VOL. VI.---NO. 35. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, AUGUST 30, 1877. WHOLE NO. 291.

THE WAVING OF THE CORN.

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

Ploughman, whose gnarly hand yet kindly wheeled
The plough to ring this solitary tree
With clover, whose round plat, reserved a field,
In cold green radius twice my length may be—
Seanting the corn thy furrows else might yield,
To pleasure August, bees, fair thoughts and me,
That here come oft together—daily I,
Stretched prone in summer's mortal ecstacy,
Do stir with thanks to thee, as stirs this morn
With waving of the corn.

Unseen the farmer's boy from round the hill
Whistles a snatch that seeks his soul unsought,
And fills sometime with tune, howbeit shrill;
The cricket tells straight on his simple thought;
Nay, 'tis the cricket's way of being still;
The peddle bee droons in, and gossips naught;
Far down the wood a one-desiring dove
Times me the beating of the heart of love;
And these be all the sounds that mix, each morn
With waving of the corn.

From here to where the louder passions dwell,
Green leagues of hilly separation roll;
Trade ends where yon far clover ridges swell,
Ye terrible towns ne'er claim the trembling soul
That, craftless all to buy or hoard or sell,
From out your deadly complex quarrel stole
To company with large amiable trees,
Suck honey, summer with unjealous bees,
And take Time's stroke as softly as this morn
Takes waving of the corn.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S CONFUSION.

"You are one woman of a thousand, Nell—you are, by Jove! and I'm proud of you. Come when I may I find the house as neat as a bandbox and my little wife as fresh as a rose. I like that, Nell. I've always thought that if anything could put me out of temper with the woman I loved it would be to come home and find the house topsy-turvy and my wife in a soiled wrapper and with a rough head. Little woman, you're a treasure, and I'm proud of you!"

And Edward Hastings kissed his pretty bride until her cheeks glowed like red June roses out in the sunshine.

She was very happy, very much pleased and flattered at her husband's praise. They had been married just six months, and Nell was a pattern for all housewives. She arose with the birds that made their nest in the great apple tree, and did her housework in the early morning hours. Come when he might, her husband always found his little home in order, the cupboard stored with something good to eat, and his wife dressed in a fresh wrapper, with a flower in her hair and a smile of welcome on her fair face.

"If there's one thing more likely to provoke a fellow than another," he went on, lingering a moment in the sunny portico, his arm round her waist, "'tis to bring a friend home to dinner or luncheon and find everything out of sorts. Now there's Gravesley; his wife's a fine woman when you see her out—a showy woman, always well dressed. Well, Gravesley invited me to lunch that day we went out together. I went, but I was sorry enough for it. Such a house as we found—all heels-over-head, and I caught sight of the mistress disappearing up the stairs in curl-papers and slippers. She was indisposed and could not see us, the girl said. We lunched on bread and cheese, and Gravesley, poor fellow, though he said nothing, looked exceedingly annoyed. I should have been angry. I think a wife should make it her duty to keep her house and her person in presentable order, so that her husband, come when he may, may find her ready to welcome him."

"So do I," said Nell, smiling up into his face. "You need never be afraid to invite a friend home with you, Ned. No matter if I don't know, I shall be ready to receive you."

"Very well, little woman; I shall try you one of these days—and now I must run. Good-by."

She watched him out of sight with happy eyes and then went back to her pretty sitting-room and her work-table.

A month later the summer was on the wane and the fruits were well ripened.

"Jane," said Mrs. Hastings, one bright morning, returning from the garden gate where she had parted with her husband, "I have just looked at the currants and they are quite ripe. We must make jelly at once. Now Mr. Hastings won't be home till late to-day. I want to spend the day with mother to-morrow, and I should very much like to get the job off my hands to-day. What do you say?"

"I can soon pick the currants, ma'am."

"All right; suppose you begin. We won't clean up now. Let the house stand, though it is dreadfully out of order. Perhaps we may find time to straighten up when we get the fruit cooking. Hurry now, and pick as fast as you can, and I'll step over to Brown's and order some sugar and jars."

Jane obeyed, leaving the breakfast room unswept and the front steps unwashed. It was high noon before the first kettle of juice was got in cooking order. Making currant jelly was more of an undertaking than Mrs. Hastings imagined. She had seen it made at home under her mother's supervision, and making it herself she fancied would be quite as easy.

"Dear me, how the time flies! Do hurry, Jane! What a lot there is yet to strain! But we must get done. I dare say it won't take the juice long to thicken. Mamma used to make it in no time. What are we to do about dinner, I wonder? We can't cook the ham, there's no room on the fire. We must have a make-up dinner when we have finished. Mr. Hastings will excuse us, I am sure." And arrayed in her holland apron, with her pretty braids all pushed back and her sleeves tucked above her elbows, Nell worked away with all her might, picking, boiling and straining until her cheeks were flushed and her head ached.

"Why, Jane, this juice won't jelly, and it has boiled so long. What can be the matter?"

"There's something you put in to make it jelly, I think, ma'am."

"Oh, dear, no. Mother never did, I'm sure. I'll add more sugar, and let it boil another hour. Dear me! I thought we should have had our last kettle on by this time. We shall be so late, and I'm tired to death now. I wish I had done as mother said. She advised me to send the currants over there and let Hannah make the jelly, but I was sure I could do it myself."

The steaming kettle boiled another hour. The summer sun hung above the green summit of the poplars.

"Surely it will be jelly now, Jane," said the weary housewife, pouring some of the hot, red liquid into cold water.

But juice it remained, for all the cooking and stewing it had undergone.

"Oh, what shall I do? Surely the stuff must be bewitched. I've a great mind to pour it all away," cried poor Nell, ready to cry with vexation.

"I tell you, ma'am, you put something in to make it jelly," persisted Jane.

"Oh, Jane, hush! You know nothing about it. I tell you you don't put anything in. What must I do? Cook it more? It is burning to the kettle now, and I've wasted ever so much sugar! Jane run over to mother's and ask Hannah to step over, will you? She'll know in a minute what to do. Do pray, be quick; it is dreadful late."

