coin, can, I think, under existing law, be received for customs duties; and this is the only purpose for which coin is required by law to be paid to the government by a citizen, and it is this purpose for which it is usually desired. If there is any doubt on this point, congress may expressly authorize it. 3. If United States notes are taken for duties in New York they must be taken for duties in every port in the United States, otherwise an unconstitutional preference would be made in favor of one port over other ports in the United States. 4. After resumption, United States notes must be held and maintained at par for all purposes in all parts of the United States. They can be transported easily and speedily, while coin cannot be so readily and cheaply moved. It would seem that, if we secured absolutely the convertibility of United States notes in coin at our chief commercial city, we practically secure the same convertibility at every other place in the United States. Exchange is usually in favor of New York, but the temporary premium elsewhere will be insignificant and cannot exceed the small cost of transporting United States notes to New York that may and has occurred when specie

payments were the rule everywhere, and is less likely to occur now when we have a uniform paper circulation current in all parts of the United States. My general answer therefore to you is that the United States will maintain its notes at par with coin in all parts of the United States, and will do so by the redemption of such notes as are presented to the assistant treasurer at New York, and by the receipt of United States notes for both customs duties and bonds. I think this can be done without change of law, but as to this matter congress must be the judge. The treasury will treat United States notes and coin as an exact equivalent in all transactions with the government, and then all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard. Having stated this much, I do not think that I ought to go further, and perhaps in my desire to be frank with you I may have broached questions that should await the opening of congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The total number of standard silver dollars coined since their remonetization, up to and including the 23d inst., is 19,814,551. Of this number about 10,500,000 are in the United States treasury, some 4,200,000 are in the mint vaults, and the balance, a little over 5,000,000, in general circulation. The total is about 1,500,000 in excess of the minimum required by law.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.00 @ 3.25
XX.....	3.50 @ 3.75
XXX.....	3.85 @ 3.95
Family.....	4.00 @ 4.15
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	88 @ 89
No. 3 red.....	84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	20 1/2 @ 20
Oats—No. 2.....	19 @ 20
Rye.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Barley.....	60 @ 60
Pork.....	7.85 @ 8.35
Lard.....	6.50 @ 6.75
Butter—Dairy.....	16 @ 25
Country.....	12 @ 16

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	86 @ 87
No. 2 spring.....	83 @ 83 1/2
No. 3.....	69 @ 69 1/2
Corn.....	30 1/2 @ 31
Oats.....	19 @ 20
Pork.....	6.55 @ 8.00
Lard.....	6.70 @ 5.72 1/2

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	74 1/2 @ 75
No. 3 fall.....	73 @ 73 1/2
No. 4.....	70 @ 71
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	24 @ 24 1/2
Oats.....	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2.....	30 @ 35

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Cattle—Fair Texas.....	\$2.40 @ 3.25
Butchers'.....	2.50 @ 3.50
Hogs.....	2.40 @ 3.00
CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Jattle—Good steers.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Hogs—Packers.....	2.00 @ 3.00
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26, 1878.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Good ship. steers av. 1,250.....	3.40 @ 3.65
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000.....	2.65 @ 2.85
Good feed. steers av. 1,100.....	2.80 @ 3.25
Good stock steers av. 900.....	2.50 @ 3.50
Good to choice fat cows.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Common cows and heifers.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Through Texans.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Hogs—Packers.....	2.35 @ 2.40

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@8c.; eggs, 18@20c.; broom-corn, \$35@80 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@1.75; potatoes, 45@55c.; sweet potatoes, 60c. @ \$1.10; green apples, \$1.00@2.50 per bush.; onions, 35@50c. per bush.; flax seed, \$ bush., \$1.05; castor beans, \$1.15; cranberries, \$7 @ \$ bbl.; sauerkraut, \$7 @ bbl.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$ sacker, \$2.15 @ 2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75c.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 87@88c. November, 83c. December and 89c. January. In Chicago No. 2 is 83c. November, 83c. December and 84c. January. In Kansas City No. 2 is 76 to 76c. November and 77c. December. No. 3 is 73c. November and 74c. December.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 48c.; in New York at 46c.; in Liverpool at 23s. 6d.

Cattle dull, and only cheap stock on the market, \$2.00 being the highest price paid yesterday in Kansas City.

Gold in New York yesterday was 100. Money was quoted at 3@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. The stock market opened buoyant and active and prices advanced 1@1 1/2 per cent. In the afternoon there was a decline. The coal stocks led the downward movement followed by Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwestern and Western Union. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds generally strong and higher; state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were \$5,000,000.

Both receipts and shipments of corn at Kansas City are reported very heavy. They are trying to get up a "squeeze" on No. 3 wheat in Kansas City.

It seems probable that within the next twenty years Indian corn will be the most valuable article of the world's commerce. In countries where it can be raised it is cheaper food for stock than any other grain. As an article of human food in Europe its consumption is every year increasing. For bread it is hardly ever liked by those who are not accustomed to it; but it is so much cheaper than wheat that during periods of famine and of great financial embarrassments dire necessity compels many to seek a substitute for wheat. The exportation of corn from the United States has increased from 7,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels within the last ten years. When ocean transportation is cheapened, as it will be, the exportation of corn will be greatly increased. The acreage of corn this year in the United States will be over 50,000,000.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;  
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation  
 of any paper in the State. It also has larger cir-  
 culation than any two papers in this city.

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

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

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south  
 of Lexington hotel, opposite the court office,  
 Lawrence, Kansas.

## City and Vicinity.

Among the numerous publications of D. Ap-  
 pleton & Co., none is more popular with the  
 general reader than *Appleton's Journal*; it is the  
 cheapest of the large magazines.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Fair As-  
sociation.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Valley  
 Fair association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m.,  
 Tuesday, December 3d, at Miller's hall, over  
 House's clothing store, for the election of of-  
 ficers and transaction of other important busi-  
 ness. A full attendance is very desirable.  
 GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE following new music has been received  
 from Geo. D. Newhall & Co., 62 West Fourth  
 street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and recommends it-  
 self to all lovers of good music. Persons wish-  
 ing something unusually attractive should send  
 for it, and surely be pleased: "Cabin on the  
 Hill," "When I left my Home in Erin," "Keep  
 in de Middle ob de Road," "Old Fashioned  
 Friede." Price of each 40 cents. Mailed to  
 any address.

MR. JOSEPH ALLEN, of Eudora township,  
 has lost quite a number of cattle lately from  
 some at first unknown cause. An examination  
 as to the cause of their death proved conclu-  
 sively that the cattle had eaten largely of sugar  
 in a corn field, and had not been supplied with  
 a sufficient quantity of fresh water. Our  
 farmers should see to it when they turn their  
 cattle into stalk fields that they have free ac-  
 cess to water.

