VOL. VI .-- NO. 51.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

**WHOLE NO. 307.** 

THE BOY FOR WHOM NOBODY CARED My wife and children go to-morrow to spend

BY NATHAN D. URNER. Ragged, unkempt, but with pride in his eye That appealed not for kindness or pity—
The rudest of waifs that went hurrying by
On the swift human fide of the city—
Mid the clatter of hoofs and the roaring of

wheels,
'Mid the crowds that no sympathy spared,
With pure grit in his spirit and vim in his
heels,

Flashed the boy for whom nobody cared. A deep, crescent scar on his cheek told of strife That had hit him hard blows, but ne'er

daunted;
His name was ne'er asked in the turmoil of life
Whose steps he persistently haunted;
But the mark of his manner, the dash of his

ways,
And the risk be accepted and dared,
Might well have attracted a fleet glance of praise
To the boy for whom nobody cared.

Blacking boots, crying papers, alert for what

To turn a sure penny presented,
Ubiquitous, swift, non-committal as air,
And only with motion contented,
He loved a procession, he joyed in a crush,
In the track of the firemen he fared,
And he edged, pushed and scrambled, though none gave a rush
To the boy for whom nobody cared.

The years glided by ; newly home from abroad And a great civic spectacle meeting. I beheld in its midst, feted, blessed and huz-

zahed,
One, the idol of popular greeting.
For blessings bestowed on the proud and the And for honors his countrymen shared. Whom I knew by a crescent-shaped scar on the

As—the boy for whom nobody cared.

Few dreamed of the barsh, grinding trials his

Had braved in its strife to be higher,
But I marked on his brow the old calm, fearless

truth,
In his eye the old deep, carnest fire;
And, with pride in my heart, in the tributes
that thronged
Bound his head like an incense, I shared,
Bight glad of the homage and praise that be-

To the boy for whom nobody cared.

#### THE DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION. BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

It was a little before the hour for receiving patients, but Dr. Martin was in his office read-

ing his morning paper. The bell rang and was shortly followed by a binger.

The doctor pushed his spectacles upon his forehead, and turning, fixed his kindly gray eyes on her face. It was new to him; but the colorless, trans-

parent skin and hollow cheeks told a pitiful story of that insidious illness which saps the strength so slowly but surely. "Well, little one, what can the old doctor do

for you? I suppose a little sugar on the tongue will answer every purpose." As he spoke the girl turned a pair of great

luminous eyes upon his face. The answering voice had a plaintive thrill underlying its sweet-"I cannot tell what I want, doctor. It is

strength. I think? "So ! that's fine! take me for a magician, I suppose. Well, we'll see. Have you a

"Nothing to speak of. It's more weakness. It comes over me at times so that I can scarcely get through a lesson—I am a music teach-

"My prescription is this: Perfect rest for a few months, country out-of-door air, fresh fruit, and as much sleep as you can get. No

matter when you feel drowsy-succumb." "I cannot follow it, doctor. I must have a tonic of some kind. You must brace me up so I can work. I have a widowed sister and her little child who depend upon me. I was the only talented one in the family, so I had the most advantages, and learned to play upon the piano and guitar. Sister could only earn a trifle by sewing, and we'd all starve on that."

"Hum-m-m," meditated the doctor, "the old story-poverty and genius. I know she is a genius, those eyes declare it. She shall go with my family to the farm, and I'll see to the sister and her chick. The trouble is, my good wife has a suspicion that she has married a modern Don Quixote-let me see.

"What is your name?" he added this aloud. "Serena Van Courtlandt."

"What! was your father one of the Van Courtlandts of Rocky Valley?"

Yes, did you know him ?"

Either him or one of his brothers was my college mate. So, my child, we must be friends, self."

some weeks at a farm of mine in Ulster counmy prescription and supply the medicine for tune."

"I thank you with my whole heart. But I along without me."

plainly that if 'sister' does not dispense with visit her vacations. Isn't that a prospect?" your services for a time she will lose you from her sight forever in this world. I will see that she does not want for anything. You must take my advice. Wait here a moment."

In a short time the doctor came back, accompanied by his youngest daughter, a dark-eyed, sprightly-looking girl of sixteen.

"This is Miss Van Courtlandt, Cornelia, young friend whom I have invited to go with you to the country."

The girls acknowledged the introduction by a bow, and as Cornelia was well-used to these unexpected guests of her father's (almost ev ery summer found the home-party augmented by some patient whom her dearly, but-she also thought-eccentric parent had as he told Serena, "given the prescription and supplied the medicine")-she was mistress of the situation, and soon put the young stranger at her

The reason of Cornelia being always choses from the rest of the family to aid and abet him in his benevolent schemes, was that under her off-hand, merry ways there was a fund of good rash victim of impulse.

Not so Mrs. Martin and the rest of the children. They loved him dearly, but though silent it was the silence of martyrs; and their looks of plaintive resignation when two or three, and sometimes more strangers, were added to the home-circle, made the good doctor sometimes feel himself very much in fault.

All was arranged satisfactorily, and Serena Van Courtlandt went with them to the country. She did not prove an infliction. Her gentle, unobtrusive, lady-like ways soon made her a favorite, and had not Cornelia been commissioned by her father to watch over her and see that the young invalid carried out to the full his programme of perfect rest, she would have been every one's assistant; so anxious was she to be obliging and helpful. But Cornelia was the blooming ogre who stood in the way of any exertion until the two months had passed. Then you would scarcely have known her. The thin cheeks had rounded into just the right fullness to fill out the delicate oval outline of her face and their pink bloom was only eclipsed by the deeper hue of the lips around which smiles were ever playing. Only the eyes retained that deep, pleading mournfulness of the old-time, and that made her all the more lovely, just as sunshine and shadow in one landscape add the one charm needed for the complete picture native tent or saive owo

Then Cornelia withdrew her restriction about practice, and morning after morning the slight fingers drew out the rich stores of melody which slumbered within the instrument, awaiting only the touch of a master hand.

Often times she would commence her practice, with the four walls for auditors, but gradually one after another would steal quietly in to listen until she had sometimes the whole family around her. So the time passed on swift wings till it was again the season for a nomeward flight.

Dr. Martin was delighted with his patient's mprovement.

"So, little girl, the old doctor was about right. You are looking better than I thought you would, But, this is no climate for you. If you stay here during another of our bleak winters you'll have consumption. Don't look so startled! I have a motive in telling you. If I professor. am bluff, it isn't harshness. I have letters from the principal of a seminary in California. They want a lady music-teacher, and my folks have been telling me so much about your playing that I think you'll suit. That's the place for you. I'll warrant you'd weigh two hun-

dred in as many years."

The girl's delicate face dimpled with a smile as she answered deprecatingly :

"If I must weigh as much as that please don't advise me to go. My best friends wouldn't the doctor. know me."

"Well, two hundred or less. But will you "Well, two hundred or less. But will you been invited to form one of the professor's go? 'Sister' couldn't go with you. There's family, and will join the happy couple as soon only room for one little wee body like your as the little stock of household goods can be

Her face had grown suddenly sad. "How could I get there? It's a very expen-

ty. Will you go with them? You see 1 give sive trip, and my profession is my only for-

"That's all right, I'll pay your way, and see to your sister. You will have a large salamust attend to my lessons. Sister could not get ry-they don't do anything out that way by Jacob Penn was his name. halves-and you can repay me within a year. "Child,"—the doctor discarded his playful Then, when you get rich you can set up your tone, and looked very grave-"I will tell you sister in a home of her own, where you can The girl caught his band impulsively and

> "You are my good angel, doctor. I hope ome time I can prove my gratitude by something besides words."

"Tut-tut, it'll all be the same a hundred years hence.

"But that does not make the present any the ess important."

The doctor raised his spectacles and looked at Serena with an expression of quizzical sur-

"So! a philosopher! Take my advice, keep to your music. Abstruse questions are too weighty for that little head." He took up his paper determined not to be thanked, and Serena said no more.

The sequel of her story is best told in a letter to Cornelia, wri,ten in the second year after her arrival on the Pacific coast. The girls had kept up a brisk correspondence, finding the mutual interchange of description of their different way of living very interesting. I will mention that several months after Serena's arsense and a warm, affectionate heart which rival, there came an inclosure in one of her gave him unfailing loyal obedience without letters to Cornelia directed to her father. It showing even by a look that she thought him a contained a draft for the full amount of money expended both for herself and sister, with interest. On a slip of paper accompanying was

written: Here is the perishable commodity, for the want of which the writer would no doubt by this time have been making acquaintance with mother Earth. The imperishable riches—blessings of the widow and orphan—are laid up where "neither moth nor rust do corrupt."

want of which the writer would no doubt his time have been making acquaintance with mother Earth. The imperishable riches—blessings of the widow and orphan—are laid up where "neither moth nor rust do corrupt."

"So the girl has proved what she was made of. I knew it! I read those great, sad eyes. they were the lamps of an upright soul," mused the doctor, as he read:

MY DEAR NEELIE:—I have some startling news to tell you, and I think I will begin my letter with it so as to get through with my confession. I am to be married to Professor de Kalb. Oh, if you know how my heart beats with happiness! to think of that man among men—superior in intellect, stature and physical beauty to any one! I have ever seen—choosing poor, little, insignificant me-for his wife!"

He had been from the first studiously kind—little and in season to save it," the clerk said.

"No, sir," answered Isaac, promptly and emphasically. Now in truth the policy of insure read that Jacob sought to save the heavy item of premium be had agreed to pay.

"No, sir," he said: "you are not in time. It is past three o'clock. The policy is signed. I will go and get it.

He slipped out and hastily finished and a signed the policy, and having dried the ink he brought it to the clerk, demanding in read the sum which bad been agreed upon, the had been from the first studiously kind—little and the policy was taken beauty to any one! have ever seen—choosing poor, little, insignificant me-for his wife!"

He had been from the first studiously kind—little and in season to save it," the clerk said.

"No, sir," answered Isaac, promptly and emphasically. Now in truth the policy of insurer had been in doubt; but when he heard the measure had not been signed, for the insurer had been in doubt; but when he heard the measure had not been signed, for the insurer had been in doubt; but when he heard the measure had not been signed, for the insurer had been in doubt; but when he heard the measure had not been signed, for the insurer had been in doubt, but when he heard the with happiness! to think of that man among men—superior in intellect, stature and physical beauty to any one! have ever seen—choosing poor, little, insignificant me for his wife!

He had been from the first studiously kind—sending me flowers as daintily arranged as though fresh from Flora's own hands; and distinguishing me from among the other teachers with a dignified empressement of manner, which made them all studiously attentive to me; but I thought it was from a sentiment of pity toward the poor little transplanted Eastern girl. I never in my wildest flight of anny thought of his loying—yes, losing me! and that with such a fervent passion that his ardor almost frightens me. He calls me his "beautiful, fascinating, unapproachable iciole." If he only knew that it is the very humility of my love which causes my reserve. But will you come out and be my first bride's-maid! They do not him here except on the most extensive scale, and the professor wishes for an imposing wedding to show off his "pink and white darling," he says—but will you come? We can arrange about the bride's-maids' dresses after you arrive.

Tell your jather that his kindness to me has

you arrive.

Tell your jather that his kindness to me has brought forth fruit an hundred fold. Not alone in my perfect health but in happiness which is still so new to me, that I sometimes pinch myself to be sure it is Serena Van Courtlandt.

The rest of the letter was taken up with messages to different members of the family, and I will not transcribe it.

A party was just ferming to take a trip to California, and Dr. Martin made arrangements for Cornelia to go with them. The wedding came off with great eclat. The universal verdict being that Serena was the most beautiful bride who had been married from that church.

When Cornelia returned home, she had given to her care a souvenir for her father from the

It was a solitaire diamond, set in a large ring of virgin gold for his cravat. Inscribed on the inside, in letters so fine that it required a microscope to see them, was this:

"But the greatest of these is charity." From Serena's husband. As the doctor deciphered it he absolutely lushed at his good deeds finding him out. "What does it say," queried Mrs. Martin."

"Oh, an-an inscription in Greek," answered

N. B.—Serena's sister and her child have

Did he Tell a Lie?

A good story is told of a ship-owner of Liverpool, which will bear repeating. Our merchant was a Quaker, and prided himself on his honesty. He would not have told a downright falsehood to save the value of his best ship.

Once upon a time Friend Jacob suffered on of his ships to set sall from Calcutta for home without any insurance upon either vessel or cargo. At length he became uneasy. He was confident his ship had encountered bad weather, and he feared for her safety. In this strait he went to his friend Isaac. He called him Friend; though I am under the impression

he went to his friend Isaac. He called him
Friend; though I am under the impression
that Isaac was of the children of Isaael.
"Friend Isaac," he said, "I would like for
thee to insure my ship which is at sea. I
should have done it before, but have carelessly
neglected it. If thee canst have the policy
signed, all ready for delivery, at three o'clock on
the afternoon of the morrow, I will send and
get it, and send thee the money in full."

Isaac did not seem to be anxious to insure
the ship, but upon being assured that no unfavorable intelligence had been heard from her he
said he would have the policy made out, to
take effect on and after 3 o'clock of the following day, but to cover the ship and cargo from
the date of her leaving India.

Early on the following morning Jacob received a message, by the hands of a captain just
arrived, to the effect that his ship was stranded
and her cargo lost. This was very unfortunate. Should Friend Isaac happen to hear the
news before the policy was made out, he would
not make it at all; or, if it was made, and not
signed, he would not sign it. What should he
do' He wanted to act honestly. It would not
be right to let Isaac go on and make out a policy under such circumstances. Finally he hit
upon a plan. He summoned his confidential
clerk, and sent him with this message:

"Tell Friend Isaac," he said, "that I have
heard from my ship, and if the policy is not
signed he need not sign it at all."

The clock was just upon the stroke of three
when the clerk arrived. Friend Jacob's message was delivered. The ship had been heard
from, and if the policy was not signed he need
not sign it.

"I think I am in season to save it," the clerk
said.

The end we can readily imagine; and it is not difficult to judge which of the two felt most sore over the matter.

S. C., JR.

In a speech before the California academy of sciences, delivered during his recent visit to this country, Sir Joseph Hooker expressed his surprise at the broad line of distinction which he jound existing between the regetation of the United States east and west of the Mississippi. According to the report in the American Naturallet. The was strongly inclined to say, though he said it under correction, that there is probably a greater difference between the east and west coasts, of the American continent than there is detween any two similarly related regions in any part of the globle; that you may travel from England to Spain, from Siam to China, without finding se diverse vegetations as by crossing the Mississippi and comparing the banks one hundred miles east on one side with one hundred miles west on the other." He said also that there was no section of the earth in which so many singular phenomena could be observed as on the Pacific coast, including not only California, but the country north and south of that state; and he believed that science would have a great destiny there. On the same occasion, Prof. Asa Gray, the eminent American botanist, who accompanied Sir Joseph Hooker on his Western trip, made a short address, and mentioned that almost forty years ago Sir Joseph and himself together visited Archibald Menzles, who was the surgeon of Vancouver's expedition, and the first English naturalist who ever set foot on that part of the Pacific coast. You of But a Science.