Jane departed.

"If cooking will do, I'll make jelly of it before Hannah gets here," she said. But instead of boiling to jelly the currant juice boiled over in great foamy, red waves. The fire hissed, and a dense smoke and a pungent scent of burning sweets filled the kitchen.

Spattered from head to foot with the hot liquid, one hand scalded, her pretty face besmeared, Nell retreated to the door in utter despair.

"Oh, I wish I never—"

The sentence was never finished. She stood dumb with horror, for coming leisurely along the sunny garden-path she saw her husband and his particular friend, Mr. Warburton.

"He has invited him home to dinner!" she gasped, darting back into the smoky kitchen. "Oh, what shall I do?"

Two or three harrowing minutes of suspense and her husband entered.

"Nell, are you here? And what is the matter? Is the kitchen on fire? The whole place is in a fog."

Nell came forward, looking more like a tattooed Indian than the pretty woman she was.

"I'm making currant jelly, and I thought you wouldn't be home till late, Ned."

"Does it require such a mess as this to make currant jelly? And what a fright you are, Nell! I've brought Warburton home to dine."

"There's not a mouthful of dinner, Ned."

"What! Didn't I send a ham and a pair of chickens?"

"I had no time to cook; I've been making jelly all day."

"Confound the jelly! Come, Nell, you must get up some show of dinner."

"I can't, Ned! I'm tired to death, and my hand's burned. You shouldn't have invited Mr. Warburton without letting me know."

"Now just hear that!" cried the provoked husband, "after telling me so often to bring a friend whenever I liked! I'm surprised at you, Nell!"

Nell sank into a seat, and covering her face with her sticky apron, burst into tears, while the jelly began to steam over again.

Her husband, half beside himself with the hissing noise and his own vexation, made a dive at the kettle, and, in his efforts to get it off the stove, upset it, deluging the floor.

"I'm glad of it! You've no business attempting to make the confounded stuff when you don't know how," he cried, flouncing out of the kitchen, and leaving his wife to have her cry out. "I'll go and send Warburton away."

Poor Nellie sobbed convulsively unmindful of the meandering red river at her feet, until Hannah entered.

"Why, dearie, what trouble you're in to be sure! and all your jelly wasted! But never mind; we'll have the next kettle all right."

Nell sprang up and threw herself into the old woman's arms.

"Oh, Hannah! and Ned's gone to send Mr. Warburton away without his dinner, and he'll never forgive me," she sobbed.

"Yes, he will, dearie, yes, he will—don't you fret! I've sent them over to your mother's for a lunch. And now let me tell you what to do. Put all this jelly-making by till to-morrow—we'll begin bright and early in the morning and—"

"But Hannah, it won't come to jelly."

"Oh, yes, it will, when we add a little gelatine."

"Didn't I tell you ma'am?" muttered Jane, mopping up the red river.

"Never mind the jelly now," continued Hannah; "you and Jane set to work and get up a nice little supper, and take down your curls and put on your prettiest gown and I'll hurry over and send the master and his guest back about sunset; that'll make everything right."

Nell demurred a little.

"Ned was cruel to get into a passion; he knew I couldn't help it," she sobbed.

Old Hannah gave her a look. "Hush, my dearie; put that foolish pride in your pocket; you can't afford to spoil your happiness. Mind what old Hannah says."

And Nell obeyed.

She and Jane worked as they never did in all their lives before. Sunset found the kitchen as clean as a new pin—the unfortunate jelly banished, and the daintiest of supper-tables set. And as the sun went down Nell herself walked down the garden path to meet her husband, robed in crisp, white muslin, a scarlet ribbon adorning her waist, a rose in her hair.

"I'm glad to see you Mr. Warburton," she said, smilingly. "You have found me in a great tribulation to-day. I attempted what I did not understand, and got into trouble. Ned, dear, forgive me, and bring your friend in to supper!"

"Oh, Nell, what a brute I was!" whispered her husband, detaining her a minute at the kitchen door. "Can you forgive me? And your poor hand burned too! I'll dig up every currant bush in the garden to-morrow!"

"No, Ned," she replied; "I shall learn to make currant-jelly to-morrow. Let them alone."

Outwitting a Bridegroom.

A country couple went to a notary in a German town to get married, pursuant to an appointment they had previously made with him. To economize time he had already drawn up a certificate, and had entered the marriage in his records. To his great vexation, when the couple appeared, the bridegroom had repented, "because he'd just heard something about the bride." All efforts to persuade him to consent to the ceremony were fruitless, and the bridal couple withdrew. The notary angrily paced his office, and cudgelled his brains as to some way to remove from his records the entry of the uncompleted marriage. While thus cogitating the bridal couple, to his surprise, again presented themselves. On their way home the bride had expostulated with her swain: "It was not right of you to have done this to me. You, no doubt, can get a wife when you wish one, but from me no person can take the shame you have put on me." The swain grows soft, and she continues: "If we make it appear that you were willing, but that I was not, then I, too, stand a chance of getting a husband." The proposition seemed fair to him, and he consented to return. Again appearing before the notary, the bridegroom said: "I've thought it over and changed my mind." "Good," said the notary, delighted. "But now let's have no nonsense." "N. N., are you willing to take, etc., etc., as your wife?" "Yes," said the bridegroom. "N. N., are you willing to take, etc., etc., as your husband?" "Yes," said the bride. "No! no!" cried the bridegroom. "That won't do." But the notary turns fiercely upon him: "What is said is said. Here, subscribe your names and begone!" And before the outwitted groom can collect his thoughts the thing is done.

Remarkable Recoveries from Brain Wounds.