THE Emma Leland dramatic company is en-  
 tertaining large audiences at Liberty hall this  
 week. The play for Monday night was "Pique"  
 and last night "Pique," both of which were  
 put upon the stage in a manner that excited  
 the admiration of all who were so fortunate  
 as to be present. A matinee will be given  
 on Thursday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents;  
 children 15 cents. The troupe will play here  
 every night this week. Reserved seats each  
 evening 50 cents.

N. BOYSDADT, Esq., who was shot on Tues-  
 day night of last week by Simon Stover, is  
 slowly recovering from his wounds. We  
 called at his residence yesterday morning and  
 found him resting as comfortably as could be  
 expected. The man Stover who did the shoot-  
 ing was promptly arrested and held in \$2,000  
 bail, to appear before Justice Chadwick this  
 (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock for prelimi-  
 nary examination. The amount of bail was  
 furnished by the following named citizens of  
 Douglas county: Isaac Stull, D. A. Plant, Wm.  
 Brass, Henry Dekster and Peter Salverda.

PERSONAL.  
 We are indeed sorry to learn that on account  
 of ill health Miss Ella Gray has been obliged to  
 give up the teaching of music in our city and  
 return to her home in New York. She left on  
 Monday.

REV. R. CORDIEY, of Emporia, was shaking  
 hands with his many Lawrence friends yester-  
 day. He took the noon train for home to par-  
 ticipate in the Thanksgiving exercises with  
 his parishioners.

C. B. WELCH has got into business again.  
 He is now connected with the *State Press*, a  
 Democratic paper recently started at Ottawa.  
 Mr. Welch has been interviewing his Lawrence  
 friends during the past few days in the inter-  
 est of the paper which he represents.

**The Twenty-third**  
 Descriptive illustrated price-list of the popular  
 grange supply house of Montgomery Ward &  
 Co., Chicago, is on our table, and after a care-  
 ful examination we find it to be by far the most  
 complete and satisfactory catalogue that this  
 firm has ever issued. Our farmers and Patrons  
 are indeed fortunate in being able to deal direct  
 with a wholesale supply house that has been  
 tried and proved to be sound and reliable. We  
 know whereof we speak, when we say that  
 Montgomery Ward & Co. keep constantly on  
 hand all the goods mentioned in their price-  
 list, and that they sell them to the consumers  
 at wholesale prices in any quantities to suit. They  
 deal direct with the farmers and Patrons, and  
 no merchant in the land is offered better terms  
 or can purchase goods of them at less prices.

Those of our readers who have purchased  
 goods of Montgomery Ward & Co. need no  
 word from us; and to those who have not as  
 yet been enrolled as customers of this great  
 house we would say, write for a catalogue (it  
 will be mailed to you free), look it over at your  
 leisure and then send in your orders for fall and  
 winter goods. Montgomery Ward & Co. will  
 do well by one and all.

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

## NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

## THE CITY SHOE STORE!

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

## FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

## IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

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

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

Please call and see goods, get prices and be convinced, at the old Burt stand.  
**H. C. RAUGH & CO.**

Congressman Haskell's Departure for  
Washington.

Hon. D. C. Haskell and family left on Mon-  
 day for Washington. Just before the hour of  
 their departure, a party of about fifteen or  
 twenty prominent citizens of the Second dis-  
 trict repaired to the residence of Mr. Haskell  
 and presented him with a fine gold watch and  
 chain. Rev. L. W. Spring called the assembly  
 to order, and Hon. L. J. Worden stepped for-  
 ward and made the following remarks:

HON. D. C. HASKELL.—Sir:—We are assem-  
 bled here to bid you a "God be with you" on  
 your journey to Washington to attend the sec-  
 ond session of the present congress, to which  
 you were elected by the voice of twenty-two  
 thousand of your fellow-citizens two years ago.  
 We desire also to congratulate you, and to  
 express thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the  
 universe, that the combined assaults of Demo-  
 crats and flat scripters only lessened the gallant  
 host of two years ago a paltry few hundred in  
 the late election, instead of reducing it to a  
 mere handful (three hundred), as was done to  
 the host of Gilead of sacred writ.

We desire you to know that we fully appre-  
 ciate the fact that the favorable result of the  
 late election in this district is largely due to  
 your Herculean efforts in the canvass, and to  
 the confidence and zeal your ability and integ-  
 rity inspired in the party. The result shows  
 that there are still 19,000 men in the Second dis-  
 trict "who have not bowed the knee to Baal."  
 While you go forward to battle for the life  
 of the nation with the rebels of the South and  
 copperheads of the North, who now control the  
 house and next spring will have the senate, we  
 desire their control, be it ours who remain at  
 home to look up the wanderers and return them  
 to the true fold—the party of light and liberty  
 —so that in 1880, when you are running for your  
 third term at the same time that "uncondition-  
 al surrender" Grant is walking off with his  
 third term, the 19,000 true men of 1878 in this  
 district shall be increased to 26,000, leaving but  
 18,000 out of the 44,000 votes of that year as  
 the combined votes of the enemies of free speech  
 and free men in the Second congressional dis-  
 trict of Kansas.

But, above and beyond all party zeal and  
 admiration for political ability, we desire to ex-  
 press our esteem and love for you as a high-  
 toned, honest, temperate, christian gentleman—  
 as a man able and determined by his prompt  
 and example to redeem his adopted state from  
 the stigma she has so long borne through the  
 cognomen, "The rotten commonwealth of Kan-  
 sas." We trust you will fully appreciate how  
 much we love you, and how great our expec-  
 tations are, as to what you can and will do  
 for the weal of the people of this district, the  
 glory of the commonwealth of Kansas, and the  
 unity, prosperity, perpetuity and future great-  
 ness of our glorious country, the United States  
 of America, one and inseparable forever.

In behalf of the friends here present, and of  
 others who are unable to be with us, we now  
 present to you this watch and chain as a sub-  
 stantial, perpetual reminder of our confidence  
 and esteem for you, which my assistant, Mr.  
 Bliss, will teach you to wear as a master con-  
 gressman. [Mr. A. Bliss here put in place  
 the watch and chain upon its new owner.]

And now, in conclusion,  
 May the chain we fling o'er thee no fetterer be,  
 save as binding more closely our interests and thee.  
 May the thoughts it entwine and the plans they enfold  
 be as strong as its links and as pure as its gold;  
 And the watch—thou mayest wear with a patriot's  
 glow.  
 Near the heart beating bravely and steadfast be-  
 low,  
 Swerving never from principle, righteous and  
 just,  
 Be as true in its timing as thou to thy trust.

Mr. Haskell was deeply affected, and it was  
 some time before he could find voice to thank  
 the friends for their expression of love and con-  
 fidence.

Mr. Haskell and family will go direct to Wash-  
 ington so that they may get comfortably settled  
 before December 7th, the opening day of con-  
 gress.