A Bold Theft.

The sharpest piece of thieving heard of in some time was perpetrated on a Greenville farmer in Greene county one day last week. Some one entered a lot where he had thirty sheep grazing, in broad daylight, drove the sheep out and down to Coxsackie, put them on the night boat down, and sold them the following morning in New York for three dollars each, and has made good his escape with the proceeds. The farmer has used every effort to catch the thief, but has thus far failed to find the slightest clue. \*\*Resourch\*\* (N. Y.) Journal.

During the great civil war in America, an intimate personal friend said to Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. President, do you really expect to end this war during your administration?" "Can?" say, sir, can't say," "But, Mr. Lincoln, what do you mean to do?" "Pec away, sir, peg away; keep pegging away." And "pegging away," did it. That was President Lincoln's motto, and a good one it is for all young men.

young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- We all went to a candy pull at our neighbor Fawcett's, and we had cakes, candy, nuts and popcorn, and lots of music and dancing; and when we came home, it was almost 12 o'clock at night. We run over a chicken and broke its legs; mamma forgot to shut them up, and an opossum drove them out of the coop, and caught a chicken and killed it, and pa went out and found it eating a chicken, and shot at it three times and did not hit it, so papa led the critter out by the tail and knocked him in the head with the ax, We live about two miles from Emporia, on the Neosho river. We have forty acres of timber and sixty river. We have forty acres of timber and sixty acres of prairie. I will be glad when spring comes, when the birds are all singing and building their nests. Last spring two pairs of little wrens came and built their nests by our bedroom window, in some gourds that papa put up for them. I and Effic are going to make a flower garden in the spring, and set our hens. After Christmas I will tell you all about our Christmas party, all about what I get for presents. I will close for this time; good-night. From your friend,

MAMIE VIOLA HYDE.

EMPORIA, Kans., Dec. 15, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:-I thought I would write again for our column; perhaps there will be room for a few of my thoughts. As I was looking the old papers over I came to Alice Roser's etter, of July 12th, on "riches." I don't care about riches but I want an education. I want to teach school sometime, so that if I were left alone in this world to work my way I think that teaching would be better than housework, although I can sew, knit, make bread and cake, and wash dishes, and do a great many things to help ma. When I was seven years old I commenced piecing quilts, and now I have six pieced and I am not twelve years old

have six pieced and I am not twelve years old yet. I am going to school now. I have quite a number of studies; they keep me very busy; sometimes I look out of doors and it looks so nice and pleasant that I wish I could lay down my books and have a nice time at play; but no, I must have my lessons perfect. I like to read; I could sit a whole day and read. I am always glad when THE SPIRIT comes so I can read the 'letters and story. My brother takes the Home Companion, and we like it very much, but it comes only once a month. Pa takes the Buffalo Courier, and there's a story in it; it tells more about political news generally than anything else. Well, I guess I have written about long enough; so good-by. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.

Yours respectfully, ELYLE PAYNE. ELVIE PAYNE

Yours respectfully, ELY CADMUS, Kans., Dec. 14, 1877.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS: I bave been intended ing to write for the "column" for several weeks, but I have been so busy that I have not had time. I have been so busy making Christmas presents. I have made a catch-all and rer ceiver and three letter-holders, and have several more things to make. Will not some of the readers of THE SPIRIT write and tell what they are making ? Our school commenced the first Monday in September and I have missed but one-half day since it began. It closes one week from to-morrow. We have a splendid teacher this term; his name is Mr. Truesdell. I am studying writing, spelling, practical and mental withmetic, politics, constitution and composition. I like the last one very much. We have a great may compositions to write. I suppose you all have to write compositions to be read in school Friday afternoons, but what would you think if you had to write one every day? I see in the paper several weeks ago a letter asking how to preserve autumn leaves. I varnish them. It is very easy to do for you have to have but little varnish and a brush. They have to be pressed before being varnished. Most any one can tell when they are pressed sufficiently. Seems to me the "Young Folks' Column" has been very dry of late. Shame on us all for being so lazy as to allow it to be filled up with anything but our letters. Let us all send a charade the next time we write. I have not seen one in the "column" for a long while. I guess if I write many such long letters as this the editor will not want me to write often. I could write a great deal more but my letter will almost fill the column as it is. I send you a very easy charade: '

charade:

I am composed of nine letters.

My first is in chord, but not in sound.

My second is in hat, but not in cap.

My third is in brandy, but not in gin.

My fourth is in frolic, but not in fin.

My fifth is in sunshine, but not in cloud,

My sixth is in mirth, but not in pleasure.

My seventh is in mane, but not in gold.

My eighth is in anna, but not in Belle.

My ninth is in summer, but not in winter.

My whole is a proper noun and somethin every child is gisd to see. Yours.

A. MABEL LOOK.

WAUPUN, Wis., Dec. 13, 1877.

#### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

#### Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE. ster—John T. Jones, Helens, Arkansas. retary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky asurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rook Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. G.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswiohee, Alabams
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson ounty. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas ounty. Steward-W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee lounty. 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 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

opunty.

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey everance, Doniphan county. State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans

M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon ounty. Levi Dumbauld, Harlford, Lyon county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. STATE GO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon

POMONA GRANGES.

Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H.
Wallace secretary, Topeka.
Cowley county, William White master, C. U.
Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

Sedgwick county.

Davis county, J. R. Mumford master, Mrs. J.

E. Heynolds secretary, Junction City.

Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A.

Georgis secretary, Girard.

Wyandote county.

Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master,

G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

Morris county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.

Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

Saline county—no report.

ford.

Saline county—no report.

Bourbon equity, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phince secretary, Ft. Scott.

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

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

Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le
Loup.

15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C.
Tunnell master, Neitherland.

16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J.
L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.

17 Marion county, James W. Williams master,
Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.

18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis, master, N.
Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

19 Wabsunsee county of the Recommaster, George Secretary, Lawrence.

21 Neosho county, E. E. Williams master, Wm.
George secretary, Erie.

George secretary, Erie.

George sceretary, Erie.

22 Clay county, Henry Avery sceretary, Wakefield.

33 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Bon F. McMilan sceretary, Beloit.

44 Lyon county, W. Phillips master, J. W. Trnitt sceretary, Emporis.

55 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.

66 Osage county, John Behrig master, Miss Belle Besse sceretary, Ostage City.

77 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul sceretary, Jeddo.

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

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

10 Donnphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

11 Washington county, M. Pattegrew master, J. Mo Cormio secretary, J. Pettegrew master, J. Mo Cormio secretary, J. Pettegrew master, J. Mo Cormio secretary, J. Weell. Center.

12 Jefferson, county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.

24 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Ohapman secretary, Eureka.

15 Jinn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

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

27 Elk county, J. F. Bannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City, Other Secretary, Minnespolis.

28 Emerson secretary, Minnespolis.

29 Libette county, J. D. Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.

So. Labette county, John Richardson master, J.
T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W.
Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
Wilson county, W. S. Sanla

darville.

Wilson county, W. S. Sania master, James C. G. Smith Secretary, Fredonis.

Biley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
Nemalis county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
Atohison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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

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

W. S. Hahns, deneral Deputy, Ottawa, Frankda, county, Kansas.
George J Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county,
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county,
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Saurgeon, Beloit, Mitchell county,
George F Jickson, Fredomia, Wilson county.
George F Jickson, Fredomia, Wilson county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Cange, Coffey sounty.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
The Marting McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
J. S. Psyne, Bim Grove, Lina county.
J. S. Psyne, Bim Grove, Lina county.
J. S. Psyne, Bim Grove, Lina county.
J. S. Psyne, Rim Grove, Lina county.
W. H. Bonghton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. H. Bonghton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. H. Carr, Larned, Hawnes county.
W. H. Bing, Marris county.
W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Gendale, Bourbon county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J. W. H. Jones, McHoton, Jackson county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
W. J. W. H. Halle, Frankfort, Marshall county.
W. J. W. Bann, Rush Center, Rushrounty.
J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rushrounty.
J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rushrounty.
W. J. W. Banner, J. Frankfort, Marshall county.
W. J. W. Banner, J. Frankfort, Marshall county.
W. J. Mason, Washington county.
W. J. Mason, Washington county.
W. J. Mason, Washington county.
W. J. H. Hardy, Prankfort, Republica county.
W.

Worthy Master and Patrons :- In making this my eleventh annual report, there is no small degree of satisfaction in considering the strength of our association, as viewed from my standpoint. During the first year of our existence it was predicted the order could not be introduced. A year or two later it was marked for an early death. In 1873 we began to attract much prophetic attention, and even to-day unless we adopt their views, this will be the last session of the National grange. Let me say to you, "Be not afraid." The order is not built upon whims and fancies. Although we have made many laws and adopted many plans. showing a desire on our part to conform to the views of many advisers, still there is ample stability left among the true friends of the orier, to make it permanent. I have faith to beieve it is already a fixed institution, bound to

exert a strong and lasting influence. It is a satisfaction to know, with all the laws are gradually returning to the constitution as order was built upon the constitution of 1872, members generally are being convinced that a have other successful secret societies, such as the Masonic and Odd Fellows, and it is very doubtful if we can make our institution a success by running a directly opposite course. We can profit by their years of experience, and thereby add great strength to our order.

While it was very agreeable to see our order spread rapidly, and every effort was encouraged to make it the largest society that ever existed on this continent, and while it still holds that rank, yet we must acknowledge there was a premature growth.

Deputies had not been properly schooled, and their work was hastily performed. A ready speaker had but to deliver one address and he immediately at the same time organized a grange. The next evening he instituted another in an adjoining town, and so on. Sometimes two to four applications received at my office has torne the same date. We all know that such work must be imperfect. A grange cannot be properly organized and instructed in less than six consecutive meetings, and the more experience under the best officers the more perfect the gratige, Deputies were also allowed full liberty, and

in their speeches made promises as to what the order would do, totally unwarranted. Now it becomes our duty to do all we can legitimately to reduce our numbers, by consolidation, revoking of charters, and soliciting the surrender of the feeble ones, until we can get in each state a suitable number of good, solid granges, and commence work fresh on a solid and permanent foundation.

Propose and advocate whatever plans you please in the several states to advance the interests of the order, and let the National grange cull out and adopt the best for the order at large; but whatever you do, first reduce the number of granges, until none but strong ones are left, and by this I mean granges with halls, libraries, museums, and money in their treasuries; such will be permanent. With five United States, we will have a foundation on which to build a magnificent structure.

The American farmer is a peculiar individual. To say he is the most independent of all laborers, does not fill the bill. His ways are decidedly peculiar, and are most conspicuous after he becomes a member of the grange; and from this peculiarity on the part of members | the first boiling of the grange cauldron, as well of subordinate granges it is impossible to give as the mercenary portion, whose souls are too nt valetive to our membe There is such irregularity in the payment of dues by members of subordinate granges, that secretaries cannot report promptly to the state officers, and frequently three and four months pass before returns are made.

Where some have been reported to my office as "dead," the following quarter they have paid up. In over two bundred cases where charters have been revoked and so recorded on my books, and the revocation sent to state secretaries, the next report shows the grange in good working order. Ours is a peculiar association ; its membership knows no law, understands no law (nossibly the laws are past comprehension), is flooded with law, and cares little about it. Those who are true Patrons at heart and belong to strong subordinate granges, are governed more by precepts in the ritual than by organic law; they need but little, while those who need much law make but passable Patrons. That you may have the views of some of the members of subordinate granges, I cannot do better than quote from s ew of the letters received.

FROM GEORGIA.

"Please send us all the information you can; if there are any documents relative to our order, we want them. We are really less intormed now than three years ago. The constitution and by-laws of the National grange have so frequently been changed that many decisions have been made of which we are ignorant."

FROM MARYLAND

"Of all humbugs the one of equality and de-morracy in a secret society is the most trans-parent. Admission itself is thoroughly aristo cratic, and will become more so as the order is made more democratic. Stability, is what we need. I doubt whether the essential constitutions of Masonry have been changed for one hundred years, and Odd-Fellowship is substantially the same as when first introduced by Wilder; and I know of no two orders more firmly seated in the affections of their members. Too much and repeated change, in our laws be-

morio, and a good one if Is for all young men

rushed through our state granges without allowing them to be considered in our subordinate granges? The National grange propose mendments; within a week after they are being acted upon in some of the state granges, which, in their short and hurried sessions, have but little time to consider them. The amending and re-amending of the same constitutional provision three times within four years would seem to show a lack of judgment, and that it would be far better to allow the memsome of our newspaper friends assure us that bers of the state granges to consider such matters with their subordinate grange between the sessions, and then vote advisedly, and not as state masters may dictate."

FROM MICHIGAN. "The grange, the people, the country, one and all, demand, seek, and beg for information relative to the best interests of the country. I fear we are forgetting or overlooking the weightier matters of the grange movement, social improvement, intellectual development. and genuine christian retinement. The business arm of the order may be all well, but it is cerand amendments that have been passed, we tainly at present the weakest limb of this gigantic tree. Prepare the people by instructing it was before the Georgetown session. The them by lectures, essays, discussions; by establishing libraries reading-rooms, etc. Place and it cannot prosper under any other. Our literature in the hands of young men and women that will refine, elevate, and educate them successful secret organization cannot be run for the duties of life. Can a grange die with upon the great American convention plan. We these surroundings? The great principles of the grange are not understood as they should be, and I see only one successful way to bring them before the people. Missionary work is requisite. Let each state grange select competent farmers, who know and realize the necessity of it, to canvass their states, stir up the lukewarm, raise and impart life to the dead granges, and encourage the zealous ones Many have failed for want of encouragement. Many don't know how to do or what to do when left to themselves. Good men and women, they believe in the grange, but for want of a little training are now desponding and

> adopt wise measures, not be penny wise and nound foolish." FROM INDIANA

> discouraged. \* \* \* I hope wise heads will

"I confidently believe the bottom has been touched in this state, and that we shall commence to advance again very soon, that is, if the proper efforts are made. We now have two lecturers constantly employed, and it is not hard to perceive the effect. Had the organization of granges in 1874 and 1875 been folowed up with the proper instruction we should now be 250,000 strong in Indiana, with \$100, 000 in our treasury. Instead of that we or ganized granges that, never heard of the state grange only as they paid dues, which many of them soon ceased to do, simply because they did not know, and no one came to tell them of the good that would finally result from their or ganization."

Where one member will sit down and read a ecture in a newspaper, fifty will travel five miles to hear a lecturer impart the same infor nation, yet both are essentially necessary.

The state secretary of Nebraska, under date of October 9, writes: "The order in Nebras ka has been steadily gaining strength during the past year. The splendid crops have made times easier and enabled the farmers to pay off old debts, and in many cases they have a surplu with which to do the purchasing for the win ter. Another year we will be able to repay some of the many favors, we have received.