A Confederate soldier from the valley of Virginia, in one of the battles of the late civil war, was struck on the head with a minie-ball. The ball passed through the skull, and the surgeons, afraid to probe the wound in search of it, left the man to die. In the course of time he recovered, but had lost his reason, and was sent to the insane asylum at Staunton, where he remained for eleven years. At length Dr. Fauntleroy, an eminent physician of that city, obtained permission from the asylum authorities and friends of the insane man to make a surgical examination of the head with the hope of finding the ball. He was successful and found the ball imbedded on the inside of the skull and pushing against the brain. Unable to extract it with any instrument at hand, he took a chisel and mortised it out. As soon as the ball was removed reason resumed its control, and the deranged one was in his right mind. He says that he is not conscious of anything that occurred during the interval of eleven years. From the time he was struck on the battle field to the moment the pressure was removed from the brain all was a blank to him. Another case in the same county of Augusta was that of a boy whose gun burst while shooting, and drove the lock into the brain. The piece was taken out by a skillful surgeon without serious injury to the patient. But the most remarkable case was in the same neighborhood. It was that of a woman subject to fits of mental derangement. While in a spell of lunacy she drove an eight-penny nail into the top of her head, penetrating down into the brain—the nail having been driven up to its head. The nail was drawn out, and the woman has been in sound mental condition ever since. —*Wheeling Register.*

Life.

Live for something! Yes, and for something worthy of life and its capabilities and opportunities for noble deeds and achievements. Every man and every woman has his or her assignment in the duties and responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make the world better; to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress, to make its heart and homes brighter and happier by devoting to our fellows our best thoughts, activities and influences. It is the motto of every true heart and the genius of every noble life, that no man liveth to himself"—lives simply for his own selfish good. It is a law of our intellectual and moral being that we promote our own happiness in the exact proportion that we contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible to the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivious of the welfare of their fellows.

The Esquimaux have a most curious and ingenious way of killing bears. They sharpen the ends of a piece of whalebone, a foot or more long, then bend it double, and wrap it closely in fat meat, which is exposed to the air till it freezes. These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, which bolts them whole. They thaw in his stomach, the bent whalebone straightens, and the sharp points pierce his vitals whenever he attempts to move.

An editor once applied at the door of Hades for admission, "Well, sir," replied his sable majesty, "we let one of your profession in here many years ago, and he kept up a continual row with his former delinquent subscribers, and as we have more of that class of persons here than any other, we have made a law prohibiting the admission of editors."

The State of Texas is as large as all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio combined. At its present ratio of increase it will in 1880 have a population of over two millions and be entitled to twenty representatives in Congress.

Anecdotes.

When you see a man about to tackle a buzz saw, always bet on the saw.

A sour and crusty old man asked a philosopher how he could make home pleasant. Just leave it, said the cynic.

An old negro cook says: "Sass is powerful good in every thing but children; dey need some uder kind of dressin'."

A lad in one of our polytechnic institutes described the United States as "a country too much infested with railroads."

A proud and devoted wife, whose husband had got a job on a cellar excavation, explained his absence by saying he had gone to Wheeling.

"Are those soaps all one scent?" inquired a lady of a juvenile salesman. "No, ma'am, they are all ten cents," replied the innocent youngster.

A New Hampshire paper says that if it devotes more space to the potato bugs than to the Legislature, it is because the bugs are doing the most work.

"I don't like a fellow who is inclined to fancy everything he sees," said Tom. "I dislike still more the fellow who is inclined to seize everything he fancies," said John.

In most places "a stone's throw" "five minutes walk," etc. are used for measures of small distances. In Dubuque, however, they speak of a place as being within the "bawl of a mule."

Some men can never take a joke. There was an old doctor who, when asked what was good for mosquitoes, wrote back: How do you suppose I can tell unless I know what ails the mosquito?

A Sunday school teacher asked a little boy if he knew what the expression "sewing tares" meant: "Courth I do," said he, pulling a part of his trousers round in front, "there's a tear my ma sewed; I teared it sliding down hill."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—August the 19th, and home again. How familiar everything seems—the row of big elms in front of the house, the horse-block out by the the gate with my initials carved in it, and down in the orchard the old pear tree I always called my own, seems to laugh and say, as the wind ripples through the leaves, "Welcome home, Johnny, welcome home." I tell you, Mr. Editor, that word "home" sounds dear to me after a sojourn of five long months across the broad Pacific.

When old Towser, our big Newfoundland dog, saw us coming he made the liveliest demonstrations of joy, doubling and twisting, jumping and barking, until I thought he would certainly disjoint himself, but he didn't, he is quiet now with symptoms quite favorable for a recovery.

Demosthenes, my black colt, has grown to be a fine large fellow and is looking as fat and sleek as can be. Mamma declares I have grown a foot taller and am looking as fat and healthy as a backwoodsman. Well I feel healthy, and my growing fat I attribute to my ravenous appetite. Thompson, the cook on the ship, declared I devoured more of his victuals than any two of the sailors, but I guess Thompson exaggerated a little. The boys keep me busy telling about my travels and exhibiting the curiosities I brought with me; the one I value most is a fine parrot kite, given to me by Gonji, one of the boys I told you about in my last letter. It was real fun to see Gonji's eyes dilate with wonder and hear his funny exclamations of surprise when the captain told him about the big trees and fine fruit we have here in California. I left Gonji and the other boys not without some regret, and long will I remember the jolly times we had together. I have been reading the back numbers of the SPIRIT, and I see the prize was won by Miss Roser. I wish to congratulate her. More anon.

Your friend, JOHNNY M. WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, California.

Good afternoon, Mr. Editor. I was very sorry to see the "Young Folks' Column" vacated so I thought I would step into the ranks again and contribute a few lines to help fill up our column. Kind Providence is still favoring us with health and happiness, and we are having beautiful showers occasionally to refresh the parched earth and drooping corn. We had a nice shower last night. There is a new post-office in our neighborhood now; it is at Mr. Payne's grange store; they call it Cadmus. It is only three miles from our south line. Our school will commence the 1st of November; they have not hired a teacher yet. Well I must close for this time, so good by.

IVA A. COLLINS.

CADMUS, Linn county, Kans., Aug. 21, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for your paper once more. The weather is fine; we had rain Saturday morning. Our wheat is looking very nice. Girls, why don't you write? There are certainly enough girls in Kansas; I like to read your letters. I would like ever so much to see the silver cup. I am coming to Lawrence to learn music this fall; I do not know what my music teacher's name is yet. I cannot write half so fast as I can talk to you. Ma and Julia have gone to church to-day. I have four sisters and two brothers. Excuse mistakes and bad writing.