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you  
 will get something that will be of no small val-  
 ue to you. The vise is just what every farmer  
 needs in repairing broken machinery, harness,  
 etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares  
 the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to  
 stand all work the farmer may use them for.  
 The price of the combined anvil and vise is  
 \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer  
 every year. I want a good canvasser in every  
 grange and county to order from the direct. I  
 will make it to their interest. Address  
 GEO. REINSCHEID,  
 Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at  
 Lela's drug emporium. They have 10,000 alman-  
 aces for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

**Equinoctial Storm.**  
 A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J.  
 W. Beard's that threatens to sweep everything  
 before it, and the people of the great Soft Coal  
 regions are crying for the "Equinox," the light  
 of the world. The Equinox is positively the  
 best base burner for coal ever made. Go  
 to J. W. Beard's for the best stove.

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

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

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

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

A farm of 40, acres within six miles of Law-  
 rence, all under fence and 25 acres broke;  
 house, timber and water on the farm. Will  
 trade for horses, mules, cattle or corn. Will  
 sell for one hundred dollars down, the balance  
 in five years. Call on or address, John Don-  
 nely, Lawrence, Kansas.

## O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-  
man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness,  
 colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary or-  
 gans and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in  
 connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been  
 used with success and has given entire satisfac-  
 tion 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 for ulcers that  
 need cleansing and brought to a healthy con-  
 dition, then they are very easy cured. I would  
 recommend these remedies to the public as a  
 cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil  
 and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction  
 if used as directed, by reasonable people.  
 DR. W. S. RILEY,  
 Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

## The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of  
 our people are at present worrying themselves  
 almost to death over this vexed question, even  
 to the extent of neglecting their business,  
 their homes and their duty to their fami-  
 lies, there are still thousands upon thou-  
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men  
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the  
 garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-  
 peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their  
 choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming  
 lands in the world at almost their own prices.  
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-  
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a  
 cheap land exploring ticket, and, at a mod-  
 erate expense, you can see for yourself and be  
 convinced.  
 W. F. WHITE,  
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

## "The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds  
 is still going on in Washington, the people of  
 the great and prosperous West are not agitated  
 very much over the title of Hayes to the pre-  
 sidency—what they want to know is where to  
 go during the summer for recreation and pleas-  
 ure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and  
 St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and of-  
 fers cheaper rates, close connections, and  
 through cars from Missouri river to the prin-  
 cipal places of interest in the North, South and  
 East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleep-  
 ing cars are run from Missouri river points to  
 Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burling-  
 ton and Quincy railroad), making close con-  
 nections with all lines to the North and East, also  
 with the different steamboat lines on the great  
 lakes. This is the only line offering a through  
 day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Mis-  
 souri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash),  
 without change, making close connections with  
 rail lines to all points East, direct connections  
 made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga  
 of the West). This is also the only line offer-  
 ing a through day coach from Kansas City to  
 Indianapolis without change—making close con-  
 nections with all lines East and South. Pleas-  
 ure seekers, business men and the public gen-  
 erally should remember this fact and purchase  
 their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices  
 in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc.,  
 call on or address.  
 C. N. LEE,  
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or  
 T. PENFIELD,  
 Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

**THE GREAT LUNG BALSAM**  
 Coughs, Colds, Consumption,  
 Asthma, Bronchitis, and all  
 Throat and Lung Affections.  
 Endorsed by the Press and  
 Physicians. Taken by the  
 masses.  
 SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,**  
 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago.  
 Largest manufacturers of  
 SCHOOL, CHURCH  
 AND  
 OFFICE FURNITURE,  
 GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-  
 RATUS.  
 Send for Catalogues. J. B.  
 PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-  
 eral state agent.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under  
 American management.

THE

## SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA  
 Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo  
 with all RAILROAD TRAINS from  
 West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls  
 with NEW YORK CENTRAL and  
 ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars  
 On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best  
 constructed and equipped roads on the continent,  
 and its fast increasing business is evidence that its  
 superiority over its competitors is acknowledged  
 and appreciated by the traveling public.  
 Any information as to tickets, connections,  
 sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully  
 given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,  
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

## REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,

ILION, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of the Lowman Patent  
**CAST STEEL SHOVELS.**

## SCOOPS AND SPADES

Made without Welds or Rivets.

## PLOWS, HOES,

GARDEN AND HORSE RAKES,

Mowers and Agricultural Imple-  
 ments generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE, - 57 READE STREET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

## THE

## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

## COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in  
 sums to suit.

J. S. CRAW - - - - - President  
 W. A. SIMPSON - - - - - Vice-President  
 A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier  
 J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Asst't Cashier

## MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.,

Dealer in all kinds of

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Canvases,

## EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, ETC.

Orders from a distance carefully filled.

## G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

-AND-

## ENGRAVER,

## PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with E. J. Bushmer.

## 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.

## Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and  
 the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open  
 the entire year. Call on or address  
 H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

## THE WHITE

SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and  
 satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-  
 chine on the market. We beg to call your attention  
 to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing  
 machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any  
 other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor  
 large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed  
 machine.

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

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

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

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

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be  
 filled without running the entire machine, thereby  
 relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also re-  
 lieving the operator of the necessity of removing  
 the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly  
 all other machines.

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

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

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

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

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

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

## DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect  
 satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing dur-  
 ability and finish.

Best HOBBIN WINDER used, without running the  
 machine or removing the work.

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

Best "SHUTTLE" in the world, the easiest man-  
 aged, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can  
 be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more  
 thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in  
 shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect  
 insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and low-  
 est factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,  
 Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHIEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

## EVERY OWNER OF

A COPY OF THE NATIONAL  
 LIVES-TOOK JOURNAL.

Will be interested in  
 The National  
 Live-Stock Journal.

Send 20 CENTS  
 FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

43  
 Pages,  
 Nice  
 Bound.  
 Contains  
 CATTLE,  
 SHEEP,  
 SWINE,  
 HORSES,  
 and  
 POULTRY.

Valuable  
 Veterinary  
 Department.

It is universally acknowledged to be without a  
 rival in its department of journalism. Each  
 number contains 44 to 48 large pages, three col-  
 umns to the page, with a handsome cover, and is  
 beautifully illustrated with elegant double-  
 plate engravings. It is devoted especially to live  
 stock and the dairy, and no FARMER or  
 STOCK BREEDER can afford to do without it.

It discusses the science of breeding, the merits of  
 the various breeds, the most approved methods of  
 feeding and handling, and everything pertaining  
 to the successful management of live stock on the  
 farm. It has an ably conducted Veterinary De-  
 partment, in which will be found articles upon  
 the laws of health and disease, as applied to do-  
 mestic animals, which cannot fail to be of great  
 value to all who are interested in any kind of live  
 stock. Questions relating to diseases of all kinds  
 of live stock, and the remedies for them, are an-  
 swered in THE JOURNAL each month for the benefit  
 of subscribers. It



## Horticultural Department.

## Current Cuttings.

As soon as currants have cast their foliage, the young shoots may be taken off and cut into lengths of say six inches, and planted in rows, merely allowing the top bud of each to show above the surface of the soil. Tread them firmly and when freezing weather approaches sprinkle over a slight covering of long, strawy manure. They will mostly form roots before winter and be prepared to start strong before spring.