From a member of a county grange in Minnesota I received the following. After regretting the innovations upon our constitution to meet the views of dissatisfied and ambitious ones in the order, he says: "We are getting rid of this froth which rose to the surface at nall to appre cent piece, and unless they can see pecuniary profit in everything they lose their interest But those who look for the salvation of their class intellectually, socially and morally, are hanging on to the order, and hope to live to see the day when the great results flowing from the legitimate objects of the order will place the farmers of our land upon the high platform they have a right to occupy, and from which they have heretofore excluded themselves by stupidity, ignorance and obstinacy.?

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. "Don't tinker the National grange constitution any more. It was a marvel of perfection

I could copy from many such letters, but this will suffice. NEW GRANGES.

During the year ending September 30th, we have organized 165 new granges, located in have organized to new granges, desied thirty-one states, as follows:
Alabama.
Arkansas.
California.
Florida Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Penneylvanta
South Carolina
Tennessee South Carolina 6
Tennessee 6
Texas 11
Vermont 5
Virginia 8
Idaio 1
Arizona We have distributed gratuitously about 20,-

stores, being the reprint of the twelve English

We have had a large correspondence upon o-operative stores, and have issued about 9,-000 of the rules recommended by the executive committee. 70,000 of the Grange Records have been distributed, and 20,000 copies of the financial report, besides other printed matter ordered at the last session.

The call for manuels, for granges organized prior to 1875 continues, and now that it is becoming known we have the ritual published in German it is being ordered, with regrets that it was not published two years age.

The statement of the receipts and expendiquarterly by the executive committee is herevith submitted.

It is a matter of regret that the futention of the National grange at the Louisville session to establish a museum was not carried out. We have, however, the nucleus of a collection that can be increased at very small expense, provided a permanency for the National office can be established. It, however, the views of the executive committee prevail, that the National office be abolished, and center only in the secretary's office, to be moved to suit the convenience of the incumbent, then we need give no further thought to any permanent lo-

I have been instructed by the executive committee during the past four years as to the prices for books, etc., furnished by the National grange office; in nearly every case these are sent out at a loss to the treasury. I believe it would be better, and add something to our income, if a reasonable profit be placed upon all such articles.

The Record is assued in editions of 15,000 copies. About 500 copies are sent to subscribers, the balance sent out gratuitous. Why not make this a gratuitous document, or furnish it only to subscribers? Why give to A and sell to B. Other subjects demand attention, and to expedite business I will, with your permission, present them to the several committees at the proper time.

Claiming the privilege of my early connec tion with the order, a few suggestions may be allowable.

It is a subject of congratulation that the National grange has, not, been, committed in any of the serious failures that have taken place among grange agents and grange enterprises. Strong efforts have been made repeatedly by individuals to secure the endorsement of the National grange and executive committee, but fortunately we have been kept outside of all alliances, and as the order is not, and never can be a commercial organization, I sincerely hope you will keep aloof from all such entangle ments. If you depart from such a course, failures will continue to follow, and the very first will empty your treasury. Keep the order, and build it up purely as an association of agriculturists, and never pledge a dollar to any ommercial enterprise.

Let the education of the masses be the great object. An intelligent and active subordinate grange will exert a powerful influence in the community where it is located. Our membership generally is composed of a class who nev er have been organized before; it is rough material to work with and will require time before they learn the necessity and advantage of being prompt. Such a body has to be educated for years before it will be ready to embark in any great enterprise, and the probability is that the rising generation now coming on the stage, the boys and girls of our farms, will be the first to really appreciate and derive the real and permanent benefits of the order.

I assure you when I look back over ten years, and see what we have attempted to accomplish, the errors we have made, the experinents that have been tried and failed, the various amendments to our constitution and laws, the chaos and confusion that has been seen, to say nothing of outside influences aimed to destroy the order, it is a source of satisfaction to know we still have the largest secret organization in the United States. Possibly my views may appear chimerical.

out I believe we may do much in our granges to relieve distress and avoid future labor troubes by encouraging the establishment of industrial schools and making sgriculture one of the principal studies. Some of the teachings in them, causing contentment instead of unrest, schools should be, how the schools may earn his and generating a style of character in which own living, so that when he leaves school he all the elements are best capable of being harmay enter at once upon a practical existence. Instead of which the child, male or female, at sixteen leaves school without any fixed purpose, the mind crammed with the usual routine of studies, and soliciting employment of any kind that mity be obtained. Then comes five or ten years in getting that practical knowl edge by which one tries to obtain a livelihood Why, a first-class gardener with a potting bench, propagating bed, and budding knite could teach a class one hour a day for one month, and impart to them more that would be of real value to the children in after life than five years of the present course of studies. Let these studies commence in the common schools, and not wait until the child is fifteen

years of age, as is now required to enter an agricultural college. Not one in one hundred has the means or the time to secure a collegiate education, and but few of those who do return to the farm. This is no theoretical notion. Food, clothing

and shelter comprise the actual necessities of life, the quality varies with the circumstances of the individual. Teach every child how it may obtain these, and at fifteen years it can start out with some fixed object in life, and with principles of industry established. Then if an acre of ground is available that filled can support Itself. Every square inch of productive soil can support, in its wild state, seve Too much and repeated change in our laws begets distributed gravilationary about 20,agets distributed the rest fract problemed by the execuand there are a rest fract problemed by the execuand there are a rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive committee in washington, also 120,000 or
the rest fract problemed by the executive son can support, in its wind state, seven
and when we can return to the problemed by the executive son tentral to the prob

By all means let the girls have the same oportunities as the boys. They will excel as florists and horticulturists, and what is there more refining in occupation than the culture of fruits and flowers? How many there are that could be in easy circumstances, with happy homes, and others competent even to manage farms had they the requisite knowledge.

Teach children to plant seeds and watch their growth. Flower pots can be in every window where the sun shines, both in city and country. Many a simple lesson in nature 18 easily taught and it is a singular fact that such lessons impressed upon the mind can never be erased. Establish primary granges for children. In tures of my office, as audited and published these we can teach them by illustrated lessons interspersed with music and singing, to love the farm. Give them amusement and recreation. Have in each grange a microscope and a copy of Webster's unabridged.

Thousands in cities out of employment might. go into the country, and, if they knew how to cultivate the ground, could easily feed themselves; but without this knowledge they must be dependent upon others. In fact for want of such information full half of those who take up farming after they reach the age of twentyfive years are unsuccessful.

Our county granges might establish a course of dime lectures open to the public, and the state granges could readily obtain for them the best of decturers, while the moderate price of admission would make them available to all and secure popularity.

It has been most truthfully said : Let the edueational and social feature of the grange system be paramount to all other considerations. Let the Patrons first convince the world that their precepts and methods conduce to the improvement of rational farming, to increased crops at lessened cost, to the diffusion of modern and progressive ideas concerning the culture of the soil, to the beautifying of homes and villages, to the encouragement of that neighborly sentiment which shall make men charitable and unselfish, which shall bring them together in social intercourse, so that each may profit by the experience and thought of his felow-members. Let it be the aim of every grange to dignify the position of the farmer, to elevate his motives, to encourage his exertions, to enlarge his influence. A co-operation of thought, action, experiment, and experience, such as may and ought to be had in the grange, tends to broaden the minds of the participants, to strengthen their powers, to brighten their faculties, to relieve their burdens, to increase their comforts and to insure their permanent

A high appreciation of agriculture was a fundamental idea among the early Romans. A tract of land was alotted every citizen, by the tate, and each one was carefully restricted to the quantity granted. It was said by the orator Curius that he was not to be counted a good citizen, but rather a dangerous man to the state, who could not content himself with seven acres of land." The Roman acre being about one-third less than ours, the law actually limited the possession to about five acres. No greater praise could be bestowed upon an ancient Roman than to give him the name of a good husbandman.

success.

It is pleasant to notice that successful business men almost invariably secure themselves comfortable country, residences, and our prominent politicians are noted for their periodical passion for rural pursuits. The soil furnishes our food and raiment, and it is our final resting-place, unless cremation robs the grave of its terrors.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the several state secretaries for their promptness and courtesy in all the correspondence with this office; though personally strangers with most of them our intercourse by letter members and officers of the National grange I am under obligations for much good source and advice since our last session, and sincerely hope that the harmony now prevailing may continue for years to come, whether in office or out. The time for personal matters has passed and the true principles of fraternity should govern us in every action.
In our order we can truly say "the occupa-

tion of farming tends above all others to unite monized." O. H. KELLEY.

Bro. Jones suggested that, as the secretary's report dealt largely with the same subjects as the executive committee's report it be referred, if there was no objection, to the committee on executive committee's report.

What the Grange has Dene.

We can get a pretty good idea of the immense extent and benefit of the order, of Patrons of Husbandry in our country, when we state that it has twenty state purchasing agender, three of, which do an annual business of \$200,000. During the past year it has had in active operation five banking associations, one of which (at San Francisco) has a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$500,000 was paid in; five steamboats or packet lines; thirty manufacturing associations, whose capital ranges from \$200,000 to \$500,000; fifty associations for shipping purposes, thirty-two grain elevators; sixteen grist mills, one of which produces one hundred barrels of flour per day; twenty-two warehouses for storing goods; three tauneries and six smitheries. These are distinctly grange enterprises, started with capital contributed by members of the order, managed by them and producing for their benefit. In addition there has been established one hundred and sixty grange stores to turnish members with supplies at wholesale prices, plus freight and hauling the customers, who are stockholders, dividing the profits. The order has dedicated one hundred and forty-four halls, builty or bungit to serve as places of meeting, one of which cost \$100,000, Mass. Ploughnum.

Patrons, subscribe for The Spirit of Kan-sas. It is the only grange paper published in Kansas. Subscription phise \$1.50 per au-num. In clubs of ten \$1.25 each, and one copy for the getter up of the club.

#### Kansas State Mems.

THE Wichits Edgle informs de that Grant, Matthews, a young lad fifteen years old, was accidentally shot and killed while out on a hunting expedition last Monday.

THE Chase County Courant gives an account of a cutting affray between Albin Brandley and Frank Allison, in which both parties were cut up, but Brandley is in a critical condition.

THE Leavenworth Times says: "A big robbery of silverware and jewelry is reported by the pelice to have been perpetrated in Kicka-poo township night before last. The police are working the matter up.

Oswego, one day last week, after the victuals has been in the courts and before referees for had been placed on the table for supper, and a year past, and the particular charge was that while the folks were in an adjoining room, and cleared the table of everything eatable.

A Young man by the name of Sears was last week. He was out hunting alone, and while attempting to crawl up for a shot at some geese, dragging his gun, it was discharged with fatal results.

MEADOWS, who placed obstructions on the M., K. & T. track in the Indian territory last January, which resulted in the ditching of the train; and the killing of Oscar Emery, of Parsons, is to be hanged at Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 28th.

HIAWATHA Herald: "Messrs, Miebach, of Grand Prairie, this week sold eight Poland China hogs that aggregated 3,200 pounds; four of them weighed 1,630 and the other tour 1,570. It any one is piggish enough to beat this, why let him do so."

CHARLES A. BUNTING, "formerly of Kansas," at one time proprietor of the Topeka house at Topeka, and afterward a merchant at Ottawa, is now resident manager of the "Christian Home for Intemperate Men" in New York City. The world moves.

JACOB SMITH, a Topeka banker, had the title to his farm of 640 acres, near that city, contested by an heir to the original Indian owner, in the United States circuit court recently in session in Topeka, in which case Smith lost. The property is valued at \$25,000.

DOUGLAS county is luxuriating in an immense apple crop. Some single orchards have yielded 8,000 bushels. Lawrence merchants have already shipped about 10,000 barrels of apples. How is that for a single county in our glorious new state? - Junction City Tribune.

THE Chanute Times says: "Ben Smith is eleaning the seed from about three tons of choice broom-corn, which he raised on sod ground, the seed being planted after the flood subsided in June. Being of good length and a ready market and bring the highest price."

TROY Chief: "Last Sunday night, the mill el Snively & Hedges at Wathena, was entered by thieves, who seized and bound the watchman, and then proceeded to blow open the safe, taking \$80. Fortunately the proprietor had disbursed all their funds, except this smount, en the day preceding the robbery. We have not learned particulars, nor whether, any parties are suspected, or how the watchman happened to be surprised."

PRABODY Gazette: "Once more have the county commissioners 'got away' with the U. S. marshals. The vote of Marion county was efficially canvassed about two weeks ago, and the returns sent to Topeka in time to be insluded in the state canvass. Two of the commissioners rode to Peabody in the same car with the U.S. marshal, and that official was in issful ignorance of that important fact. When

he finds it out he probably will be mad." SAYS the Galena Miner: "A tramp through the mines this week convinces us that mining ondition, Over 300,000 pounds were taken out atruction : last week and turned in, and yet we are told that a large amount of mineral remained at the dumps and wash places, unwashed, owing to the cold weather. Had the weather been iavorable the yield of last week would have closely approximated 400,000, This week the

vorable the yield of last week would have eleely approximated 400,000, This week the weather has been more (ayorable, but water has bettered the miners expasiderable, but water has bothered the miners expasiderable, but water has bothered the miners expasiderable, but water has bothered the miners expassion has portion of some course, headed counts of the river. Thus, of course, headed the usual number that are called stock eatile. They will all be ready for market in the spring, and it is estimated that they will bring about \$60,000. They are all ewand in Cases counts, It is believed that hearly ax many are being fed in ahe nerthern part of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplenty of stock hogs to follow the cattle, for, the first time in the history of the county. There are also aplents of the state was unconstitutional. The state appealed the case to the same transportation of the state that the law of the state that the law

Dr. Cohen, the missionary from Persia visited this place last summer, a lady gave him her gold watch. This watch was bought or redeemed at two ladies' missionary meetings in Ohio, and a sum of \$1,100 was realized for the education of missionaries' children. Finally some ladies sent a check for \$63.75 to the lady donor of the watch, telling her to use it in whatever way she deemed best. She concluded to present it to the congregation through the pastor, towards a bell, and recommended that upon it the above text be inscribed,"

AT the last term of our district court which closed last week, James T. Wright was convicted of perjury and sentenced to four years confinement in the penitentiary. The offense A TRAMP entered the house of Dr. Belt, of grew out of the Birks-Lyman cattle case, which he swore to having paid money to Mr. Lyman, when the case was being tried in this town before a referee several months since, which was found dying on the prairie, in Pratt county, proved to be untrue. We are credibly informed that it is very doubtful if a court has ever been held in this county, at which perjury was not committed to a greater or less degree. It is to be hoped, however, that this example may have a salutary effect, and cause men to be more careful in the future, and swear only to that which is the truth .- Chanute Times.

Some months ago, Elmer A. Green, of Topeka, brought suit against Andy Wilson, of Democratic barbebue fame, for the poss of a very valuable horse, worth \$1,700. Hop. A. H. Case was the attorney for Green, and Wilson employed Hon. John Martin. The other day the parties got together, and in view of the immense costs that had accrued, resolved to compromise the matter. Accordingly, they met, with their lawyers, and agreed upon terms. They agreed to share the costs, but forgot their lawyers' fees until after all papers had been signed. My. Case thought he ought to have pay, and Mr. Martin was of the opinion that his work was worth a fee, and it was finally agreed, all around, that the two lawyers should take the horse, sell it and divide the proceeds. Green and Wilson now wonder what all the fuss was about. Atchison Patriot.