SARAH ANN FULKERSON.

CENTROPOLIS, Kans., Aug. 26, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—When I saw that you had published the letter I wrote, I took courage and said I would write another. It seems to me that fewer young folks write to your paper from this part of the State than any other—only three, if I remember right. Josephine Meridith wants to know a name for her little brother. I think that Earnest and Percy are both very pretty names. I have two brothers and a sister that belong to the grange. The grangers have a store at the county seat.

Your little friend, MARY M. ROHL.

HIAWATHA, Kans., Aug. 27, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper don't come here any more, but I thought I would write anyhow. Our school has been closed more than a month. Our teacher read us stories every evening the last week of the school. We had a picnic at the St. Louis fair grounds, and we would have had such a nice time only it rained; but we had a nice time anyhow. They had all kinds of birds and little monkeys and oth kinds of animals. They looked sweet.

SUSIE PIERCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11, 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

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10 Saline county—no report.
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18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
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J M Wandler, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
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W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
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L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
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E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
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W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

Patrons, do you take the SPIRIT? If not, you should subscribe at once.

The grange is just the place for our farmers' sons and daughters who have attained to that age where social intercourse is desirable. Take them into the grange and very soon it will be noticed that the young folks are not only being greatly benefited, but the whole grange has received new life.

The citizens of St. Johns, who were lately burned out, are forming a loan and mortgage company to raise money in England at a low rate of interest, for rebuilding the city. Two million of dollars at least are wanted. The Patrons of Kansas are going to try the same thing to pay off their 12 and 20 per cent. mortgages, now encumbering their farms.

The Patron's Bank.

Vault—mother earth. Exchange—the transplanting of the nursery and garden. Deposits—the seed sown by the farmer. Discounts—happiness, sobriety and manly independence. Assets—smiling fields waving with a golden harvest. Liabilities—indebted to God alone, who sends the sunshine and the rain. Dividends—health, wealth and honest patriotic hearts.

A good Patron is one who attends regularly the meetings of his grange, takes an active part in its proceedings and gives those around him the benefit of every successful experiment in farming. If every member of a grange would make up their minds to have something to say at each meeting and say it as opportunity afforded, it would be unnecessary to write lessons on "How to keep up the interest in the grange meetings." This would keep up the interest. Very soon the drones would disappear and *all* would be good Patrons.

There is one resolution passed by the grangers' convention of California to which we would call the attention of the Patrons in Kansas. It is this:

Resolved, That a more stringent law should be passed, requiring assessors to fix the same amount of assessment on uncultivated as upon cultivated land of equal agricultural capacity.

What would be the effect on the farming interests of this State, if a law of that kind were passed and enforced? Would it be a help to the farmers, or an injury? Would it be unjust to the other interests of the State, or would it be a law calculated to benefit all?

Will some of our wise heads, and those versed in the principles of political economy enlighten us on this subject. We are rather disposed, at first sight, to look favorably upon the scheme.

The Useful Grange.

Some constitutional growlers are continually preaching that the grange was organized for the express purpose of damaging our merchants and manufacturers; that it was a movement not for the exclusive purpose of elevating and educating the farmer and to work against obnoxious monopolies, but to establish another extensive monopoly and to grind out some new political scheme. How very much these poor specimens of humanity were mistaken. Look around us to-day and see the almost inestimable good that has been done to the agricultural class all over the land. Even in the older Eastern States where capital is said to hold the reins of everything, social, moral and intellectual, the grange is now recognized as being just the thing that has been needed that there might be progress and improvement. Here is what an Eastern agricultural journal says:

No organization has ever existed in Massachusetts equal in power and efficiency to the grange clubs. They are not organized to destroy, to interfere with the natural laws of trade, to run factories and warehouses, banks or insurance companies, but to protect and develop property and agriculture, as also to form a social institution, the only one ever created in this country, where a farmer's whole family can actively engage in promoting the good cause, forming, as it were, an enlarged family circle.

How much some new element of progress is needed can be noted in the fact that in eighty-seven towns the loss of population in twenty years has been from fifteen to sixty-seven per cent. In these same towns there have been recently organized twenty-nine granges and five farmers' clubs, and who can doubt they will have the effect of increasing the intelligent culture of the soil? a consummation to be desired throughout the State.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please insert the following report of Brown County Pomona grange, which deserves praise for possessing life and energy enough to make a report. I presume others might report if they thought it necessary:

R. J. Young, Master; J. M. Martin, Overseer; E. Harrington, Lecturer; E. Chase, Steward; J. Sherer, Chaplain; T. Stanley, Treasurer; F. W. Roll, Secretary; B. A. Fry, Assistant Steward; Mrs. B. A. Fry, Lady Assistant Steward; G. C. Harden, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. E. Harrington, Ceres; Miss Nellie Young, Pomona; Mrs. J. Sherer, Flora.

Fraternally yours, P. B. MAXSON.

EMPORIA, Kans., Aug. 17, 1877.

Tribute of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Richland grange, No. 303, P. of H.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death and take unto Himself our sister, R. J. Garret, and

WHEREAS, In the departure of Sister Garret from this scene of action, the grange recognizes and deeply feels the loss it has sustained of a worthy and consistent member, and the community of an estimable neighbor and friend, and the bereaved family of a loving wife and mother, therefore be it

Resolved, That Richland grange herewith tender their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in this their hour of trial, and trust to share with the weeping friends the accomplishment of the wish, expressed by deceased prior to her death, of a meeting eventually in that land where parting is not known.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to draft these resolutions be requested to furnish a copy of the same to both the Hiawatha papers and the SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication, and also a copy to the family of the deceased.

D. E. MALLERY, A. PORTER, } Com.

RICHLAND, Kans., August 20, 1877.

Co-operation.

On this subject Bro. Geo. A. White, of Sedgwick county, writes to the *Eagle* as follows:

Some may wish to know what the difference is between co-operation and joint-stock companies. The difference, as I understand it, is simply this: A few men in Wichita may invest a certain amount of money in the grocery business and, by using all the inducements in their power, get the trade of five hundred customers, and at the end of a certain time, say one year, they divide the profits among those who furnish the capital. Those customers who furnish the profits get nothing back.