## Mushrooms.

The importance of the mushroom as an article of diet has never been duly appreciated in this country, nor is it generally known how abundant our supply of edible mushrooms is. Many of those popularly supposed to be poisonous are not merely innocuous but highly nutritious, containing as they do many of the elements of animal food.

In France, Germany and Italy the mushroom forms so important a part of the food of the people that a distinguished writer has spoken of it as the "manna of the poor." In Transylvania the oyster-mushroom is so abundant, and is so largely used, that tons of it may often be seen in the markets. In some parts of Russia it is said that the peasantry depend on mushrooms and bread for the greater part of their sustenance. They employ about fifty kinds of fungi as food. In Rome there is an inspector of mushrooms, who attends the market as a guarantee of public safety. The majority of mushrooms are pronounced harmless; the poisonous varieties being the exception, the innocuous and esculent the rule.

Dr. Curtis says that hill and plain, mountain and valley, woods, fields and pastures, swarm with a profusion of good nutritious fungi, which are allowed to decay where they spring up because people do not know how or are afraid to use them. For ourselves, knowing little about mushrooms, we should not dare to eat them till pronounced good by some one well acquainted with the quality of different varieties. One good thing about this esculent is, that it can be raised in winter as well as summer. We have no doubt of the healthy and nutritious character of this vegetable, and that it could be cultivated and eaten to a much greater extent than it is, thus promoting both economy and health.

## Harvesting and Storing Roots.

The main portion of all root crops will now have been lifted and piled. Only turnips, ruta-bagas, and perhaps some carrots, parsnips and salsify will yet remain in the ground. These two latter may be left there all winter without injury. Yet we have always dug and stored for winter the main portion of the crop. They are essentially a vegetable for winter use. No time should be lost in saying all that may be left in the ground of any of the root crops.

Secured in piles with sufficient covering to keep them from ordinary freezing, they may remain there in better condition until severe weather may be expected, whether the intention be to winter in a cellar or in pits. If to be wintered in pits, care should be taken that each class of plants have the requisite temperature and ventilation. Potatoes, carrots, onions, parsnips and salsify will require no ventilation after freezing weather comes, but the former two should not freeze, while the last three are better that the temperature be fully down or even below the freezing point if they be allowed to become thawed before being opened to the sun and light. Turnips and ruta-bagas should also be kept as cold as possible without freezing, and unless they have been thoroughly ventilated in the heap, will require winter ventilation. The great difficulty is to keep them from growing.

The absence of facilities for storing in cellars in the West, especially in the newer settled portions, makes it necessary that roots, whether for feeding or for family use, should be stored in pits or heaps. When large quantities are to be stored, pits are altogether preferable; but when the supply is for family use, it is better that they be stored on the surface, for thus they may more easily be taken from time to time. How to do this most economically we have heretofore stated. It will bear repeating: Pile the desired quantity on a well drained piece of land, in a round pile, for the reason that the roots will be

more easily reached in the winter without having to disturb the frost crust of the covering. Being carefully piled in a conical heap, lay straw over the whole to a depth of about four inches. Cover this with about eight inches of earth; then with another covering of straw, and again with six or eight inches of earth. When the outer crust of earth is solidly frozen, give an additional covering over all of stable manure to keep it frozen, and no frost, however hard, will enter.

When you want a supply of vegetables for a week or ten days, cut a hole through the frosted earth into the heap, take out what is required, fill the space left firmly with straw, and keep the outside well covered with stable manure to keep out frost. So proceed from time to time as you may need vegetables, always being careful to keep the hole inside well filled with straw, and you need not be without vegetables in winter, although you may have no cellar. If you have a cellar either above or below ground, keep the temperature as near the freezing point as possible without allowing freezing actually to occur.—*Prairie Farmer.*

## Golden Leaved Chestnut.

Of all the fine trees and shrubs that have yet been introduced from the new world, says an English writer, the golden leaved chestnut is perhaps the handsomest, and the fact that it has withstood with impunity our English climate, much enhances its value. There is a specimen of it against a wall at Kew, which, although small, is now in fruit. The leaves are dark green above, and covered with a golden-yellow powder beneath; thus the contrast between the upper and lower surfaces produces an effect rarely seen in this class of plants, rendering this chestnut most useful as a decorative shrub. It inhabits California and Oregon, where it grows in great abundance, and usually forms low shrubs, flowering and fruiting freely when not more than three feet high. In the Cascade mountains of Oregon, however, it attains a height of from thirty to sixty feet, forming a large spreading forest tree. Doubtless it is quite hardy in the more favored parts of this country and elsewhere, if under the protection of a wall, in which case it should have an eastern or western aspect, as much exposure to direct sunlight produces an injurious effect upon it. It is procurable in most nurseries in which trees and shrubs are made a specialty, but it is far from being commonly cultivated, which it certainly deserves.

## Principles of Pruning.

Barry, in his "Fruit Garden," rests the theory of the pruning of fruit trees on six general principles. First, the vigor of a tree subjected to pruning depends in a great measure on the equal distribution of sap, in all its branches. To accomplish this the following means are advised, to be successively employed:

1. Prune the branches of the most vigorous parts very short, and those of the weak parts long.
2. Leave a large quantity of fruit on the strong part, and remove the whole or greater part from the feeble.
3. Bend the strong parts and keep the weak erect, as the more erect the branches are, the greater will be the flow of sap to the growing parts (this remedy is especially applied to espalier trees).
4. Remove from the vigorous parts the superfluous shoots as early in the season as possible, and from the feeble parts as late as possible.
5. Pinch early the soft extremities of the shoots on the vigorous parts, and as late as possible on the feeble parts, except always any shoots which may be too vigorous for their position.
6. Lay in the strong shoots on the trellis early, and leave the feeble parts loose as long as possible in espalier trees.

## Raise the Best.

Let farmers now look over the list of good selling products of the garden, and see to it that they provide for the growing of the best quality and that sells for the best profit in the market, whether home or more remote. Put in some Gravenstein scions, and some crab scions, another spring; also put in some quince cuttings into moist land, where they will grow and produce well. Quinces will not do well in dry land. Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two different things.—*Ex.*

## The Household.

## Embroidery as an Art.

Embroidery as an art is taught in the schools of France and Germany. Why should it not be taught in our schools? It affords occupation for otherwise idle hands; it contributes to the furnishing and ornamentation of our houses. Our girls should be taught not only household duties—to do those things which are necessary and useful to housekeeping—but they should likewise be taught those accomplishments which are tasteful and agreeable. Any young lady can learn embroidery; and it may become, if necessary, a means of support. Even at our fashionable summer resorts many ladies have been seen the past summer busy in this work, and many fathers and mothers will be delighted to receive Christmas presents of their handiwork. Knitting and needle-work are industries of great practical value, and a resource for many an otherwise idle hour. There are many girls so situated that there may not be a necessity for them to engage in productive labor for the sake of earning a living, yet if they understand what their best welfare demands they will never consent to live idle, useless lives, but be ready to do something with hand and heart to make life richer and fairer to themselves and others.