THE Council Grove Democrat says: "A sad case of the depravity of drunkenness was developed in this city last week. A poor, whiskydegraded man, whom this curse has brought down from his high estate, burning for a taste of liquor, the saloons have shut down on him, stole a bottle of whisky from a store where whisky is kept for medicinal purposes only In his maudlin glee, thinking not of the theft he had committed, he took the bottle to his saloon-keeping former friends, and displayed it in triumph, exulting in the fact that he could get whisky if they would not let him have it. The injured merchant could not find it in his cured in the best possible manner, it will find heart to institute legal proceedings against him for the theft. But alas! how he has fallen. Let the one act of crime, slight though it is, be a warning to him for the rest of his days. It he would only 'let' up' for good, he would not lack for good friends. 'Hell knows no deeper agony than a drunkard's despair,' '

no Baker University. The winter term of this institution began December 6, 1877. All the studies of a full preparatory and thorough classical and scientific college course are taught here; also

thorough business and commercial course. Special attention is given to those preparing to teach; also to vocal and instrumental mu sic and telegraphy.

The location is pleasant and all the expense are very reasonable.

For catalogue apply to the subscriber or either of the faculty.

Baldwin City!

The following rules have been made in the operations are still in a vigorous and healthy office of the state superintendent of public in-

atruction:

1. The electors of the district meetings have no right to determine the amount per month to be paid the teachers. That belongs to the district boards.

2. District boards cannot dismiss a teacher without the concurrence of the county superintendent.

3. If the director or other member of the board refuses to sign a legal order payable to

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total cradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver and give a healthy tome to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develoy all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and scknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of scertain vegetables comprises all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by solentific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without sallyation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of fit tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills. Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Sen, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

# Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ul-cer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

FOR SALE ONLY BY LEIS BROTHERS

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

### WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES BOOKS, STATIONERY,

# CROQUET SETS.

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PICTURES,

AND NOTIONS

Next door north of Simpson's bank. Windson House,

and relatived citizens of Ka Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

o paris side ta non

J. GARDINER, - -EMPORIA.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Afterative Removating

ess powders prove an invaluable remedy in a 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 irrer renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out reots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy 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.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

# GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS, OLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods Free to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of any class of goods without our latest list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabaab Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

te believes we borge he selected add as norted Chicago, Illinois. FISH BROTHERS WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



no part need but sorots on the property of the or

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agenta for many and of pullbout-

THE SKINNER PLOWS, ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN BLANTER, MOSHER-RY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD, PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars, allows and a large, date

ertig, and bringing M. Land Braden Bered (1) To Es Red (2) To Warnestyne fur. Manufacturers and Bealers in the notice time to state agid



CHEAPEST AND BEST PENCE IN USE. in spatia the SANDWICH CORNISHELLERS, true to design to

From one to six holes. They will, shell and clean from one hundred to two seasons of the guide of the state o the country. It has been conducted the country abordingle granges only

The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market. ties, and it pever will be with the concentration. Theo. 17, 1877.

Plows, and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the or Great Kansas City Exposition. The following and the control of t

THE OFFICE HARDWARE W. MOING THAT

Everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc., etc., Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

WILDER & PALM. A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

neth submitted and adent for the find set on the end

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

Consignments Solicited.

MANSAS CITY, MO.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

WE offer to any one who will obtain for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, prior to cabinet. The Patrons deem this a wise January 1, 1878, the largest list of cash measure, and they intend to urge it to subscribers, provided said list shall not its final consumation. contain less than twenty-five names, a pair of pure-bred Berkshire pigs, boar

#### CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are-

Ten copies.... Fifty copies. 55 00
One hundred copies. 100 00

One copy extra to the one who gets up any of the above clubs.

WE heartily thank our friends who have interested themselves in giving a wider circulation to our paper. We shall requite their kindness by striving to make THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for the coming year more worthy in every respect the wide circulation it has atthe farming community at large: We shall spare no pains or expense in so improving the quality and increasing the circulation of our paper as to make it for the interest of every Patron as well as every farmer in the state to becant for public favor. We neither expect nor wish for patronage which is not based on merit. We expect to receive liberally only as we give liberally. We have a large amount of working capacity, a fair share of ambition, and an entire devotion to the grange movement, and we shall not hesitate one moment to consecrate all these to the cause of agriculture. We are very certain that the next twenty years will witness an entire revolution in the agriculture of our country, both as to the estimation in which it will be held, and the vastly improved methods in which it will be conducted. It cannot be that this pivotal interest of our nation will be kept in the back ground. It must of necessity advance to the front rank of our industries, and wear the crown of glory, as it now wears the crown of utility. In this revolution we wish to bear a hand and share a part. And we wish our farmer friends to take hold of this work with a resolution and vigor corresponding to the great hope which the future inspires. We prophecy a better and brighter day for the farming community; but it is to be ushered in by a quickened intelligence, more earnest study, and a better application of knowledge to the practical purpose of raising larger crops, a finer breed of petent brother for the place. We hope high state of cultivation which will insure the most profitable results.

WE clip the following from the Prairie Farmer :

The executive committee of the Nationa The executive committee of the National grange have prepared a memorial to congress asking that the commissioner of agriculture be made a cabinet officer. The logic of the movement appears to be faulty. Why the grange should demand that the commissionership should be made a political office is not easily understood, especially after the record made by the grange as against politicians.

We fear that the editor of the Prairie Farmer has an entirely wrong apprehension of the character of the office of the commission of agriculture. It was not created in the interest of politicians. It has never been conducted in the interest of politicians. The department of agriculture was inaugurated for the benefit of the people; for the good of the entire population of the annual word shall be communicated the country. It has been conducted, so far as we can judge, in an entirely unpartisan spirit. It has never been brought into the arena of party politics, and it never will be with the consent of the Patrons. We can see no good reason why the commissioner of agriculture should not be made a cab- nual session of the Kansas state grange, inet officer. We cannot see that the which closed its labors at Emporia on logic of the movement is faulty. The the 13th inst., our state was divided inmemorial prepared by the executive to ten districts as follows, to wit: committee of the National grange is in perfect accord with its past history, in accord with all its avowed principles.

The Patrons of Husbandar believe that The Patrons of Husbandry believe that the interests of agriculture should have wood, Lyon, Chase, Morris and Maa prominent place in the administration of our government; that they should be recognized equal in impor
4th district—Johnson, Wyandotte should be recognized equal in importance to those of the post-office department or the war department. Holding
these views, the National grange has
memorialized congress to enact such
laws as will constitute the commission
Anderson, Franklin and Miamt.

4th district — Johnson, Wyandotte,
by Wheat nine cents; corn eight cents
for corn all course of the Union League club.

4th district — Johnson, Wyandotte,
by Wheat nine cents; corn eight cents
for 100 pounds in car lots.

4th district — Johnson, Wyandotte,
by Wheat nine cents; corn eight cents
for 100 pounds in car lots.

5th district — Douiphan, Atchison,
brown, Nemaha, Washington and Marmemorialized congress to enact such
laws as will constitute the commission
6th district — Shawnee, Wabaunsee,
laws as will constitute the commission-

er of agriculture a cabinet officer, pos- Pottawatomie, Davis, Riley and Jacksessing equal power, commanding the same consideration and drawing the same salary as other members of the

We hope that the Prairie Farmer and its numerous friends will, instead of and sow, of not less than two months opposing the measure, lay hold and help the National grange to compass its object. As a friend of the farming interest, it should, at least, offer substantial reasons for its opposition.

#### MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas state grange was held in Emporia last week, commencing its labors on Tuesday morning, and closing Thursday evening. It was by far the best state grange meeting ever held in Kan-

Worthy Master Sims, in his address, suggested some things that he deemed of great importance to the future welfare of the order. The different suggestions in the master's address were promptly referred to the appropriate tained among our grange friends and committees, and all of the committees took hold with a determination to do their work well and as quickly as possible. As a consequence, the committees reported early in the session, and the delegates adopted or amended as was thought best. No one had any long come a subscriber. We are no mendi- speeches to make, but all were anxious to work for the good of the order.

On one subject that came up for action there was some difference of opinion, but after a vote had been taken and a decision reached by the majority, the minority said they would cheerfully acquiesce and do all they could during the coming year to make the wish of the majority a success.

The work of co-operation in all its legitimate forms was earnestly recommended, and it is to be hoped that everv Patron in Kansas will do something in this direction at once. It makes no difference how small the beginning may be, the benefits derived will be in proportion to the efforts put forth. A large number of the grange store-keepers in our state were either present themselves or sent reports as to how their stores were prospering; and we must say most of the reports were extremely encouraging; indeed, in every case where the stores had been run on the Rochdale plan the prosperity and district to exceed thirty days. success attained was satisfactory to the most sanguine.

The state was districted into ten districts and a lecturer appointed for each district except one-the tenth. The worthy master will appoint one for this if the Patrons living in the district, will send him the name of some good comcattle, and bringing our farms into that these lecturers will post themselves fully and then take the field and do some d earnest work.

The district lecturers are not intended to take the place of the state lecturer, but rather to assist in working for the good of the order throughout the state.

The state grange did its work well, and if the members will perform their duty as well, success will surely be the result.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-For the information of officers of the state grange delegates, district lecturers and county deputies, who are authorized to communicate the annual word, and masters of granges entitled to receive it, 1 desire, through your paper, to call attention to the order passed at the last session of the state grange, directing that to masters of subordinate granges only upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence of payment of state grange dues to October 1, 1877. Wm. Sims. TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 17, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- At the sixth an-

1st district, composed of the counties

2d district-Woodson, Coffey, Green-

7th district—Jewell, Republic, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Osborne, Mitch-ell, Norton, Phillips and Graham.

8th district—Dickinson, Salina, Barton, McPherson, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Ellis, Rush, Noss, Trego and Paw-9th district-Cowley, Butler, Sum-

ser, Sedgwick and Harvey. 10th district—Reno, Kingman, Har-per, Barber, Pratt, Edwards, Kiaws, Comauche, Clark and Stanton.

And the master was directed to ap point a lecturer for each of said districts, whose duty it shall be to visit the district, county and subordinate granges within their respective jurisdiction, and instruct in the objects and principles of our order, as set forth in our "declaration of purposes;" also in ton would amount to \$5,753,646; allow the unwritten work, to revive dormant, organize new, and consolidate old granges; install officers and communicate the new annual word to county deputies and masters of granges entitled to receive it, and in general to look after the financial, educational and business interests of the order.

Said district lecturers have also been authorized by the state grange to solicit subscription to the capital stock of the Patrons'State Co-operative association, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the board of directors of said association; and also to appoint county agents for the same purpose. All blanks, instructions and information necessary to the work above indicated to be furnished by the secretary of said association—

B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Pursuant to the above recited action law. of the state grauge and upon the recommendation of the authorities therein indicated, the following appointments have been made, to wit:

1st district-George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
2d district—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence,

Douglas county.
3d district—J. H. Martin, Miami Creek, Miami county. 4th district-J. T. Stevens, Lawrence Douglas county.
5th district—H. G. Reynolds, Blue

Rapids, Marshall county.
6th district—John G. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
7th district—B. F. Singer, Burr Oak,

Jewell county.
8th district—G. M. Summerville, Mc-Pherson, McPherson county.
9th district—C. Coon, Little Dutch,

Cowley county. No recommendation having been re ceived from the teuth district, no ap-

pointment has, as yet, been made. In addition to the compensation provided in section 2, article 7, state con-stitution, district lecturers will receive, out of the state grange treasury, two dollars per day for the time actually and necessarily employed in the dis-charge of their duties. The time in no

Each lecturer will be required to report to the master of the state grange every ten days, the time employed, service rendered and work accomplished, as near as may be, on the filing of which report, orders will be drawn for the TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 17, 1877. Wm Sims.

To His Excellency, Gov. Geo. T. An-

ed with excessive taxation in its various forms, and unless speedily relieved their homes will be surrendered and to call your attention at this time to one form of taxation uncontrolled by law and limited only by the greed of non-resident capitalists, namely, the transportation tax. None will deny that transportation charges are a tax as real as municipal or other taxation, and when excessive the strong arm of the law should be involved for the relief of the people. The board of railroad commissioners of the state of Massachusetts, in their report of 1871, say that "all sums exacted from the community for transportation, whether of persons or of property, constitute an exaction in the nature of a tax, just as much a tax as water rates, or the assessment on property, or the tariff duties on imports.'i
Is this taxation in Kausas excessive

and consequently oppressive? Richard P. Morgan, the veteran rail-road builder of America, offered a pa-

per to the convention of the American board of transportation and commerce in 1875 in which it is stated that the average rates for freights on railroads in this country for all distances is six-teen mills per ton per mile, while for through business at long distances the rates charged are one cent per ton per mile. These being the rates charged Dorsey, ex-Secretary Robeson and Repthe cost must be something less. In the city market reports of the Lawrence Journal, as published from week to week, the railroad rates are

than the average charges by the roads H. March, chief elerk of the first assistin the country for all distances and one ant postmaster-general, will, by di-cent per mile more than the average, or rection of Judge Key, make an examintwice as much as for through freights. ation of the clerical force of the post-

In the monthly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture, for the months of August, September and October, it is estimated that the product of wheat in Kansas for 1877 is 18,282,-557 bushels, and of corn 103,565,646 bushels. At least one-half of this pro-duct will be transported an average of one hundred miles. This at the rates charged from Lawrence would be four dollars a ton for corn and four and onehalf dollars a ton for wheat. To trans-port one-half of the corn of the state one hundred miles at four dollars per ing two cents per ton per mile to be a legitimate charge we then have \$2,876,-823 as excessive taxation on the one product of corn. The transportation of one-half of the wheat crop one hundred miles at four and one-half cents per ton per mile would cost \$902,218, or \$501,232 in excess of two cents per ton per mile. Here is excessive taxation in the transportation of two articles of \$3,378,055. Undoubtedly the excessive charges on other articles, such as hemp, barley, oats, flax seed, castor beans, rye, fruit, cattle, hogs, imports of all kinds, machinery, groceries, etc., etc., besides passengers, would equal a like amount, or \$6,756,110. The people of Kansas are thus subject to an annual tax of \$13,512,220, one-half of which is excessive, by non-resident capitalists independent of and unrestrained by

The auditor of state in his report for 1876 gives the amount of taxes for all state and municipal purposes as \$4,548,-342. To regulate this taxation the legislature devotes a large portion of its sessions of fifty days each, annually or semi-annually, while this other taxation of our thirteen millions of dollars is imposed upon the people by greedy and unscrupulous non-residents, without a word upon the statute book to limit or regulate the imposition.