Now co-operation is carried on in an entirely different manner. (I refer to the Rochdale plan) Stock is sold at so much per share, each share drawing interest as fixed by the company. Business is commenced as soon as sufficient stock is sold. Officers are elected, an agent appointed to sell, and the goods are sold at the regular prices as sold by other stores, and a strict account kept with every customer, as to the amount sold to each, which is easily done by means of checks used for that purpose, and at the end of a fixed time a settlement is made, and after deducting all expenses and paying the interest on each share, as fixed by the corporation the remainder of the profits are divided among the customers according to the amount of goods each one has purchased, as shown by the amount of checks each one holds. The stockholders get interest and nothing more for the use of their money, and those who furnish the profits pay this interest and all other bills and divide the balance of the profits according to the amount of profits they have furnished.

Now, the question as to the benefits is one of much importance to the farmers and laboring classes. The co-operative plan can be carried out in buying or selling as well as manufacturing; and by putting ourselves in connection with the State and National associations we put ourselves in a position, if we will take advantage of them, to be benefited according to the way in which we take advantage of the following proposition, as made to all good Patrons, and all who may become such:

Among the many important objects specified, including the business of bankers and agents, to make advances of money to any member of the company in the United States, individually or in any collective groups on the security of real estate, to enable them to develop the agricultural resources of the country, or to enable members to manufacture articles that they may require; for the erection of warehouses, or any other legitimate business in which capital is needed at a low rate of interest, or to enable producers to ship direct to the consumer or to exchange commodities either in this country or in England, besides a great many other plans that are proposed and are being carried out to a great extent in a large part of the country.

Co-operation can be carried out in this country by farmers holding their wheat until they can get the full value. But some say we must sell to get a little money; but co-operation says, let every grange or neighborhood take hold of it, and if a man must have a little money when the prices are low, let some two or three men go on his note, and let him borrow the money for thirty or ninety days, they taking his wheat for security, and in sixty days' time co-operation could burst any clique in Wichita, and farmers could hold their wheat, and wheat buyers could not dictate the prices as they did during the strike, when prices went down about forty cents, without any earthly reason. It has been said that there was no rings in Wichita; perhaps not, but I cannot see why wheat should decline from thirty to forty cents in Wichita and keep up to the same figures in Kansas City, St. Louis and other large places all through the strike.

Some say that farmers cannot get cars to ship their wheat in. That is so to a certain extent, but the railroad company wants to ship the wheat and co-operation says, "don't sell, but ship your own," and if you carry out the teachings of co-operation and common sense you can get cars, always remembering that wheat buyers and agents of all kinds are doing their best to make money, and you can save it yourselves. All that the Patrons and farmers lack is a little more energy, a little more ambition, and a little more independence in their dealings, a little more love for one another as Patrons, a little more love for the order, remembering that if we want others to love and respect us as Patrons that we must love and respect the order, and we will be recognized as a power in the land.

Is it right for the farmers and laboring classes to go on, as they are in Kansas, with thirty thousand mortgages on their farms, on which interest has to be paid at from twelve to forty per cent.? No voice in legislation, no voice in school matters, no voice in fixing the prices on what they buy and sell; in fact, living a life of slavery and bequeathing the same to their children? Or is it best to be up and doing something for themselves? If so, now is the time to assert your rights and to take advantage of co-operation. As soon as you do that there will be a change in the affairs of the farmers of Sedgwick county and other classes will be benefited by the change.

Why We Need the Grange.

The following essay, by L. J. Townley, was read at the recent meeting of Tompkins county (N. Y.) council:

"Why we need the grange" may seem to be somewhat of a strange subject to present, and especially at this status of the order. But, nevertheless, a few moments devoted to the consideration of some of its principles may serve to refresh and strengthen us, and thereby advance the interests of the grange, in its several localities in the county.

In the first place let us look for a moment at the social feature. That this is one of the prominent principles of the order cannot be denied. Much of the future perpetuity of the organization depends upon its development. It has been and must continue to be one of the great underlying principles upon which the grange rests for stability. It meets one of the most urgent wants of American farm life in supplying the means for social culture.

The interchange of ideas regarding business transactions, crops, stock and such like matters, as we gather at our respective places of meeting, are of interest to all and serve to aid, improve and strengthen us in our labors. It makes the bond of our union stronger to know that we are helping to bear each other's burdens and gives us an higher appreciation of our noble calling. Then let us in our subordinate granges and council meetings, seek to cultivate the social feature.

Another important principle is the financial. This, rightly managed, is a source of profit which cannot be ignored. It gives a knowledge of trade and business from which the farmer has been practically shut out, because of the want of suitable systematic organization through which to make his power felt and duly recognized. To-day the mercantile and manufacturing interests of our land recognize this power in the vast proportions which it is assuming, and willingly accept its propositions. This power to protect our interests must be handled with care, and kept strictly within the bounds of business principles. Only in massing orders for goods, machinery and other articles which we wish to purchase, or through purchasing agencies must we expect a reduction in prices and a consequent gain. Patrons should ever remember that they have collective rights and not individual ones as regards this matter.

Again, in conducting financial matters pertaining to our subordinate grange work, much that is of value is learned. In looking after these interests, we are made more shrewd and careful in regard to our own business matters and transactions.

There is another reason why we need the grange, and that is for its intellectual and educating feature. This has accomplished much for us already, and the future has much yet in store. We have learned much of parliamentary rules and usage and gained experience in conducting our meetings. We have been awakened in regard to questions of vital importance to farmers, such as taxation. Through the agency of the Patrons' press and discussions, many knotty points in regard to taxation have been made plain; and, as taxpayers, we have at least a better knowledge of the burdens which we are carrying. Matters pertaining to the management of town and county affairs are also receiving attention, and are leading us to more closely consider questions of retrenchment. These and other considerations are directly or indirectly teaching us to retrench and manage better in our individual affairs. It is helping us to break down, in a great measure, the pernicious credit system, which is a damage to the interests of agriculture. These are a few of the many things which we are learning through the instrumentality of the grange. In short, we cannot do without the order. It meets a want long felt in farming. We have long needed this united, organized power to work by all legitimate means to protect and advance our interests.