The time, we hope, is approaching when the mere drones and butterflyes of society will see how utterly useless are their lives, and find their better sphere in works of utility and benevolence.

## Interesting Christmas Gifts.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Of writing many books there certainly is no end, and the only trouble is to select the pure gold from the dross. Passing by those old books which have become children's classics—"Mother Goose" for the babies, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Arabian Nights," and the whole list of fairy stories—we will go back to our own childhood and mention some of those which made the most impression on our mind. Among the books which I think must be out of print now, for it is long since I have seen a copy of them, but which I read again and again, were "Children of the New Forest," a story of the Swiss Family Robinson type, the scene of which was laid in England, in the time of Charles I; "Peep at the Pilgrims" and "Hope Leslie," both of them stories of Puritan maidens. Then there were Miss Edgeworth's tales—"The Widow's Son" and "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man"—and others of that class. About this time "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came out in the *National Era*, which we received every Saturday, and which kept us in a state of suspense and excitement till the next Saturday night. Very popular with us children, too, were the Rollo books and the Francina stories; and still to be read by eager children with pleasure and instruction are the six volumes of "Rollo's Tour in Europe." Hans Anderson's wonderful tales are always good, and so is Irving's "Sketch Book" and Hawthorne's "Wonder Book."

To give a list of all the good books for children which have appeared within the past few years were an Herculean task, beyond the limits of this little paragraph; but this year appears for the third time at the Christmas holidays a volume of the Bodley books, the first volume being "Adventures of the Bodley Family," the second the "Bodleys' Telling Stories," most of them historical and related in a bright, pleasant way, and the third the "Bodleys on Wheels," being an account of a journey by carriage through the eastern towns of Massachusetts, and full of interesting reminiscences of Plymouth, Duxbury, Kingston, Marblehead, Newburyport, etc.

There are many excellent books of history and biography which children ought to like if their taste has not been vitiated and corrupted by the stories of thrilling adventure and unnatural incident which find their way too often even into homes where the greatest care is exercised. Such are Bayard Taylor's "Boys of Other Countries," Charles Dickens' "Child's History of England," Higginson's "History of the United States," Grace Greenwood's "Countries I Have Seen" and "Merrie England," and Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." There are many fascinating books for young people on nat-

ural history which cannot fail to delight them.

But my article is already getting too long for the short space which I have, and I will only mention a few more very rapidly.

Louise Alcott's stories, especially "Little Women" and "Old Fashioned Girl," Mrs. Whitney's stories—"Faith Gartney's Girlhood" and "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," and the rest which followed this with the same characters; "St. George and St. Michael" and "Arthur Bonnicastle," by George McDonald; Aldrich's "Winning His Way" and "Story of a Bad Boy," and "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates." S. A. B.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 26, 1878.

## TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

## KANSAS

## HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

## HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

## KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens. EDISON SPRING.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber. A. McKEEVER.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

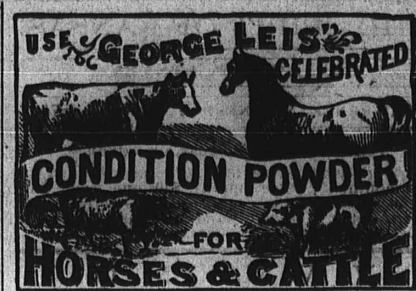
Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.



**HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF** any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kelow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use LEIS' POWDER in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

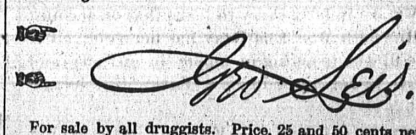


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder it will grow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. Your COWS also require an alternative purgative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Sore Eyes, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

**N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**—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.



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

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.** FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BIG & CO., St. Paul, Minn. COLLINS BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

**J. T. WARNE,**

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Builders' Hardware,**

**TABLE**

—AND—

**POCKET CUTLERY,**

**MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,**

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

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. JAMES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.



## Farm and Stock.

## Shall we Continue the Exhaustion of our Land?

If our farmers understood the value of manure they would not be so reckless of its waste year by year. Probably not one farmer in ten in Kansas makes any account of the manure made on his farm. He suffers it to accumulate about his barn and in his yards till it becomes a nuisance and an annoyance, and then hauls it off to some ravine, where it is utterly wasted, or dumps it down on some part of his farm without any regard to its proper distribution or to the requirements of the field on which he spreads it. And so the farmer goes on to the utter disregard of his own best interests and to the deterioration of his land from which he draws his most valuable resources of food and wealth. Such a course of action is indicative of no more wisdom than if a man should so tax his health and strength by overwork a single season that it would unfit him for work ever afterwards. A crop taken from a field for a succession of years, without any return of manure, will exhaust its fertility as surely as drawing water from a cistern for daily use will, without replenishment, drain it dry. No succession of cause and effect can be more certain. The exceeding richness of our soil may long delay complete exhaustion, but the farmer is now living who, if he does not alter the treatment of his land by replenishing it with manure, will have to give up his premises from inability of any longer gaining a livelihood from his once fertile acres.

We are well persuaded that increased crops would fully repay each year for all the labor and expense of preserving and carefully applying every load of manure that can be made on the farm. The time has come for discussion and action on this important matter. The reckless waste of corn after it has been gathered and stored would be regarded as a very expensive and ruinous policy for the farmer to pursue. Is it any less reckless and unwise to waste a material which makes corn, which is the very substratum and foundation of all prosperous farming? If we are not willing now to open the discussion of this subject, twenty years longer exhaustion of our soil will compel us to do it.

## Mixed Farming.

In the present condition of farming, with few acres and small means, we do not believe it best for the farmer to turn his attention exclusively to one crop or to make a specialty of one branch of agriculture. Mixed farming on an isolated farm and with little hired help is almost a necessity and cannot be dispensed with without extreme hazard of failure. Where the whole venture of living is contingent on a single product, if in a single season the product fails the entire resource of the year is gone and the farmer is broken up, or is obliged to encroach so much on his capital that it cramps him for means in his future work.

In a complete and efficient organization of agriculture, such as that proposed by "Co-operator," in some late numbers of THE SPIRIT, we can easily see how each branch of farming might be made a specialty, and be conducted on a large scale, with ample means and with such skill, energy and enthusiasm as only a specialist could bring to his work. If we look to the history of agriculture for the last century, we shall see that its progress has been due almost exclusively to those who have devoted themselves to particular branches, such as the breeding of Jerseys and Short-horns among cattle, and the raising of wheat, corn, etc., among crops. What has the farmer of "mixed husbandry" done to advance the quality of wheat, or its quantity per acre, or the cheapness of its culture by the use of machinery, or the extermination of the insect pests which annually prey upon it? Very little indeed. He has been hardly able to apply the knowledge gained by experts, experimenters and inventors to his own practice on the farm; he has not been able to keep abreast of the progress of the times; he has had too many things on hand with his "mixed farming" to avail himself of the new discoveries made by science and their application to agriculture.