In view of the situation as above briefly and imperfectly presented, the undersigned respectfully petition your excellency to convene the legislature at an early day if in your judgment it would enact laws upon this subject for the relief of the oppressed people, but not otherwise, and as in duty bound we will ever pray.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

John McAllister, Jr., optician, died in Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., aged 92. He was the oldest living graduate of the university of Pennsylvania

A CHICAGO telegram of the 18th says: "The American dairy exhibition opened to-day noon with a grand display of butter and cheese, and a numer-ous attendance of visitors representing all the dairy states and Canada. This exhibition is pronounced a decided success and beyond all anticipations. There are about 2,000 parcels, and more promised to-morrow. After the convention opened, President Hawes made the reception speech, and President Smith, of the Northwestern Dairy as-sociation, replied. Addresses were made in the afternoon by Judge J. S. thony:

The undersigned citizens of Kansas would most respectfully represent that the people of this state are overburdenthe growth and development of the dairy interest, giving the main interesting facts and statistics. The hall their homes will be surrendered and was filled with a large audience their property confiscated. We desire throughout."

A WASHINGTON special says: "Official advices from New York and London show that the favorable prospects of a revival of funding operations of the government which followed the views expressed by the president in his message—\$10.000,000 having actually been called—are at present not so flattering. The resolution of Stanly Mat-thews has had the effect to suspend sales entirely. This is owing to the fact that Senator Matthews has always had the reputation of representing the president, but in this case he does not. The effect, however, is the same. The opponents of the silver bill are again in hopes of defeating the measure as it now stands before the senate, and in its place to substitute a compromise measure. Several senators who had hither-to strongly supported the bill to-day intimated to the officials of the treasury that they would favor a compromise on the basis of a designated relative standard of value between gold and silver."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 18th is as follows: "Senator Blaine has concluded to spend a portion of the holiday recess of congress at Hot Springs, Ark., and will leave Washington for that place to-morrow or next day, in

week to week, the railroad rates are given on wheat and corn to Kansas city from Lawrence as follows:

This would leave two cents per ton per mile on corn and two and one-half cents on wheat as excessive and unjust.

offices of all large cities, and report if they can be reduced without interfering with the necessary business affairs."

A MONTREAL (Canada) dispatch of the 18th says: "About three hundred canal strikers marched this afternoon to Cote St. Paul, attacked the office of Davis & Son, contractors, with stones and revolvers. Shots were returned from the office, kiling one and wounding three strikers. When the mobreached the section under contract to Davis, where the strike originated, they found twenty-five men at work. They ordered them to cease, but acting under the foreman's instructions, they refused. Stone throwing commenced, when the foreman, Cosgrove, from the door of Davis' office, presented a re-volver and ordered the crowd to disperse. One Poquette raised a pick handle in a threatening manner, when Cosgrove fired three shots in quick succession, fatally wounding Poquette. The infuriated mob commenced wrecking the building, but were met by a fusilade. Some fifty shots were fired from the juside, and the wreckers withdrew. The strikers seem determined to hold out for a dollar a day, and fortnightly payments."

#### THE LATEST MARKETS

THE LATEST MAR	KETS	
Produce Market	B	
ST. Louis, D	ec. 19. 1	877.
Flour-XX	\$4.90 @	5.10
XXX	5.30	5.40
Family.	5.60 @	
Wheat-No. 2 fall	1.24	
No. 3	1.17	
No. 3 No. 4 red	1.01	1.02
Corn-No. 2 mixed	45800	
Oats-No. 2 mixed	2610	
Rve — No. 2	5510	56
Barley-No. 2 (Kansas)	45 @	
Pork	12.00	
Bulk Meats	410	
Bacon	64%	81
Lard	61@ 71@	71
Butter-creamery	30 @	35
dairy	23 6	35 28
country	17 @	20
Eggs	18 6	19
Eggs	ec. 19, 1	877.
wheat—No. 2 spring	1.06 @	1.06#
No. 3	1.00	1.01
Corn		434
Oats	24 @	
Pork	11.70 @	
Bulk Meats	44@	64
Lard	7.70 @	7.75
KANSAS CITY. D	ec. 19. 1	877.
Wheat-No. 2 fall	1.15 @	1.16
No. 3 red fall	1.00 @	1.01
No. 4 fall	90 @	804
No. 2 spring	85 @	87
No. 3 spring	78 @	
Corn-No. 2 mixed	314@	82
Oats	1710	

Corn-Ao. 2 mixed	or#(ch)	σz
Oats	17400	19
Rye—No. 2	42 @	43
Live Stock Marke	ta.	
ST. LOUIS, D	ec. 19, 18	77.
Cattle-Prime to choice	\$ 4.25@	5.25
Poorer grades	2.50@	4.00
Hogs	3.60@	4.15
CHICAGO, D	ec. 19. 18	77.
Cattle-Good steers	3.25@	4.85
Texans	3.00@	
Hogs-Packers		
KANSAS CITY, D		
Cattle Mating chippens	4 000	
Cattle-Native shippers	4.00@	
Native feeders	3.80@	
Native stockers	2.75@	3.25
Native cows	2.00@	8.10
Milch cows, each	25.000	
Texas steers, wintered.		
Hoge Packers	3.65@	
Hogs-Packers	0.00@	0.14

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 16@17c., common, 12@15c.; cheese, 11@12c.; eggs, 18 @20c.; white beans \$1.00@1.50, hand picked, \$1.75@2.25; castor beans 90@95c. \$\ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry—chick ens, dressed, 3@4c. perlb.; potatoes, 45@70c. sweet potatoes \$ bush., 30@65c.

Broom-corn is queted in Kansas City at \$40 @80 \$ ton.

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated considerably during the week, but is a little higher than it was on Monday. The success of the Russian arms and rumors of peace prospects have had a depressing and some days a panicy effect upon wheat.

Corn declined a little during the week in ympathy with wheat.

Oats, rye and barley nominal." Corn in Baltimore is 641 cents for Western

mixed—old: new. 614 cents. Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City, except the best shipping, which are a little lower. Quotations in other cities are about same as last week, but there

Hogs are lower, owing, no doubt, to the continued warm weather.

is a slightly improved demand for best natives

Gold in New York is \$1.022.

in the East.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis quoted at \$1.17 to 1.17½, for December; \$1.18 to \$1.20, January, and \$1.221 to \$1.221. February. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.061 to \$1.062, December, and \$1.06 to \$1.07, January. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall, \$1.15 is bid for Deember, but no sales quoted; No. 8, \$1.00 to \$1.00½, December; \$1.04 to \$1.04½, January, and \$1.07½ February.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX. \$\ \text{sack}, \\$2.20; XXX, \\$2.50; XXXX, \\$2.80; fancy, \$3.00@3.15: Corn meal, \$8 cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, \$2.00.

The bank clearings in Kansas City on Tuesday were \$239,400. This was not so much as on the previous day, but was more than the average. There was a good demand for loans from the different branches of business, especially the grain and live stock interests, and the discount market was firm at 10 to 12 per

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; ne 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 a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

#### City and Vicinity.

ember Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. [NOTE.—The society is not responsible for

dividual opinions.—SEC'Y.] The society assembled in its rooms at the state university on Saturday, December 15, 1877. President J. C. Vincent called the meeting to order and proceeded with the programme

ORCHARDS. Mr. Deming—I am somewhat fearful that the present week of warm weather will produce too much circulation of the sap and ren der our trees more liable to injury. From observations I am inclined to the opinion that the disease known as sun-scald is, caused by a condition of weather similar to the present, dur-

ing our winters. Joseph Savage-I think it will require a great deal of severe cold weather, following this, to injure our trees.

O. H. Ayers-Sun-scald, in my opinion, is the result of an extreme heat upon the tree, in a location closely guarded from circulation of air, or during a still day.

Mr. Underwood-During the month of August I cut off the top of a soft maple, and soon

gust I cut off the top of a soft maple, and soon after I discovered the sun-scald upon it. It may have occurred before but I did not discover it.

Secretary—I cannot accept the theory of Mr. Deming, as to the time that sun-scald occurs. There is an injury sometimes done to our trees by an extreme degree of cold, suddenly following a high temperature in the wincurs. There is an injury sometimes done to denly following a high temperature in the winter, but the effects are not of the same character as of sun-scald. This injury is first noticed immediately beneath the bark, and is not fatal even to the bark, in most instances. The injury is generally repaired, and all traces even pass off in a very short time after the spring growth commences. This injury more frequently occurs upon the north side of the tree than any other, and it would be a misnomer to in vineyards as a general practice. call if sun-scald. Sun-scald invariably appears KANSAS SOILS, upon the southern side of the body and even the large exposed limbs, and is undoubtedly the result of intense heat, either direct or by reflection, upon a weakened condition of vital-

Mr. Savage, chairman of a committee to ascertain the aggregate number of hushels of apples produced in Douglas county, reported not ready, and was granted further time. SMALL FRUITS

Mr. Ayers-The past spring I purchased a quantity of Smith's Ironclad raspberry plants, and they have made a long, protracted cane. Is this the habit of the variety?

Mr. Underwood.-Raspberry plants generally produce a trailing cane the first seasons they are transplanted, and the following season will grow erect. This variety is generally hardy. ENTOMOLOGY.

The committee exhibited a hoop taken from an apple barrel, showing the manner in which the apple worm (codling moth) conceals itself for protection during the period of transforming into the winged state and that, while thus concealed, they are distributed with the barrel of apples throughout the localities wherever the barrels are shipped. barrels are shipped.

President-I have seen the statement recently that the "strawberry leaf roller" is becoming a difficult insect to control and is very damaging to strawberry plantations. I would ask if this insect has reached this section.

Secretary-We have the same insect upon first appearance.

Mr. Ayers-The little wren is a destroyer of the leaf-roller and should be encouraged. VINE-CULTURE.

Mr. Savage-I have been aware for some time that Judge S. O. Thacher, of this city, has been quite successful with his vineyard, and for our information requested him to furnish me a written statement of the manner of treatment followed by him, and in reply I have the following to offer:

LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 21, 1877.

JOSEPH SAVAGE, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 20th inst. asking me for my experience in mulching grapes.

I found the expense of plowing and tilling the rows a large item each year. It required a great deal of care; had to be repeated frequently and even then did not keep down the weeds, and besides, the grapes near the earth were covered with dirt, caused by rains falling on the soft ground. Part of my vineyard is on a steep hill-side, quite stony, or rather with a thin soil over a bed of sandstone, and the rows run up and down the hill. The plow and cultivator made excellent trenches for a heavy flood to cut away the thin soil, and the result was, that in that part of the vineyard the wash was very serious. As there were more vines than I needed for family use, even if only a half crop was raised, I began experimenting. Three years ago I began hauling refuse hay from the farm and putting it between the rows, but not very thick. The grapes did as well, I thought, as others that received a great deal of work. The weeds, however, bothered some and had to be pulled by hand. This, however, is no loss as the cow will quit the best grass to eat these weeds, as they grow up through the grass, very rank and brittle.

The next year I increased the mulch and the result was satisfactory in every respect. Last spring in trimming the vines, the surplus wood was left on the old mulch between the rows and then covered with a heavy dressing of old hay.

I am satisfied to keep on in this way. There was a heavy growth of grapes as well as of wood. The cuttings on the ground serve to keep the hay from the ground and so prevented speedy decay. The weeds were very few and easily pulled for the cow.

The vines are pleasant to be among even in



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

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

# The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors', as we have no expenses.

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS, That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead. Also to our Ladies' NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES-THE MONITOR

This is the nicest one you ever saw. Come and see it. On our full stock, hand-made, war ranted Kip Boots, at \$3.00 to \$3.50, we defy the world. Call and examine our goods.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Mr. Ayers-Mulching may do on hill-side

vineyards, but on more level land I am satisfied that it will be injurious in seasons when there are heavy rain-falls; mulching will retard evaporation and make the ground too wet for

F. Wellhouse, (Leavenworth)-So far as my observation has been I would not use mulching

By Joseph Savage, Lawrence. [We postpone the publication of this report till next week for want of room.—ED.]

He closed by reading the following extract from the reports of the Kansas-Academy of Science, Vol. v., page 73, by Prof. Jno. D. Parker, of Kansas City, Missouri:

The horticulture of the river bluffs is worthy The horticulture of the river bluffs is worthy of a passing thought. The pursuit of any people determine to some extent their character. Horticulture is a scientific pursuit involving mind and possessing elevating tendencies. Now the river bluffs are the natural homes of the horticulturist; the condition of soil and climate determine his pursuit, almost to the exclusion of cereais. The apple, pear, plum, peach, quince and apricot love the bluffs, and the small truits flourish; notably the grape finds its home on the bluffs. We see its rich purple clusters peeping out beneath leafy trelis bars up the sides of almost inaccessible heights.

said: Whenever I am in need of information as regards varieties of truit I generally make it a point to visit Lawrence and talk with your fruit men. Two years ago I came among you seeking information, and, returning home, I our strawberry plants, but I do not consider it planted largely of one variety of apples and very difficult to control if promptly met at this fall when I went to our county fair I took some specimens of fruit from those trees, and as I entered I met Dr. Howsley and showed them to him; I can assure you I telt very proud of my fruit, but the doctor took the starch out of me completely. What do you suppose he told me as he looked at my finest specimens? Why, says he, you had better throw them to

the hogs. Voices-What variety was it?

Mr. Wellhouse-The Missouri Pippin. Now if I make a failure in growing this variety some of you Douglas county men will have it to answer for. I have often wanted to meet with you and made an effort about a year ago; I got as far as the Kaw river, found the bridge gone, and no way of getting over and so had to content myself with looking over the raging waters. I surveyed the situation and in sad disappointment turned back. But I am with you to-day and I am in search of a variety of apple having the keeping qualities of the Ben Davis but of better flavor; I want the tree of the character of the Gilpin. Also I want a peach that is fine in size and quality and a constant bearer. I presume that all of you would like to find such a peach.

On motion Messrs. Brackett, Deming and Johnson were appointed a committee to examine a fruit picture painted by Miss Jennie Ricker, of Kanwaka, with the view of purchasing it for the society and report to the society at its next meeting.

The society adjourned to meet at the university on the third Saturday in January, 1878, it being the annual meeting.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacded. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weadness and decay. Bood and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER Douglas County Bank.

On Monday, November 12, 1877, the undersigned opened, under the above title, a banking and exchange office, in the building lately occupied by the Lawrence savings bank.

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

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

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

Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

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

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

For Sale Cheap. A printing press nearly new and material For particulars address, W. T. WATKINS, Washington Creek, Kansas.

Dr. Hawkins' Lightning Medicine. George W. Hatch, agent, southeast corner of Winthrop and Alabama streets.

DR. HIMOE's medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-

Fine Stock for Sale,

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

HEAVY invoices of goods are received at Geo Leis & Bro.'s drug emporium daily; they are doing a heavy business in their line; they are selling lamp goods, paints and oil at aston-ishingly low prices.

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

For Nale.

Will be sold at a bargain, one very fine jack. For information apply at THE SPIRIT office.

FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING

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

by Act of Congress.

It is adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art, for dressing their own glove leather out of deer and other skins; also nice kid leather out of light calf skins; also tan the toughest kind of string leather; also dress all kinds of skins with the hair, fur, or wool on for wearing apparel, robes, etc., and makes them fine, soft and silky and yet very tough. Process cheap; material conveniently obtained. Also a map of glove and mitten patterns, of different sizes, with directions for cutting out to use, all printed in pamphlet form, blanks written in. The above will be promptly forwarded by mail, properly conveyed according to law, on receipt of \$2.00. Agents wanted. Territory allowed.

GEO. W. HATCH,
Lawrence, Kansas.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

"The Golden Belt" Reute.

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

For information concerning rates, maps.

sas, Colorado, attaining concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. Cornell, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.
Ransas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only & Thours" from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville. Columbus and Pitte. Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, vis Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (Tiolets good via the Falls,) and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, same as other lines. a. m. following morning, same as other lines.
T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.

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

For Kausas and Colorado

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

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

IF any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

A Card.

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

CHRISTMAS

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!

We have just received our

# CHRISTMAS

And will sell them Lower than any other House in the City.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES,

AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

We invite you to call and examine our goods.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

## Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran Magazine, which long ago outgrew its original title of the New Monthly Magazine, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has keptfairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and focion, the average reader of to-day looks to Harper's Magazine, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same fresheness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—Boston Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

that the subscriber wishes to begin with the ourrent number.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now
comprising 55 Volumes, in nest cloth binding, will
be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail,
postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents,
by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty
Volumes of Harper's Magazine has been published, rendering available for reference the vastand varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary
cyclopedia. 8vo. Cloth, \$3.00; Half Calf, \$5.25.
Sent postage prepaid.

Subscriptions received for Harper's Periodicals
only.

newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

### THE SUN.

NEW YORK. 1878.

1878. As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, The Sun would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous coperation which have hitnerto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sum is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mall, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is an eightpage sheet of 55 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday sun has met with great success. Postpaid \$6.20 a year.

The Weekly Sum.

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

Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City. The Weekly Sun.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Care 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.

STATEMENT OF THE

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 1, 1877.

of the work american express company, opposite post-effice.

This company makes a specialty of insuring farm property; will insure against loss by fire or lightning for three or dive years at special rates. Note will be taken for part of the premium, at lowest cash rates.



IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. A continuance for any length of time, cause irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some in curable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be effered.

### REPEAL OF RESUMPTION ACT.

Speech of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, in the House of Representatives, Nov. 16, 1877,

On the Bill (H. R. No. 805) to Repeal the Third Section of the Act Entitled "An Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments.'

Mr. Haskell. I shall vote for the repeal of Mr. Haskell. I shall vote for the repeal of the third section of the resumption act, not because I am opposed to bringing the legal tender note to par with coin, nor because I am careless of the bonor of the government or willing to lower its credit, but because I conceive that there is a shorter, better, safer road to the same goal, and because I believe that the method of resumption proposed by this act is working. goal, and because I believe that the method of resumption proposed by this act is working great harm, bringing no certain benefits to balance the account, and in fact is in itself, an obstacle to resumption. It ought to be repealed because it is a piece of legislation so imperfectly constructed that its working effects are not what they were expected to be or what they were intended to be by their original supporters. It was put forward at a time when loud demands were being made for more currency. Whether more currency was or was not needed at that time need not be debated here. It is at least safe to say that there was an almost universal protest against further contraction at that time, and this draught of the resumption act was introduced as a compromise measure

that time, and this draught of the resumption act was introduced as a compromise measure by which the ultra-resumptionists on the one hand, and the anti-contractionists on the other were to be mutually satisfied.

Instead of a 20 per cent. expansion, as was fondly hoped for, it has worked a vicious contraction. We have sixty millions less of currency in circulation to-day than there was two and a half years ago, counting national bank notes and legal tenders. During the five years immediately preceding the resumption by the Bank of England in 1821, the contraction amounted to one hundred and two millions. It very nearly ruined English industries, and yet we, in two and a half years, have accomplished an equal contraction, and that too through the operation of a law that was intended to relieve our industries by a slight increase of currency.

operation of a law that was intended to relieve our industries by a slight increase of currency. The resumption act ought to be adjudged void from ambiguity of terms. It provides for a certain reduction of the legal tender notes to \$300,000.000, and for the possible reduction by redemption in coin and cancellation to an indefinite extent. I am aware that it has been urged that the secretary of the treasury is pledged to no further reduction than to the three-hundred-million limit, but I am also aware that in the record of the debate upon the passage of the bill as read the other day by my passage of the bill as read the other day by my colleague [Mr. Phillips] Mr. Sherman freely stated that the act itself did not decide the ques-tion. Are we then to sit 1dly by, suffering all the ills of a forced contraction, resulting in stagment industries and universal distress, under the operation of a law so uncertain in its terms that a definition of its meaning must be left to the absolutism of one man, the secretary of the treasury? God forbid!

of the treasury? God forbid!

I am satisfied that if any other important law
than this resumption act was found to be as
uncertain and indefinite in its provisions it
would be snatched from the statute-book with-

in the hour.
But hold! say the friends of the act, we are satisfied that additional legislation is needed, and then all these defects can be remedied. It has been the delusive cry for two years. The friends of the act were in the majority last congress. Was there one of them to put forth his singer to perfect it? Not one! It never will be perfected save by repeal of the obnoxious third section, or that part of it under consider-

These provisions ought to be repealed, in that they provide for a reduction of the vol-ume of the United States notes. Not an addi-tional dollar of these notes should be retired by an arbitrary enactment of law like this. Only an arbitrary enactment of law like this. Only one argument has been used for their retirement, and that was that the outstanding notes might be forced to par. Harsh and unnecessary legislation! Make them a full legal tender, receivable for import dues, and you will have increased their value largely, more than by the retiring of one-half of them from circulation.

I shall vote for the repeal of this portion of the act, for I do not believe in the wisdom of an arbitrary coin-exchangeability of these notes. This provision of the act is the clearest feature in it. I doubt the wisdom of the provision, because it is not needed to maintain the paper at par with coin, and the government hands are the placed in such resisting the second of the provision. paper at par with coin, and the government should never be placed in such a position that, having once reached resumption through immense sacrifices on the part of the people, it is left liable to another suspension by runs made upon its coin reserves precisely as runs are made upon the banks to-day, with the only safeguard left to her that of imitating the example of the Bank of France by taking from the channels of trade immense sums of coin and hoarding them in the treasury against these contingencies. And right here comes the pertinent queries, where will all this gold come from and how can it be procured? I leave the answer to some one wiser than I. I will make this proposition instead—that specie cannot be kept in circulation in a country in competition with a paper money which is summediately convertible into coin, as is contemplated by the terms of the resumption act. Why? I answer, because political disturbances, unfavorable exchanges, and crises in business affairs, will produce panies, and panies will result in runs upon the coin reserves where is not the resumption of the result in runs upon the coin reserves ould never be placed in such a position that, panics will result in runs upon the coin reserves subject to note-exchanges, and the large sums of coin thus brought into unnatural circulation will be sent out the country in settlement of foreign balances. Bonnet says in this connec-

, then, it will be asked, do five billion of six billion francs of specie remain in France con-jointly with two billions five hundred millions of paper money? Simply because the specie is not in circulation and does not come into competition with the paper, consequently it does not suffer the depreciation which would drive it out of the coun-

When paper and specie are brought into com-petition, the paper which will only pay debts at home, stays at home, and the coin goes out of the country at a slight premium to settle for-eign balances, on the old principle that the cheaper drives out the dearer money. In support of these objections to an immedi-ate and arbitrary exchangeability of notes and

ate and arbitrary exchangeability of notes and coin, let me quote from the Encyclopedia Brit-tanica article on money, page 156, which says of the English bank restriction:

Much difference of opinion has existed with respect to the policy of the restriction in 1797, but considering the peculiar circumstances underwhich it took place, its expediency seems abundantly obvious. The run did not originate in any overissue of bank paper, but grew entirely out of political causes.

political causes.
So long as the alarms of invasion continued, it was clear that no bank paper immediately convertible into gold would remain longer in circulation. And if the alarm of invasion, might not other political alarms work the same result.

And as the bank, though possessed of ample funds, was without the means of instantly retiring her notes, she might but for the interference of the government, have been obliged to stop payments, an event, which, had it occurred, might have produced consequences fatal to the public interests. The error of the government did not consist in

coming to the assistance of the bank, but in con-tinuing the restriction after the alarm of invasion had ceased and there was nothing to hinder the bank from safely reverting to specie payments.

March 31, 1874, Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, in the senate, moved to amend a pending currency resolution in the following language: currency resolution in the following language:

On and after the 1st day of January, 1875, United States legal tender notes, in sums of \$1,000 and
its multiple, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be redeemed by the treasurer of the United
States either in coin or with United States bonds
at par as he shall elect. The principal of such,
bonds shall be payable in coin in ten years from
the 1st of January in the year in which they may
be issued, and shall bear interest payable semiannually in coin at the rate of 5 per cent., and shall
be free from state and municipal taxation.

Reduce the sum in which the notes shall be

be issued, and shall bear interest payable semiannually in coin at the rate of 5 per cent, and shall
be free from state and municipal taxation.

Reduce the sum in which the notes shall be
redeemed to \$50, provide for the paying of them
again in discharging the ordinary expense obligations of the government, making the interest of the bonds what may be needed to secure
their par valuation, and you have changed what
was evidently intended for the retirement of
the notes into a provision for an exchangeability far superior to an absolute coin exchange,
and for a redemption that may be inaugurated
to-day with safety, while it avoids all danger
of a forced suspension and necessitates no immense hoard of coin to maintain the exchanges.
In addition to this, make the notes receivable
for import duties and without forced contraction, without dishonor to our debt obligation,
without distress to the people or disaster to our
business interests, we have made the resumption act a useless statute.

Again, this act is but the instrument by which
it is sought to force the legal tender notes out
of circulation. To this idea let me enter an
humble protest. On the contrary I would
gradually retire the national bank issues and
all private bank issues and supply the place of
them with a governmental currency. It is the
legitimate, natural province of sovereignty to
furnish the nation its money, be that money
gold, silver, or paper promises to pay. This is
rarely denied as an abstract proposition, and
yet the duty of furnishing us with a currency
is sought to be farmed out to corporations entirely and the full, iree offer of the people to
loan the government without interest every
dollar that can profitably be employed as a medium of exchange is spurned or ignored. Not
only is it desired that the individual citizen
should resolve himself into a corporation in order that he may avail himself of some of the only is it desired that the individual citizen should resolve himself into a corporation in order that he may avail himself of some of the privileges of citizenship, but the volume of the currency is left to be determined only by the dealers in money, men whose interests are identical and whose powers of organization for the protection of those interests are almost unlimited. Left entirely to them it will contract and expand just as profitable margins are seen, in the one or the other direction, and the inin the one or the other direction, and the interests of our industries, the interests of the people, will weigh as the small dust in the balances.

This power of the bankers and brokers was about forces of the parkers and brokers was about forces.

clearly foreseen from the first debates upon the currency bill, and pending its passage Mr. Kel-logg, of Illinois, said:

We know that, whatever the ultimate security may be, a currency cannot stand at par where there are strong and powerful combinations against it if it is based upon the idea of ultimate security rather than of immediate convertibility. What will be the result? Why, the bankers and brokers of the country will have a direct interest to depreciate it. The country owes them. The debts of the country are fixed in amount, and if they can force this currency down they thereby comparatively force their debts up. They make you pay in a good currency what you owe and they depreciate the currency you have to pay in. Why will they depreciate it? Because they propose to furnish the currency themselves. They propose to depreciate it and speculate in a depreciated currency. And, sir, they can do it by their hold on the commerce of the country. They have become the avenues of commerce, the organs of commerce, from East to West, from North to South; and with this power and with their interests antagonistic to this currency, they will try to depreciate it and will succeed.

Whether the resumption act is repealed or We know that, whatever the ultimate security

Whether the resumption act is repealed or

Whether the resumption act is repealed or not, our currency caunot much longer be kept below par for the speculation of the brokers, but their power to govern the volume of currency, if the furnishing of it is to be left to them, can hardly be doubted.

A steady flow of coin out of the country ou the interest account, a steady flow into the treasury vault; to keep up an arbitrary coin exchangeability of the notes, would keep what coin there might be in the country in New York and Washington. Very little gold and very few silver dollars would find their way into the circulation of the country, and the control of circulation of the country, and the control of the currency by the national bankers would be a matter easily managed.

It has been suggested several times upon this floor that the United States notes are now so

floor that the United States notes are now so nearly at par that we ought to go on under the present law and allow it to complete its work. Gentlemen who favor the maintenance of the resumption act mistake the animus of the opposition. It is not resumption that is opposed so much, as the process of contraction by which it is to be brought about and by which it is to be maintained after it is reached. There are also some few facts that should not be overlooked in this connection.

The greatest depreciation of English bank paper during that memorable suspension that was terminated in 1821 was in 1811, when \$100 of bank paper would buy \$38 in coin. During the last five years of the suspension, or from 1816 to 1821, there was a depreciation of only 5 per cent.; and yet to overcome this inconsiderable difference required—or at least there was had—a contraction of over \$100,000,000. I have already said that it very nearly ruined English industries. Two quotations, one from Martineau, in reference to the years 1811, 1812 and 1813, and one from Lord Grenville, during the debates in 1819, will be suffi iert to establish the truth of that assertion. Says Martineau in the way was and could not be a way was an areal could not any ways on which their ways ways and the center.

Our manufactures were set fast and could not pay wages on which their workmen could live, and workmen could not live on low wages when the average price of wheat was one hundred and twelve shillings [the quarter of eight bushels] and that of meat eight pence or nine pence per pound. The ordinary course of manufacture, particularly of the hardware manufacture, was broken up. The factor stepped in between the employer and the operative and made his market of the necessities of both, leaving them discontented with each other. The employer sold off his stock at a loss and the workmen made inferior wares by means of advances from the factor for material.

Grenville was a resumptionist, and charged upon a redundant currency all the evils which had fallen upon his country. We shall be allowed to draw our own conclusions of the causes; but of the evils which existed at that time he says:

time hé says:

The whole kingdom was involved in a general desolation; not only its trade and commerce, but its agriculture, its landed interests, even classes the most remote from connection with or even knowledge of the paper system, found themselves suddenly consigned to total and inexplicable ruin. It their lordships could see at their bar not merely the victims of commercial failure but those numerous persons, of sill ages, sexes and classes, who had unconsciously suffered without even understanding how or whence the evil came, such a spectacle would fill their lordships with horror.—Sumner's History of American Uurrency.

The price of gold at the date of the passage

The price of gold at the date of the passage of the resumption act was 112 and 113. One year later it was 113 and 114. Contraction had been going on during the year, yet the price had not materially changed. Is it not to be doubted whether it would be an easy task to overcome even 2½ per cent. depreciation by the contraction process sione? contraction process alone?