Then let us work together in the future, earnestly, faithfully and carefully; ever remembering that our granges are what we make them, and our efforts will be crowned with success.

"Played Out."

That's what I heard a farmer say about the grangers. "No. 3 has played out and they're playing out all over the country."

Well, what of it? Something or somebody is always playing out in this world. Adam began the game down in Eden and won a thistle-patch with the loss of his garden, and these grangers, that are playing out, are drawing a similar card. In the great grange harvest that is coming with the years of the future, these play outs will find their side of the field full of thorns and nettles of conscience, and all the world will see that playing out didn't kill the grange movement.

Any intelligent student of history or close observer of the events of our own time is too familiar with the characteristics of the played outs everywhere, to lose faith for a moment in any organization because some of its members are playing out. The seed that fell on stony ground and had no root did not hinder the hundred fold yielded from that in the good ground, and though deception and falsehood does sometimes hinder the march of truth, yet frequently that very hindrance causes an accumulation of power through which it is destined to triumph gloriously.

Statesmen play out; sometimes on silks and diamonds, and No. 2 shoes, and sometimes on mines, railroads, or Indian disbursements. They are sent home or to the penitentiary, the government minus its thousands or millions, as the case may be; they've "played out" but the Old Ship of State sails gallantly on while the played outs are stranded.

Heroes play out; they forfeit the faith of a free people for a $25,000 "grab," and exchange the honors of a great republic for a show of lace and tinsel, and a glance of recognition from her majesty, his lordship, and their royal highnesses, and yet the scroll of fame enrolls many an immortal name that has never been dishonored.

Clergymen play out; Judas Iscariot issued the cards for this play more than eighteen hundred years ago. "Grab" was the incentive of his game, and the abominable "thirty pieces of silver" weighed down his soul so heavily that he was forced to furnish his own hemp rather than face the condemnation of the eleven true apostles. It's to be regretted that the Judases of our day, who wear the "stolen livery," don't imitate their illustrious predecessor in regard to the hemp, and thereby save the State the expense of courts and penitentiaries on their behalf. But let us be comforted with the remembrance that Judas's playing out did not demoralize "the e even," and it is fair to suppose that from that time until now, for every one devil there has been found eleven disciples who have been true to the service of the Divine Master, and that the church is continually increasing in influence and power, notwithstanding one in every twelve plays out.

And since mankind have been playing out in every vocation and profession, from high to low estate since the creation until the present time, I see not why "played out" should be applied so vehemently to a few poor hay-seed grangers, whose misfortune it has been to ape the records of statesmen, heroes, and divines. Strengthen the spinal columns of your minds, brother and sister Patrons, and never fear that the grange will play out. DAN BEECH.

Agricultural Schools.

We want to fill to overflowing the horn of plenty. We are laboring under many evils—old habits and methods weigh us down like the old man of the sea. Our individual expense and extravagance are too great, and our industry and enterprise too limited. The reduction of expenses and the increase of production to the greatest attainable point should be the highest endeavor of every one until riches abound and prosperity is restored.

Let every one resolve to see for the next five years how little he can live on, and how much he can make, and how much during that time he can add to the growth and value of his stock and the fertility and improvement of his lands. If this be done, the country will acquire, during that time, such habits and methods as will irresistibly bear it on to future greatness and prosperity. We need more science and greater skill in our farming interests. In every county there ought to be an agricultural school where literature and science are taught and blended with labor. We propose that the granges of every county lease a plantation, and establish a school of this kind. Competent teachers could be procured and cheap buildings erected, so as to give the experiment a fair trial. The board and tuition of the pupils should be paid by them in a certain number of hours' daily work upon the farm. The most approved agricultural implements should be used. The pupils should be subject to the most rigid discipline and the most temperate habits. Not a particle of food should be bought for the farm—all should be produced thereon. The greatest industry and economy should be enforced. No boy under twelve years of age should be received into the school. We need educated farmers. Our maxim ought to be "to the plow, oh Israel"—not to the learned professions and mercantile pursuits already overcrowded. These working schools would be within the reach of all classes, and by the habits and disciplines taught and enforced will insure the success of the pupils, who will become exemplars in every community in which they live, to whom their neighbors will look for instructions and example. With these educated farmers scattered all over the country, the whole agricultural lump will be leavened. The object to be secured is to diffuse among the great body of the community educated farmers who are practical working men. The different granges of the country should organize a grange to take charge of and operate these schools. It is more important to educate farmers than it is to educate lawyers, physicians and ministers—because agriculture is the basis of every business, and its prosperity is necessary to secure success to any other vocation. No branch of business demands improvement so much as agriculture. Shall we have it?—*Cor. Southern Plantation.*

The Springfield *Republican* is a paper widely circulated in New England. It is independent in politics and though it has never manifested any peculiar sympathy for the grange movement, it makes the following statement:

There are many questions of the relations of labor and capital that, indeed need the illumination of political discussion and legislative experiment. There is no better time than now for taking up these questions and working them out. Capital has long had the precedence in our public legislation; what with tariffs and subsidies and land-grants and acts of incorporation and systems of currency and taxation, with special privileges and advantages of every sort, it has very much monopolized the offices of government. Now if anything can be done for labor in the way of balancing the account, pray let us see what it is and do it.

The grange movement of recent years has made its benificent mark upon legislation and jurisprudence. It has established as the settled policy of the American States that the created s not greater than the creator; that special privileges and powers conferred for the organization of great public agencies, are to be interpreted and exercised with generous reference to the public good, and not for the sole benefit of those who happen to own and exercise the agencies themselves. It has now become the common law of America that a charter is conferred and must be exercised for the common good an not simply as a private benefit. And our varied chartered properties, and especially our railroads, are more valuable to-day because they have been made to rest on this great natural principle of rights and benefits. Never were labor and capital, as represented in the carrying business of our railroad system, more truly in accord than they now are. There is much to be learned yet on both sides of their common relations, but both parties have been fairly put on the right track, and that largely through the influence of the grange movement.