Who can estimate the impetus given to corn raising in New England by the offer of Frank W. Miller, editor of the Portsmouth Weekly, of a premium of one hundred dollars in gold for the best

acre of corn, not less than one hundred bushels, raised in any New England state in the year 1878? While many entered the list for the prize, hundreds of others were stimulated to exert themselves to do their best, and see how high they could bring their crop to this large standard yield of one hundred bushels to the acre. While we hope Mr. Miller has lost nothing from his own pocket, by offering and paying this premium, we are very sure that the interest he has awakened in this particular crop and the increase he has brought about by his zeal and public spirit has added thousands of dollars to the productive wealth of the New England states. If our enterprising editor had not been a specialist and devoted his means and energy to the culture of a single crop, but had tried to diffuse his influence and spread his means over a large surface of many farming industries, he would have accomplished almost nothing and derived little benefit from his outlay of gold.

To a large success in anything there must be a concentration of effort and of means; there must be an enthusiasm for a special farm product. The Jersey breed of cows, now so popular to the butter dairyman, was not established by care and attention distributed to many breeds but by care and attention centered on one breed, and that by a specialist, devoting himself to this one class of animals, selecting only the best strains and applying his skill and energy to their perfection in butter making qualities.

However necessary and unavoidable this system of "mixed husbandry" may be to the isolated farmer of the present generation, it is very evident that it will cut but a small figure when all branches of farming shall be duly organized on a large domain and each branch have its own special overseer, and be conducted on those scientific principles which have been developed by close study and a long and varied experience to a particular branch of farming.

## A Sensible Talk About Sheep by a Shepherd.

We take the following very well considered talk about sheep from the Cincinnati Times, and we think it will be suggestive to many of our readers:

"There is a general impression, among those who do not know, that by means of sheep a great deal may be made out of nothing. We may frequently see absurd statements to the effect that 'the sheep's foot turns all to gold,' and there is no readier or surer way to fertilize a barren field than to put a flock of sheep to pasture upon the briars and weeds in it; that in effect sheep will live upon the poorest food and make the richest manure, and are thus the very best stock a farmer can keep on his farm. But those 'who have been there' know better. 'Sheep are always an unhappy flock'—*oves semper infelix pecus*—wrote the old author, Virgil, and many a man who has been deluded into keeping sheep, in the vain hope of finding gold in their foot tracks, has found out the truth about it."

"Now, having been through the mill and having turned defeat into victory by disabusing my mind of the common fallacies about sheep, I warn intending shepherds that there is no other domestic animal that needs better care or food, for profitable thrift, than sheep; that out of their finely-grinding manure mill comes, nothing that is not first put into the hopper; that yet, with proper care and skill, a well selected flock of the right kind of sheep, in the right place, can be made to pay 100 per cent. on their cost every year. It is true that a flock will clear a field of weeds, briars and rubbish, and will enrich it; but it will not live upon these alone. To relish this rough herbage, the sheep must be fed liberally upon supplementary food, such as bran, meal, cut clover, grass, or green corn fodder, and always a pint a day per head of luscious oil-cake meal, bran or other grain food. Then, with this alloy, the sheep's foot will take on a golden tinge, and will edge with gold the farmer's pocket, by making his poor lands rich; giving him at the same time a lamb or two, and a fleece every year. A field may be enriched, too, by sowing rape seed, this month, at the rate of a peck per acre, and when the crop is of a thrifty growth, the sheep may be turned in to eat it down through the late fall and early spring; thus fitting it for a crop of corn, oats, or roots, next year. But the sheep

must have their pint per day of bran or oil-meal even then.

"The fact is, sheep are manure spreaders, rather than manure makers. We feed them with the material; they take their pay out of it, and give us back the remainder, transformed into a substance of equal value—because it is more available—with that which they received, and they get fat meanwhile in doing it. Just as we give the mint a bag of gold dust and we get back exactly the same weight of gold dollars, while the coiners have fed upon it—but without the dust we get no dollars. So with sheep; if we don't feed them with the materials needed to make fat for themselves and rich manure for us, they will be unprofitable as Pharaoh's lean kine. And this is 'the truth about it.'"

## Feed the C-ives Better.

The crop of corn is immense and of the best quality. What will you do with it? We would suggest that a goodly portion of it be fed to calves and young stock, a class that has been too much neglected heretofore. It is time to cease sending runts, dwarfs and scrubs to market. It is also time to quit eating poor beef at home. It is charged that a certain class of our population only eat such things as they cannot sell. This is lamentably true of our beef. Our butchers tell us they cannot afford to buy good beefes for our home market, so the butchers buy old cows, scrubs or deformed steers, etc., which will not pay to send to the Eastern markets. We propose to cease raising poor beefes. But to do this more attention must be paid to the calves. And now is the time to begin. Corn is plenty and cheap, and beef of very fair price, and is likely to be, especially of the superior quality. If the calves get poor this fall and winter, they will never entirely recover from it. And a calf which gets poor during the first winter will never make a beef whose flesh will be as tender and juicy as one which was kept thrifty. But this is not all. It will be small when it goes to market at the end of three years, and will command only grub prices. Ten bushels of corn meal fed to a calf, in addition to its ordinary rations, will make a return of fifty cents per bushel. While the corn which is fed to a steer when starving him through the first two years of his life will not net the owner twenty cents per bushel. The best way to sell corn is to drive it to market in the shape of good, fat steers. And the time to commence is early in the fall with the calves. Have no more little "pot bellied" calves in the spring of the year, which will take half the summer to recover from the stint and starving during the winter. Barley, too, is better for calves than for beer. Never sell oats at twelve cents when they can be so easily converted into bones and muscles of calves. It is too late to talk about turnips and rutabagas for calves, but corn, oats and barley are plenty and cheap, and we hope they will be so used that the beeves two and three years hence will be of a far superior type to any heretofore taken to market. The best class of beeves only pay, and the only way to have them right is to begin with the calves. There is a goodly number of them in the state—food for them is plenty—and when perfect in form and flesh the world demands them at highly remunerative prices.—*Iowa Register*.