Do we desire to duplicate the experience of

England by clinging to a measure that no win upon this floor can prove has reduced the mium on gold one cent, and whose only kin n effect is the destruction of a currency that costs us little and every dollar of which is needed in our business? In two and a half years twenty-seven and a half million dollars of legal tender notes have been destroyed; fifty-four and a half millions more of these notes must go before this 2½ per cent. discount is reduced and the notes brought to par. Can any one prove

fore this 2½ per cent. discount is reduced and the notes brought to par. Can any one prove that even this thumb-screw process will pro-duce that result? No, sir; no man. Why then continue in existence a measure capable of working such positive injury to all our mate-rial interests, and yet a measure admitted by its friends to be incomplete, uncertain in terms, and needing bolstering legislation at every sen-tence?

Let come rather in lieu of this resumption act—
First—The remonetization of silver, (already awaiting the action of the senate and president).

Second—Make the legal tenders receivable

for custom dues.

Third—Make them fundable and refundable

That provides for the legal tender note a sound redemption and provides for the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the bonded debt and gives the provides. debt and gives the people, the people, what they have not now, an opportunity to invest their savings in the debt obligations of their

Nothing could be devised that would do more to increase the loyalty of the people and enhance their love of country than to provide for their surplus earnings an investment in government bonds. *Now*, the bondholder is the subject of execration. *Then*, the bondholder would be "they of their own household," and not the Wall street banker or the foreign continues alone when the second of the continues and the second of th

hold," and not the Wall street banker or the foreign capitalist alone, who it is so popular to-day to denounce, and not without cause.

We ask that Wall street, the Rothschilds, and the Barings shall no longer have the entire control of our financial legislation; and when I charge that our legislation has been in the interest of the capitalist and the dealer in money, I charge that which I can prove from the record, and I challenge successful contradiction.

A careful review of our financial legislation

ly sold in 1864. During the larger part of that year the legal tender note was worth less than lifty cents, and for a portion of the year they were worth thirty-eight cents. In 1869 the act to strengthen the public credit was passed, by which it was declared that all debt obligations

of the contingencies of the investment, the other was in a contemplation of the possible failure of the Union arms and the loss of the entire amount loaned. These 5.20 bonds were sold in the dark days of the Union cause. It was their dua. They took great risks, and being successful they are entitled to the full face value of the obligation they brought. What I do object to is, that this class, having received equal and exact justice, should now refuse to labor a tithe of the legislative benefits which have been given to capital.

I noticed that the honorable member from Tennessee [Mr. Riddle] indulged the other day in the not uncommon execration of this act, in the following language:

Now, the objection to the 'public-credit act' is

in the following language:

Now, the objection to the "public-credit act" is not that it was intended to strengthen the public credit, but that it changed the contract after it was made, and changed it in the interest of the creditor and against the interest of the debtor. It was a law that benealted a few and inflicted an irreparable and irremediable injury and loss on the many. It was in the interest of the bondholder, who pays no taxes on his bonds and at whose dictation it was enacted, and was against the interest of the people, who were not consulted as to its emaction and who were then and are now oppressed under the weight of every kind of taxation. It was the worst form of class legislation and in direct violation of the sound old defersion and in direct violation of the sound old defersion and in direct violation of the sound old defersion and none." It was a cunning device by which a domestic debt was converted into a foreign obligation and by which the field of the domestic and foreign bondholder was for an indefinite period to be enriched by the sweat of the labor of the country, which in its last analysis is the fruitful parent of all weath and of

while I agree with him as to the main conclusions of his speech, I cannot forbear excepting to some of the statements just quoted. I insist that the act of 1869 changed no contract and imposed no burden upon the debtor that was not in honor and in law resting upon him before. It was simply an act declaratory of what already existed.

The bondholder gave a promise to pay \$100, at no definite time, and bearing no interest, for a promise to pay \$100 at a given time, and bearing an equitable interest; both debt obligations of the government and both promises to pay dollars, which, when ultimately redeemed, would mean and could mean nothing else than coined dollars. It was directly in the interest of the bondholder; true, but it washot against the interest of the people, as I will proceed to show. In the table given by the honorable gentleman, under the head, "Amount of bonds sold," we find, it stated at 1,852,395,000. Under the head of "Realized in gold," we find the amount stated at 1,211,557,910. The difference between these two sums, or 640,837,000, the gentleman is a flost to the people." ence between these two sums, or 640,837,000. ence between these two sums, or 640,837,000, the gentleman claims as 'flost to the people.' His great error consists in this, that while he figures in his table the "legal tenders" down to a gold basis, he estimates the bonds at par when he ought to have estimated both by the same standard, which would have shown the bonds to have been worth from seventy to eighty cents, gold, only. This will reduce the gentleman's "loss" about two-thirds. The honest truth of the whole matter is that there was and is no loss at all, in the transaction, fig-

honest truth of the whole matter is that there was and is no loss at all in the transaction, figured in any way you choose.

The act was simply a declaratory act. No considerable amount of the bonds have been paid or will be paid for years to come. All the people have paid on these bonds has been the interest; all they will pay for years to come will be the interest. Now I ask the gentleman, did the act of 1869 raise or lower the interest on the 5.20 bonds? He must admit that it has lowered it, and to the extent that it has done this 5.20 bonds? He must admit that it has lowered it, and to the extent that it has done this it has benefited the people, not oppressed or stolen from them. Long before the principal of these 5.20 bonds are paid, long before they can be paid, the legal tender notes in which the gentleman insists these bonds ought to be paid, the same kind of notes with which these 5.20 bonds were originally purchased, will be worth coined dollars every dollar of them, and consequently a governmental currency debt will be just as valuable to the holder of its certificates as a coin debt, and nothing would be gained or lost by changing from one to the other.

I quote once more from the gentleman's speech:

In these transactions the Republican party is

In these transactions the Republican party is justly chargeable with two enormous political sins; one of omission in not paying the bonds in

legal tender notes, and the other of commission in the passage of the public-credit act, by which the most of the debt was changed wrongfully from a carrency debt to a coin debt; and these two great political blunders, which have justly attained the dignity of crimes, have robbed the people under the forms of law of the tremendous sum of \$1.000,000.000,000, which would very nearly pay the whole amount of the public debt of the United States now carrying interest.

Another grievance in this connection, which the people justly lay to the charge of the Republican party, is the failure to maintain the volume of the currency in circulation in 1865 until the vast debts then and previously contracted had been fully met and discharged.

Had the Republican party paid these five.

currency in circulation in 1865 until the vast debts then and previously contracted had been fully met and discharged.

Had the Republican party paid these five-twenties by printing legal tender notes in sufficient quantities to have taken them all up, it would have been justly chargeable with a most henious political sin, for there could have been but one result—bald, barren, unpoetic, repudiation. In no other way could the bonds have been paid, for to obtain the existing outstanding legal tenders by taxation would have been a physical impossibility. I am not one who defends his party right or wrong. I think I can see where it erred in some of its financial legislation, but when I remember that it was called upon to prevent the disruption of the nation, in doing which it carried the country through a civil war that impovershed one-half the nation, left us with a debt of three billions, and while sustaining the public credit accomplished marvels in finance that were all the more wonderful because of our lack of experience. I wonder how with the determined opposition of the Democratic wing of congress they escaped with so few blunders as they did. In 1873 came the demonetization of silver with its consequent "bulling" of gold and "bearing" of silver. While the public-credit act can be and ought to be defended, notwithstanding the great profit it gave to the bondholder, this piece of covert legislation, by which fifteen or twenty per cent. more of profit was to be added to the gains of the creditor, was an act of treachery and a breach of public faith without reasonable excuse or valid argument. The year 1875 followed with the resumption act, as if the evil genius of the nation had determined that the return to legitimate valuations should only be accomplished by the harshest process and the utter

terest of the capitalist and the dealer in money, I charge that which I can prove from the record, and I challenge successful contradiction.

A careful review of our financial legislation will show, I think, clearly why there is such a wide-spread distrust of the advice which is so treely offered from our monetary centers in reference to the management of the national finances. It was this advice that secured the repeal of the old funding feature of the law authorizing the issue of legal tender notes, and set the greenback adrift in the world with no acknowledged parentage.

The 5.20 bonds authorized in 1862 were mostly sold in 1864. During the larger part of that year the legal tender note was worth less than lifty cents, and for a portion of the year they were worth thirty-eight cents. In 1869 the extended by the harshest process and the etter ruin of those who were in the least involved. During all these years men who have dealt in money, made loans, or dealt in cash securities, whatever may have been their fortune in business, have seen their stock in trade rise higher and higher in its purchasing power from thirty-five cents to nearly par, while on the other hand, men who have dealt in property, men who owned real estate, merchandise, and lower, until, their property and themselves sunk out of sight in the abyss of bankruptcy.

year the legal tender note was worth less than fifty cents, and for a portion of the year they were worth thirty-eight cents. In 1869 the act to strengthen the public credit was passed, by which it was declared that all debt obligations of the United States "shall be pand in coin," "unless expressly provided that the same may be pald in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

Bonds which had cost forty, fifty and sixty cents in gold rose rapidly to par. Twelve per cent. interest on the investment was realized, and the principle was doubled. This was one of the contingencies of the investment, the other was in a contemplation of the possible failured the principle was doubled. This was one of the contingencies of the investment, the other was in a contemplation of the possible failured the principle was a doubled. This was one of the contingencies of the investment, the other was in a contemplation of the principle was declared that all debt obligations the circulation seems to be well fitted to complete and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the financial legislation of the law few and round out the measure of the He can be saved from the effects of a victous and unmerciful contraction which shrinks the value of his property to any figure the money lender may see fit to place upon it, and that is to be brought about, not merely by the passage of the bill under consideration, but by the adoption of redemption measures that shall not work a forced contraction, and by increasing the nursubating and having newer of the green.

work a forced contraction, and by increasing the purchasing and paying power of the green-back shall hold it at par, with a profit to all and distress to none.

Now, one word as to the assertions that have been made, that the currency is redundant and that as a matter of necessity more or less contraction must be had before resumption can be had.

that as a matter of necessity more or less contraction must be had before resumption can be had.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Townsend] says that there is more money seeking investment in the country than ever before since the declaration of independence. I deny the proposition; and yet, if it were true, I would invite the gentleman to consult Dun's register of bankruptcy, with its steadily increasing list of commercial shipwrecks, to visit the idle factories and furnaces, note well all our crippled industries, and read his answer and the reason for his statement, not in a redundant currency, but in antracted industries. It has been asserted too with vehemence that the national banks surrendered their currency circulation because of the redundancy of the currency, more than they could use, etc., I assert, on the contrary, that the need of money by the bankers is the great cause of the surrender, of their charters or the reduction of their circulation.

I confidently appeal to all our Western bankers if the reasons for the act are substantially as follows: Suppose the case of a bank the capital of which was \$50,000 in bonds, they receive of the government forty-live thousand of currency; they begin husiness, in process

the capital of which was \$50,000 in bonds, they receive of the government forty-live thousand of currency; they begin business, in process of time find that they have loans that cannot be realized upon speedly, customers that must be carried, etc., their necessities grow upon them, they see no place where they can realize any considerable sum, save in one direction; their bonds are worth \$1.18, they can sell them, give up their charters, and realize over and above the \$45,000 of their circustion just \$14,-000. Their personal necessities the lack of monooo. Their personal necessities, the lack of money, causes them shrink the volume of circulating medium \$45,000, but they realize \$14,000 of the needed currency and get that much of relief.

Now national bankers who have retired your circulation come to the front and answer, was, it a scarcity of currency or a redundancy of it in your vaults or your community that caused the retiring of one-half your circulation or caused you to throw up, your charters and re-tire the whole amount? The answer is easily told. It is only another effect of the resump-tion act and forced contraction. I desire in connection with this question of the redundancy of the currency and the statement made at the outset of this argument that the resump-tion act was in itself an obstacle to resumption to read from this little work by Moran, a strong resumptionist an argument the logic of which seems unanswerable, which touches both these questions and answers fully the two trouble-some questions, why and how?

questions' and answers fully the two troublesome questions, why and how?

We believe we have clearly demonstrated that the much-talked-of redundancy of the currency only exists in the imagination of men whose minds are wholly absorbed in mere statistics, to the disregard of the changes in the extent of, the production and exchanges of the world, and of the vast investments of economized capital that have to be constantly transferred by means of money of some kind. These men imagine that, because the volume of the ourrency is now much greater than in 1860, it must necessarily be redundant, losing sight of the patent fact that the circulating medium has increased in Europe nearly in the same ratio as in the United States; and that the amount necessary to the operations of the community constantly varies, and depends on circumstances so numerous and so little understood that very few persons are capable of throwing much light on the subject. But one thing is certain—no other currency can be overissued than one composed of government paper money made a legal tender by statute.

The entire issue of legal tender notes now only \$374,000,000, and were our currency redundant the national banks could not have kept their notes in circulation, as they have never been a legal tender except to the banks, and hence can only be issued at the demand of industry and commerce, which never pay interest for money not absolutely necessary to their operations. It is to the self-interest of all borrowers of currency to return it to the insuers the moment it is not needed, as they thus save the interest paid for it. And if the currency be not redundant, it is evident that the withdrawal, or even contraction, of either legal tenders or national bank notes is not necessary, but, on the contrary, an impediment to resumption; and that

when we resume specie payments there can be no important demand for gold in exchange for legal tenders—hence that there is no necessity whatever for the United States treasury to accumulate gold to any great extent in anticipation of resumption. There never has been a resumption of specie payments anywhere, after suspension, that was accompanied by an important demand for colmitted the banks. On the contrary, the tendency after resumption is invariably for coin to come out of its hiding-places and flow into the banks instead of out of them. It is always in anticipation of a suspension of specie payments that runs for coin take place. In England in 1821, after resumption, there was no demand for gold upon the Bank of England; the same in the United States, after the reaumptions of 1839, 1848 and 1857. The Bank of France suspended specie payments on the 16th March, 1848, and resumed them on the 6th August, 1850. Instead of contracting her circulation preparatory to resumption, at was largely increased, being—On 6th April, 1848.



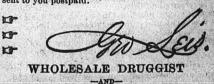
AS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Hebs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superstript of this Powder over every other, preparation of the kind is known to all those who flave seen its astonishing

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that as impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Soratches, Mange, Yeb bw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rifetunatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fetal 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 doblitated, 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. Ivery men and stock raisers, prove the LERS 'POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the latter than the stage of the latter than the latte

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholers among fowls. N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.



MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents

#### Farm and Stock.

It has been the almost universal custom of farmers throughout the country in the coldest season. In our own state the weather is so mild and the climate so dry that the work of a hired man could be turned to nearly as good acposts for fencing, the quarrying of rock and building wall could be done in winter to as good advantage as in the warmer and busier season of the year.