Lady Grangers South.

In an essay read at the Cloverdale grange by the assistant steward, as reported in the *Southern Farmer*, the fair speaker held the following:

It is the duty of the good lady granger to make home neat, beautiful and attractive; to embellish it with flowers, adorn it with shrubbery, and to decorate it with vines. The goodly and cheering sight of these will banish the cares and fatigue of father, brother or husband, when he returns from the hot and toiling scenes of the fields.

It is also the duty of the lady granger to look after the vegetable garden, without which, no rural home is complete, and no farmer is happy. This, however, is no unpleasant occupation, provided we have some one to do the work when we say it is needed, and which we would here remind the other side of the order, that it is their duty to furnish, and which duty they have a remarkable talent for forgetting.

Again, the lady granger is expected to look after the poultry department of the farm. This is a very pleasant employment, if the so-called "lord of creation" would have a nice poultry yard fixed, and a good comfortable house for the chickens built therein. Besides it gladdens his heart to see the large flocks of chickens and turkeys as he enters the refreshing shade of the farm house, and his eyes brighten as he thinks of the magnificent dinner at the grange meeting next Thursday, or anticipates the contents of the table at home next Sunday. All this must not be omitted, or there will be a cloud on the face of the "Major Domo," however brightly the sun may shine, the flowers bloom, the birds sing, or you smile.

The Grange Lecturer.

The office of lecturer of a grange is not a subordinate one. It is, in fact, the most important one in many respects. He does not, of course, take a leading part in the routine business of the grange, nor are his duties, while conferring the degrees, conspicuous. His is a labor of love. He must work while others rest in order to store the granary of his own mind with useful knowledge, to be disbursed as occasion demands.

The lecturer is a teacher. He is, or should be, the instructor of the grange and the counselor of every member. He should bring to the performance of his duties an earnest desire to do good. He should be zealous in labor that he may convince by the very power of his own belief. He cannot expect to be a success if he gives no thought to his duties, and allows them to go unfulfilled upon every possible occasion. His grange is his school, the members are his pupils, the outside world contains the material for its enlargement.

A grange can scarcely fail to be prosperous if the lecturer does his whole duty. Of course the active co-operation of the other officers, especially the master, is greatly to be desired. If the whole team will pull together and work harmoniously, success is sure to reward their labors.

The lecturer of the State grange should be a salaried officer, and the salary should be a liberal one, so that he may be able to spend his entire time instructing subordinate granges. He should be a man well versed, not only in the principles and objects of the order, but in all the details of agricultural life.—*Son of the Soil.*

Why Did We Not Use the Grange?

The Pennsylvania *Farmer's Friend* very pertinently says that if we had but used our granges there is not a doubt but that we could have united upon a farmer and placed him at the head of the agricultural department at Washington. A delegation of Patrons representing the wishes of the millions of the United States would have had its effect, provided the choice on our part would have been a wise one. The plan of selecting a man outside of all the place hunters, within or outside the grange, would have made it practical to unite in our selection.

But here is the difficulty, we do not use the means at our hand. We do not present the wishes of our class and back them, as we should, by the influence of the grange, which is a power when a unit upon any appeal. The president is surrounded by appeals and representatives of a constant horde of politicians. They seek him by every art and avenue. Could not access be more readily gained by agriculturists and representatives of the thousands of Patrons of each State, especially on a matter of agricultural interest? Why do we not promptly use the grange in such emergencies? Whenever we thus fail to use it, its enemies cite such failures to its inefficiency.

The master of the Wisconsin State grange writes: "It has come to my knowledge that some of the granges are receiving members for less than the constitutional fee, and thereby working an injury to adjoining granges, besides violating the constitution and our obligation."

Kansas State News.

FORT SCOTT ships more peaches than all the points on the Gulf road combined.

THE *Plaindealer* asks: "Is there another city in Kansas the size of Garnett with an indebtedness of less than $300?" We doubt it.

SAYS the Peabody *Gazette:* "Mr. C. E. Westbrook, of this place, clipped 10,000 pounds of wool from his sheep. The wool was shipped to Atchison."

THE Kinsley *Leader* informs us that the proposition to vote $8,000 in bonds to build a court house and jail, submitted to a vote last Saturday, was lost.

THE Milwaukee *Wisconsin* estimates from reliable data that the wheat crop of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas for 1877 will be 56,000,000 bushels larger than it was in 1876.

WE clip the following from the Burlington *Patriot:* "The vote in California township to aid in bonds for the construction of a narrow gauge railway, on the 7th inst., was defeated by a vote of eighty to twenty for the proposition."

SAYS the Emporia *Gazette:* "John Strain reports that from the field of nine acres of oats, he harvested this year a yield of 69 bushels to the acre, by measure, or 76 bushels per acre by weight, showing that the crop was remarkable in quality as well as quantity."

ACCORDING to the Junction City *Union* A. C. Pierce's wheat only yielded seven bushels to the acre. He says that the entire cost, including 12 per cent. interest on the value of the land, is but five dollars an acre. Other farmers are getting twenty bushels to the acre.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says that a tour through Senator Wells' orchard, a day or two since, elicited many exclamations of surprise and delight. The boughs of some trees were bent to the ground. The senator expects to realize about $5,000 this year from his fruit.

THE Parsons *Sun's* head is level: "The crop of peaches in Southern Kansas this year is immense. Bro. Stevens advised our farmers not to tool away their corn this year. Next year might be a failure. Three such enormous crops in succession are without a precedent. The advice was excellent."

HUTCHINSON *Interior* says: "Our farmers all agree that it is better to sow wheat early and sow with a drill. From one point in Clay township one hundred wheat stacks can be counted, and we believe there are points in every township in the county where a similar view of wheat can be seen."

THE *Chase County Leader* says: "It has been definitely settled to use Cottonwood stone in the Kansas City union depot. This will necessitate the employment of a large number of men at the quarries. We are also informed that the prospects are good for furnishing the stone for the Pueblo depot."