## Why Some Horses Go Blind.

J. J. Mechi, the eminent English agriculturist, tells why some horses go blind in England. We doubt not the same causes are at work in the United States. He says:

"Occasionally an unfortunate farmer finds that his valuable horses become most unaccountably blind, little suspecting the cause. The following cases may prove beneficial as a warning and avoidance of this calamity. 'Some horsekeepers, either as plowmen or stablemen, are very knowing in the matter of treating horses, so as to make them look bright in the coats, plump in condition and so on, and use chemicals or particular substances for these purposes. A distant neighbor of mine was lamenting the loss of seven valuable farm horses by blindness, having to sell them for £20 each, although they cost over £60. I could only suppose that it might have been caused by excess of ammonia, which, in one case within my knowledge, caused a bullock to lose his sight; but on discussing the matter with my bailiff he said he knew the cause, for a near neighbor of mine had

three horses blinded, which he, however, worked for many years after. His plowman had administered saffron too freely, and thus caused the blindness. It is very often used to give the horses 'a good coat,' but an overdose affects the sight. I have reason to believe that horses (especially for sale or prizes) are 'got up' occasionally by means other than oats, beans and hay. Another neighbor of mine had three horses blinded, and another lost one eye. His horseman had bought powders from a chemist to improve the horses' coats. The powder was mixed in the manger with the chaff and oats. The horses snorted when the powder touched their nostrils. This blew the powder into their eyes, which discharged abundantly, until they became blind. As the cases I have quoted were within a radius of eight or nine miles, it proves the necessity of watchfulness on the part of owners. It is not easily detected, except by its evil results. Some plowmen are very cruel to their horses. I had to discharge one, recently taken on, for this fault; in all other respects he was a desirable man. I once had to dispose of a valuable horse, and no one knew what ailed him; but the laborers knew, but would not tell me. It had received a violent blow on its head from a knob stick. The veterinary surgeon could not discover it."

## Hog Cholera.

In reply to the inquiry in regard to the hog cholera, I am prepared to say that from all that I have been able to learn concerning it, both from the dissection of the body and of the treatment of the disease, I have come to the conclusion that it comes from constipation of the bowels and inflammation of the lungs. The first condition is shown by the condition of the droppings which are hard and dry. The white of the eye also becomes of a purple-red color. After the disease is once well established there is no known remedy. No effort should therefore be spared to prevent it. A simple preventive is always at hand in all "well regulated families." One tubful of soap-suds fed once a week from the slop barrel is sufficient for twenty to thirty hogs if it be given to them three times a week. This will keep their bowels loose and free from worms. Care should also be used in keeping their beds free from dust, or it will cause inflammation of the lungs and constipation of the bowels. I have never lost but seventy head with the cholera, and none within twelve years, and never expect to again. If the people will follow the directions given, hog cholera will disappear.—*J. B. Miller, M. D., in Cin. Grange Bulletin*.

## Pork Raising Profitable.

In regard to the business of pork making, the *National Live-Stock Journal* holds the following language: "It is true that pork is low, considerably lower than at the same time last year; but there is nothing about the business that is discouraging. There is a constantly increasing demand for our pork, lard and bacon in foreign countries, and it is hardly within the range of possibilities that there should be any further decline worth mentioning. The indications all point rather to an improved market, although it is best not to count on much advance. The probabilities are on the side of better prices, and this should induce feeders to hold so long as corn is plenty and the hogs continue to gain rapidly."

"But with the prevailing low prices, and the prices that are likely to rule for some time in the future, it behooves the feeder to study the closest economy in management. Feed so as to get the greatest possible gain for the amount of food consumed; feed only such hogs as make satisfactory gains; keep them warm and comfortable; breed only from the best; don't waste anything by feeding in the mud. Do all this and swine breeding will prove profitable, even at the present low prices."

## Encouraging Outlook.

A noticeable feature in the report of recent public sales of thoroughbred stock is the fact that sheep are the only animals bringing the prices obtained three or four years ago. While this is peculiarly gratifying to sheep breeders, it should encourage the breeders of other classes of live stock, affording evidence, as it does, that the depression from which they now suffer is, in the nature of things, but temporary.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

## Veterinary Department.

## Protrusion of Membrana Nictitans.

I have a stud colt, one year old, running in my pasture, that has got hooks in his eyes. There is a veterinarian here that wants to cut them out. It seems to me as if there was a better way to get rid of them. By suggesting a remedy you will greatly oblige a friend of your paper. P. S.—Would it hurt the colt to have him castrated while under treatment?

ANSWER.—The trouble is nothing more nor less than a protrusion of the membrana nictitans, due to an inflammation, perhaps the result of having taken cold. The membrane should under no consideration be removed, as its function is to remove any foreign body that may become lodged in the eyes. It is invaluable where there are no hands to accomplish the object. The veterinarian referred to evidently does not know its nature. We would recommend you to use a soothing preparation. The following will answer the purpose: Take tincture of opium and fluid extract of belladonna, of each one ounce, water, six ounces; mix, and bathe three times a day. 2d. No.

## Strangles.

I have a valuable filly, four years old, which was taken about ten days ago with a sudden enlargement above the right eye, which latter at once commenced to run out large quantities of yellowish viscid matter. The eye closed up, and on opening the swollen part much matter of the same kind was exposed. The nostrils have commenced running profusely. The eye is now all right, and a large lump is forming between the jaws, and a slight swelling is beginning to extend down the neck along the gullet. One side of the head only has been affected. Colt had a slight cough for about three weeks, but has been well of that for some weeks. I propose to open the lump between the jaws to-day and poultice with linseed meal. Her appetite is very good, and I can notice nothing wrong, except what I have attempted to describe. I give warm bran mash three times a day. Will you be kind enough to help me with your advice?

ANSWER.—Your colt has an attack of strangles (distemper), and seemingly of a mild form; your proposed treatment is all right, it being a disease that is certain to run its course—that is, cannot be aborted. You will encourage the discharge from the intermaxillary space by poulticing; keep in a warm place with a good circulation of pure air; give laxative and nutritive food. If the throat becomes very sore, so much so as to interfere with deglutition, apply a cantharides blister. If she loses her appetite, and consequently her flesh, give the following: Take sulphate of iron, and cinchona bark pulverized, of each two ounces; gentian root pulverized, three ounces; mix, and make into sixteen powders; give morning and evening in feed, if she will take them; if not, then on her tongue. Sometimes a case of strangles will prove persistent, when the animal will become so debilitated as to require artificial stimulation, for which there is nothing better than milk punch given *ad libitum*.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

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 liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