In respect to the hired laborer, too, In respect to the hired laborer, too, it would be far better for him to work on through the year, though he should earn in winter but little more than his board, than it would be to try to find odd jobs to do in the cities or villages to which he would resort when he had no regular work at farming. The spring would find him better clothed and in better trim for work should he make an engagement to remain with the farmer through the year. We believe it would be better for both parlieve it would be better for both parties to make a contract for the entire year than for a shorter period.

We clip the following from the Husbandman. It was written by one who end of potatoes, says: has had large experience in the use of the windmill and knows whereof he

I think the windmill is destined in the future to perform an important part of the work of the farm. When rightly put to use it will save a vast amount of drudgery, and make it possible for small farmers to dispense with the services of a hired man a large part of the year. Of course the inconstancy of the wind makes the power tery imperfect, but this is partially recompensed for by the fact that no fuel is required, and no danger from fire is incurred. I am not without hope that the windmill may be improved in efficiency by the addition of a simple system of clock-work, so that while it is not in direct use, the energy of the wind may be utilized in lifting a large weight, thus making the the mill gives abundant room for the rise and fall of a weight.

How to Grow Pigs.

The Kansas Stock Farm. Mr. B. F. Akers, of the Kansas Stock Ransas City fair he chartered a special train and took all the horsemen who attended the fair out to Lawrence, exhibited his stock to them, gave them a splendid dinner, and then sent them back in good style to Kansas City. The place which has been honored as the home of such equine celebrities as Ethan Allen, Rhode Bland, Governor Sprague, St. Elmo and many others, to say nothing of the good ones yet to be found there, possessed great attractions to enthusiastic horsemen; and we know of no breeder who is more at home in doing the honors as host than the whole-souled proprietor of the Kansas Stock farm. National Investigation.

The rice crop of the good ones we host of the good ones yet to be found there, possessed great attractions to enthusiastic horsemen; and we know of no breeder who is more at home in doing the honors as host than the whole-souled proprietor of the Kansas Stock farm. National Investigation.

The rice crop of the good ones yet to be found there, possessed great attractions to enthusiastic horsemen; and we know of no breeder who is more at home in doing the honors as host than the whole-souled proprietor of the Kansas Stock farm. National Investigation.

The rice crop of the good in the special properties and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far seposible by each individual.

The rice crop of the good in the special properties and practice and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far seposible by each individual.

The rice crop of the good in the special properties and practice and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far seposible by each individual.

The rice crop of the good in the properties and practice are properties and practice and practi

1)

Kansas Stock farm. National Live Stock Journal.

The rice crop of the South is again beginning to reach large proportions. It is now extensively cultivated in sweet and fresh, they imbibe no mere than is good for them. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mix your dough too thin and sloppy for the morning feed in Have the mea well scaled and feed the mixture to the stock sliff and dry, comparatively. This feed should generally be composed of both corn and rye meal, with vegetables, say one-third each. In our own practice we have found this preferable, both for the birds and as an aconomical provision, for the old or growing stock. A little pepper occasionally in this deagh, and always salt, will improve the mess.—

Poultry World.

Forms Journal.

The rice crop of the South is again beginning to reach large proportions. It is now extensively cultivated in beginning to reach large proportions. It is now extensively cultivated in the unitive and quality. In 1871- ties this year have reduced the yield both in quantity and quality. In 1871- the state for the same of the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

The understand will furnish above manufactured articles on abort notice, so attribute attribute in the united to 1871- the same of articles on abort notice, so attribute attribute in the united both in quantity and quality. In 1871- the attribute of the state for the same of the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER.

WATCHMAKER.

The understand will furnish above manufactured attributes attributed in the and the proportions. It is now extensively cultivated in the same and other characteristics. It is now extensively cultivated in the same attributes at the same of the same.

The understand will furnish above manufactured attributes in the audit of the search in the articles on abort notice, so the attribute at the same in the united by the same of the same in the united by the same of the same of the same in the attributes at the same of the same of the same of the same of the sam

The Guenon System A lively controversy has been going on in some papers on the Guenon sys-tem of determining the milking qual-ity of cows by the escutcheon. Mr. L. S. Hardin regards it as a humbug. to hire laborers for eight or nine months of the year, and to discharge them at the commencement of winter, on the plea that their work is worth but little roborative of the escutcheon theory. He says: "Some years ago, a German gentleman was brought before the agricultural society of this place, who was said to be an adept in Guenon's theory. count in the winter months as in the warmer season. There is much that might be profitably done on the farm even in the coldest weather. The year's fuel might be prepared for use.

The splitting of rails and getting out apeak English, at my request, Prof.
Peisner, afterwards of the Union college, New York, agreed to act as in-terpreter. A stenographer was also employed to take down all that was said by the German, and the statements of the owners of the cows. The work took up three days; and I think not

> The American Cultivator, speaking of the results of the difference of yield between planting the seed and stem

A few years ago a farmer friend made an experiment with a view to settling he windmill and knows whereof he a disputed point relative to the best portion of a potate to plant, in reference to its size and the productiveness

Many young breeders make a mistake by gesting too many breeds on their hands. It is not a good plan to get too many irons in the fire. There is dan-With proper attention to three things pigs may be kept growing and thrifty all winter, and these things are: 1st. Adry, warm place to sleep. 2d. Good drink, either warm slop or fresh pump water. Sd. Not too many hogs in an water. Sd. Not too many hogs in an are and they as nearly as possiinclosure, and they as nearly as possi-stock you have selected. Give it your special attention. All animals that ble of a size.

If you have large and small pigs together, the big ones will run over the little ones, and they will not get their share of food. There is much more danger of colic or epidemic diseases where the conditions mentioned above are disregarded, than where hogs are kept thrifty and growing, and certainly there is more prefit. A dry, warm bed is a cheap luxury for hogs in winter, and every farmer should prepare a shed and plenty of material in the fall.—Cor.

Concinnate Inquirer.

The Kannase Steck Farm.

Mr. B. F. Akers, of the Kansas Stock

#### Veterinary Department.

I have an old horse whose feet are very brittle, so that a shoe will not stay on them very long; can't pull his shoes and turn him out; his feet won't stand it; has done very light work for a year, and ran on grass most of the time. Is there a remedy? ANSWER.—The bad condition refer-

red to is due to some disease of the feet. *Treatment*: Soak them for two hours every day for a week, by causing the animal to stand in a tub of water, then clip the hair from the coronet and apply a cantharides blister. Let him spally a cantharides dister. Let film stand for three days, then turn to grass for two months. You will require to keep him tied up while the blister is drawing. You might derive some benefit from applying a hoof ointment occasionally to the feet. A very good ointment is composed of equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil mixed, and applied twice a week. applied twice a week.

Through your columns please answer: How long are the teeth on a pyropuncture instrument? Also how do you heat one to use on a bone spavin or splint? Do you press into the deposits? Also how do you heat a common firing-iron to make a good job on a curb, spavin, or ringbone? Also what is the after-treatment on firing by pyropuncture or the old way? Please

Answer.—From one-half to three-fourths of an inch long. It should be kept as near a white heat as possible; also the old-fashioned irons. It is best to be guided by the circumstances of the case as to depth of firing. The rule is to insert until serum starts from the bottom of the puncture. After-treat-ment consists in applying a blister to the punctured surface and a long rest of four or five months. Apply a high-heeled shoe, except for ringbone on the

What will prevent a horse's bowels My horse is very loose, naturally, in his bowels, but not near so much so while in the stable as when speeding him on the road. What do you think is the cause of it?

Answer. We often meet with horses of a long, lank and washy disposition, which as soon as they get a drive, begin to scour. Such case find it existing in horses who have never been subject to it before, probably due to a debilitated and relaxed condition of the system excessive give the animal a purge, and follow with sulphate of iron and cinchona bark, pulverized, of each two ounces; gentian root, pulverized, three ounces; mix and make into sixteen powders. Give one night and morning, in his feed. It would be well to give for a few days, unless the bowels become costive, one drachm of catechive, once a day, in his feed. He should not be required to take long drives for the first two or three weeks.

TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

Our Stock of

FALL & WINTER

## CLOTHING

UP TO THE OLD MARK. Come in and see us and our

## Ready Made Clothing

OVERCOATS, ETC.

We sell

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASE .

GIVE US A CALL J. B. SUTLIFF,

No. 63 Massachusetts street. Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

#### HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

-OF-SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

> In Lawrence. IRON, STEEL, NAILS

-AND-

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street. Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Law-

KANSAS

#### HOME NURSERY

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR -AND-

CHERRY TREES

ORANGE QUINCES, GRAPE VINES, .

-AND-ORNAMENTAL TREES

In great variety. Also

100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

Lawrence, Kansas

ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

ELEVATOR "A."

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

-AND-Manufacturers' Agents

For Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom opposite Union Depot,

Kansas City, - - Missouri

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

charles and Parmer

## KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW -AND

NOTARY PURITO

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

ELMENDARO HERD.



EVI DUMBAULI Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas

BREEDER OF-THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

#### -AND-BERKSHIRE PIGS

Some of the most fashionable families repre-sented in both classes of stock. Particular atten-tion 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. POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD. THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST, 300 Pigs now to select from. HENRY MIEBACH.

> Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas. E. A. SMITH,

#### Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING 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.

James H. Payne. Gideon W. Thompson.

# THOMPSON. PAYNE & CO., **LIVE STOCK BROKERS**

Union Stock Yards,

# Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Reference—The Mastin Bank.

PATRONS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

# Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

OAD WANTERANDERO SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 85 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly. 

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as

SADDLES & HARNESS

BOTTOM PRICES!

## **COSMOPOLITAN DRY GOODS & NOTION HOUSE**

GEORGE A. HUNT,

53 & 55 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Now on hand, and customers will find that no house in the West can sell more goods for the money than can be had at the house of Geo. A. Hunt.

## I Buy for Cash Direct from Manufacturers.

Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money. Remember the Place—53 & 55 Massachusetts Street.

GEO. A. HUNT.

For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE **Elegant Table Silverware** SILVER SPOONS, or charge.

Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this Coupon is void. (Signed) NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., 704 Chestnut St., Philadelphi IMPORTANT NOTICE. This liberal offer holds good for only ninety days from date, therefore to the interest of all who can secure its benefits to see to it that they not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All lei-ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA

### FOR SALE!

ONE BELLFOUNDER STALLION,

Weight 1,800 Pounds

ONE MONTEZUMA JACK,

First quality for stock.

THREE SPANS OF MULES.

All broke to work.

All of the above Stock will be sold

-VERY-

CHEAPFOR CASH.

THE PROPERTY

Will be found on my farm, three miles south of the state university, on the Wakarusa.

William Meairs,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS.

For Rheumatism. Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases in The Voltaile Belt. When worn it generates Blectrivity—the great out of the property of the second o

GOLD WATCH and CHAIN ONLY \$20 Cheepest in the World, Sample Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

HOPE. TAILOR AND PAWNBROKER.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of

PIOKS, SHOVELS. FORKS. NAILS,

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

SPADES. LOCKS,

Also a full line of

BOYS SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1978 will be sent FREE, in January, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both iresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order graits. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, Invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. How Vegetables a specialty.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS KANSAS PAPER STORE,
The only Paper House in the Store,

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER A. B. WARREN & CO.

# PRESCRIPTION FREE

TOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost
Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Draggist has the Ingredients.
ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Advisor on the disorders and abuses of the Maile Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of oure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 of 25. DR, BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, 8t Louis, Mo.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a pecialty.

Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Eliza Ann Dunham, executrix of the last will and testament and of the estate of Tristam Dunham, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

YOW COMES ELIZA ANN DUNHAM, EXECUTRIX of the will and estate of Tristam Dunham, deceased, and presents to the court her petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: The northwest quarter of section number fourteen (14) and the southwest quarter of section number eleven (11), except the following described pieces, viz. Beginning at the southeast corner of the said southwest quarter of section eleven (11), thence north sixty-nine and one-sixth (69 1-6) rods to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said creek to the place of beginning; also beginning at the northeast corner of said last named quarter section, thence west twelve and seventeen-hundredths (12 17-100) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence est following the center of the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section intence north on the said quarter section intence north on the said quarter section into place of beginning—these two exceptions containing shout thirty-one (31) acres. Alse part of the northeast and southeast quarters of section number fifteen (15), described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence north five and ninety-hundredths (3 50-100) chains, thence south three and one-h-lif (3 50-100) chains to the center of the dolt territorial road, thence south twenty-nine degrees east to the cast line of said draft conditions of said territorial road, thence south twenty-nine (89) degrees east to the cast line of said quarter section in the center of said quarter section in the center of said traction of said territorial road, thence south twenty-nine (89) degrees east to the east line of said quarter section in the center of sai

matter, on the 1st day of December, 1877, as appears from the records of said court.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this [L. s.] 5th day of December, 1877.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

TO JAMES PRITCHETT AND — PRITCHETT, wife of said James Pritchett, Edmund 8. Pritchett and — Pritchett, edmund 8. Pritchett and — Pritchett, edmund 8. Pritchett: You and each of you are hereby notified that you, together with Job Robinson and Lucy Robinson, his wife, have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action by Frank Oulton, as plaintiff, who filed his petition in said court on October 81, 1877; and you must answer said petition on or before the 19th day of January, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment and relief rendered as therein prayed. The plaintiff in said action claims judgment and relief rendered as therein prayed. The plaintiff in said action claims judgment against the defendant, Job Robinson, for the sum of \$302 with interest from November 12, 1870, at 10 per cent., on account of a certain promissory note set out in said petition, and the foreclosure of a certain mortgage given to secure said note and set out also in said petition, and the foreclosure of a certain mortgage given to secure said note and set out also in said petition and for costs of suit, and asks to have all your interest, legal and equitable, in the mortgaged premises barred, foreclosed and out off, to have the mortgaged premises, to with, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwes PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Attachment Notice. John L. Taylor, plaintiff, vs. Charles Duncan and H. J. Jewett, partners, defendants. Complaint is attachment—plaintiff's demand, \$62.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE
27th day of November, 1877, W. W. Silsby,
a Justice of the peace of Eudors township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment
in the above named case for the sum of sixty-two
dollars, and that said cause will be heard on the
12th day of January, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m.

O. G. RICHARDS, Att'y for Pltff.

Final Settlement.

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

O. G. EICHARDS, Administrator.

Administratrix's Notice. NOTIOE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL make final settlement of the administration of the estate of Abel Yates, deceased, before the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878.

\*\*Harrier Hale, Administratrix. FALL TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

# IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS

NOW BEING RECEIVED.

# COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

#### MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

#### SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS.

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

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

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

# THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

HAS ARRIVED.

\$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

# MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

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

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

fine overcoats, heavy overcoats, cheap overcoats,

And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pooket.

We have also all the NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS, CAPS AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS. Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOW-ER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE, NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

# THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

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

Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 64 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

# ROGERS & ROGERS,

## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carraige and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS FOR COAL-OIL LAMPS

-AND-BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted.

Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St.,

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

SECURITY

USE THE

CALCIUM OIL

- Lawrence, Kans, Leis Brothers' Drug store.