E. A. SMITH.

## Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTER HORSES

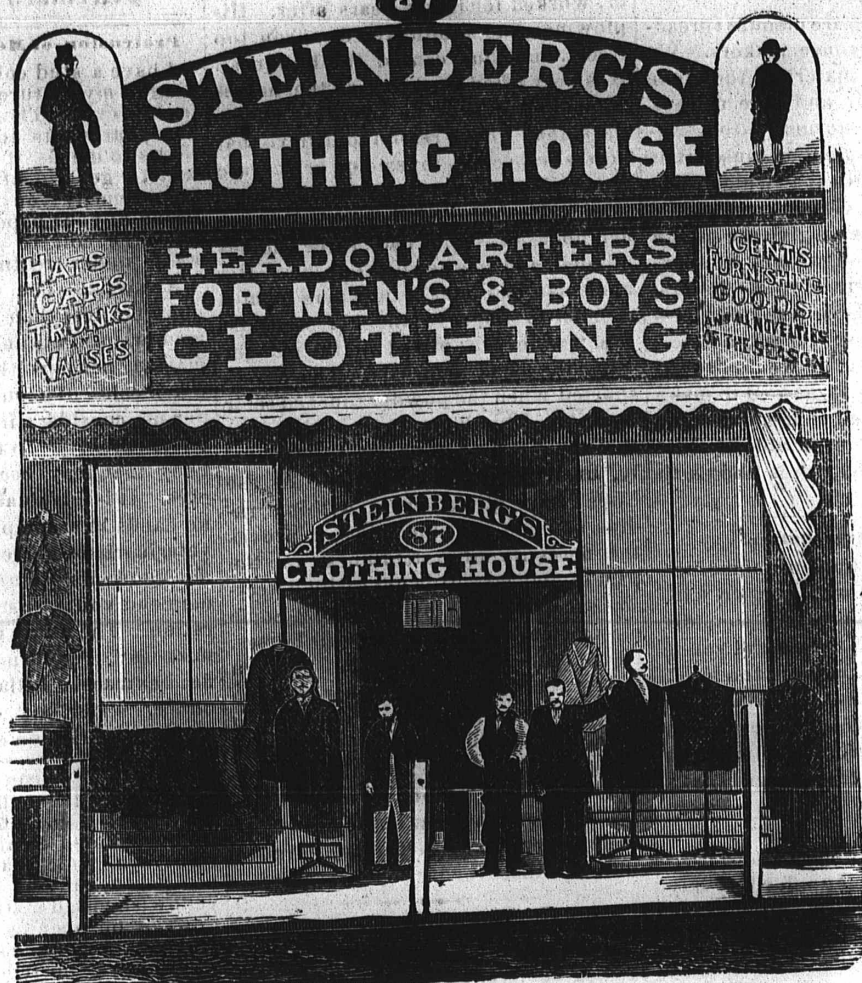
Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. Send for prices.



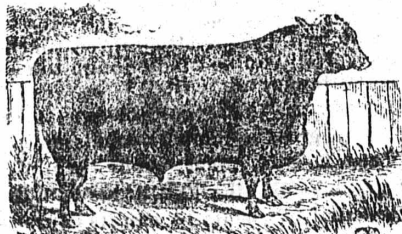
STRICTLY SQUARE DEALING.



ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

THE LARGEST STOCK!!  
BEST MADE CLOTHING!!  
THE LOWEST PRICES!!  
WE DEFY COMPETITION.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

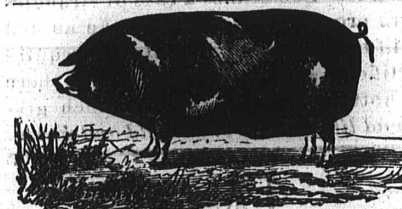
AND

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

AND

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....	\$22 00
Three to five months old.....	32 00
Five to seven months old.....	42 00

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

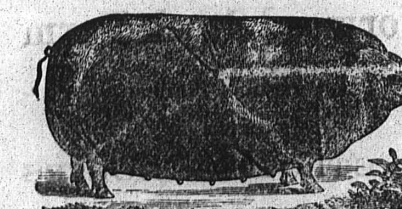
A boar, eight months old.....	\$25 00
A sow, eight months old, with pig.....	25 00

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

## L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE TO THEIR

## GRAND STOCK OF DRY GOODS &amp; CARPETS!

THEY ARE DETERMINED THAT LAWRENCE SHALL CONTINUE TO BE

The Great Dry Goods Mart of the State,

AND THEIRS

THE LEADING HOUSE.

THEY DO NOT MAKE MEANINGLESS QUOTATIONS OF PRICES TO DECEIVE. THEY GUARANTEE THE

LOWEST PRICES ON ALL GOODS.

THEY WARRANT ALL GOODS TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

We cannot particularize, but respectfully invite you to call and see us.

L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

Gideon W. Thompson.

James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE &amp; CO.,

## LIVE STOCK BROKERS

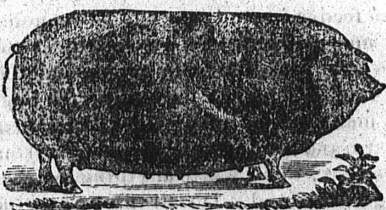
Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also, Berkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address, HENRY MIERBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

## The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS, Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address, J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

CREW &amp; HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES &amp; HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

## GEO. INNES &amp; CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—

A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.

The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.  
Utica nonpareil 10c.  
New York mills 10c.Backstone 7c.  
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

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

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.  
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.  
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6½c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES &amp; CO.

## WILDER &amp; PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

THE

Lightest Draft

SULKY

MADE,

—AS—

PER REPORT

—OF—

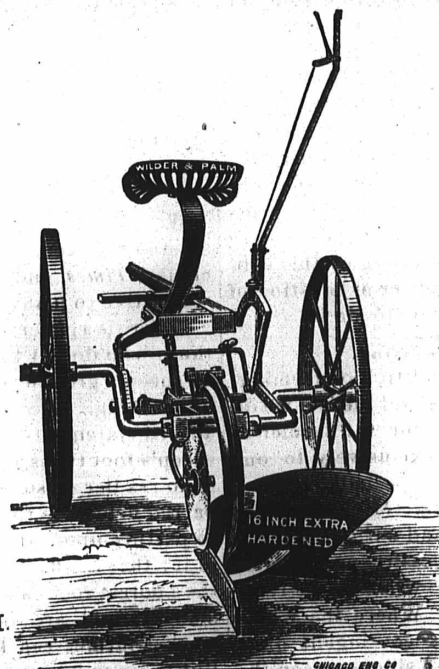
One week's Trial

—AT—

MISSOURI

Agricultural College

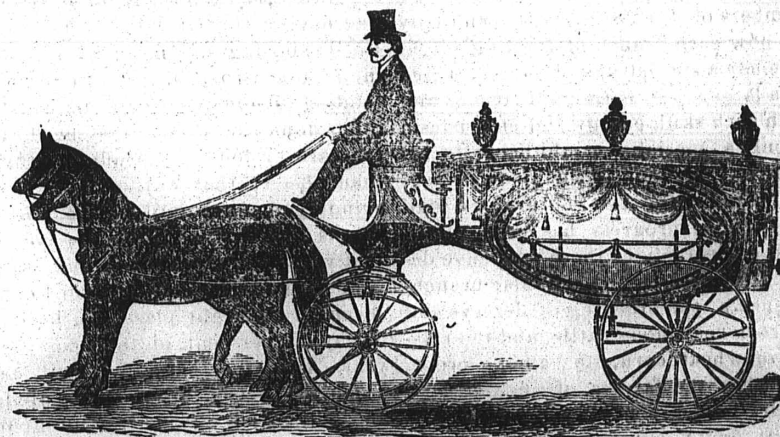
FARM.



STEEL BEAM.

The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurately than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters. Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rates and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants. Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers. Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers. The best steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

## COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL &amp; MENDENHALL.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

## ROGERS &amp; ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.