THE Louisville *Reporter* reports: "A horrible accident happened to Michael Hoffer's boy last Tuesday. He was cutting hay with a machine, and when going over a rough place the machine threw him off in front of the sickle, mangling his left heel so badly that Dr. Morrall had to amputate it. He is getting along very well."

THIS is what the Hays City *Sentinel* says: "They estimate from the appearance of the ground in Lane county, the wheat average to be thirty bushels per acre; but no trial has yet been made. Twenty bushels per acre is the average of wheat in Ellis county this year. Corn is doing well, except for silk-worms boring the tops of the ears."

WE take this from the Gerard *News:* "W. B. Curtis informs us that there was raised on his farm near Cherokee, this year, forty-five acres of flax, twelve acres of which have been threshed and yielded thirteen bushels to the acre. That part which has been threshed is the poorest of the lot. Mr. Curtis claims that the whole crop will average eighteen bushels to the acre. He also has thirty acres of No. 1 castor beans."

AN exchange says: "At Trego, a station on the K. P. R. R., 320 miles west of Kansas City, there is an immense chalk bed of the greatest purity and finest quality, and very accessible. George Pinkham has erected works at that point, having a present daily capacity of ten thousand pounds of whiting, and is making a better chalk than the foreign article heretofore in use. This is an industry new to Kansas and to the United States."

THE Larned *Press* moralizes thus: "'Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days.' Three years ago Pawnee county was destitute of seed, and Emporia sent up a car load of seed wheat. That seed has yielded many returns. From the growth of that same seed W. A. Gill, of Ash Creek, has just loaded a car of wheat for seed, sent to Thomas Armor, of Emporia, thus making good the scriptural quotation."

THE Paola *Spirit* publishes the programme to be followed on the 30th inst., on the occasion of dedicating the monument recently erected at Osawatomie to the memory of John Brown and the men killed at Osawatomie on the 30th of August, 1856. Ex-Governor Charles Robinson will be president of the day; Senator Ingalls delivers the oration; Col. Sam. Walker, of Douglas county, will be marshal of the day, and C. H. Langston will dedicate the monument.

THE following is from the *Osage County Chronicle:* "Among the good farmers of Dragoon township, we are pleased to mention G. B. Oliver. Mr. O. has now growing on his farm one hundred acres of corn, the greater portion of which has an unusually fine growth, and promises more than an average yield. Nearly all the cultivation of this large corn field was done by one man—John Supple, Jr., Mr. Oliver's hired man—and a riding plow drawn by three horses, and a sulky cultivator. Mr. Oliver expects to feed all of his corn crop to cattle and hogs on his own farm."

THE Burlington *Patriot* reports that on Monday the remains of an unknown man were found in Rich township, six miles south of Garnett, in a partial state of decomposition. The wagon was in a ravine, and a pair of horses were hitched to the wagon, but they were dead, evidently having starved to death. There was a bullet hole in the man's clothing, showing he had probably been murdered. There was $6.90 cash on his person, and a revolver, rifle, and Barlow knife. No clue to the man's identity was found.

THE Blue Rapids *Times* tells about the chinchbugs: "We have hardly heard of the chinchbug this season and supposed he had forgotten to put in his appearance; but during the hot days of last week he came along and commenced foraging in a few localities. Prof. McHarg's winter wheat was raided and much of it destroyed. We have been informed that Homer Reed's bottom farm just above town was visited. We believe there are one or two localities in this portion of the county where the pest has been reported."

LOUISVILLE *Reporter:* "Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Frey, residing about seven miles from town, on Rock creek, was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake while in the garden picking tomatoes. Mrs. Frey, instead of being frightened, at once bound a string around her arm above the wound and commenced sucking out the blood and poison. After doing this for about fifteen minutes she bathed her hand liberally in ammonia and bound up the bite. The doctor said when he got there that all was done that could be done, and his services were not needed. Mrs. Frey was in town Monday, as well as usual, and experienced no particular difficulty with her hand. If all people exhibited the same presence of mind that Mrs. Frey did, there would be little difficulty experienced from snake bites."

THE *Clay County Dispatch* says: "On Thursday last a terrific hailstorm passed in a northwesterly direction over the Bala neighborhood, about ten miles east of this city. The storm was about a mile and a half in width, and rattled up those people over there so they thought the crack of doom was upon them. Window glass was smashed, the corn was riddled, and even the prairie grass was laid flat upon the ground and seared by the electricity, so that it is now reported to be as yellow as in November. Mr. Temple had two head of swine, a pet wolf and over a hundred chickens killed by the hailstorm. Mr. Tideman also lost some hogs, four head we learn. We are informed by parties who visited the scene of the storm on Friday, that the hail was drifted into heaps, in some places not less than six feet deep. The ravines were in many instances level full of solid ice."

GOOD news from the Council Grove *Republican:* "The yield of all kinds of grain in Morris county is not surpassed in any county in the State. The wheat comes fully up to the estimate made by the State Agricultural Report, viz., thirteen bushels per acre and instances are numerous where the yield was unusually large. About the same rule holds good of all the small grain. Corn will exceed the crop of 1875 in quantity and in quality if that is possible. Larger quantities of millet and Hungarian grasses have been raised this year than ever before; these two varieties are in great favor among farmers, as stock feed. The usual excessive quantity of prairie hay is being put up. A larger amount of fall wheat will be sown than usual. For a fact we are reveling in an abundance of everything but money, and in this regard Morris county is no more unfortunate than her neighbors."

NEWS from the Wichita *Beacon:* "M. O. Culver, who lives twenty-five miles west of Wichita, on the Nennescah, on the morning of the 8th inst. saw a bunch of nine buffaloes quietly grazing within a mile of his house. Getting his gun and mounting his horse he gave chase, and after an exciting ride succeeded in killing one of the monsters of the plains. The entire neighborhood was soon on the chase, and the whole number was killed. This is the first buffalo seen near Wichita since 1873, when quite a number were killed along the Nennescah.....The farmers seem determined to have their ground ready for early sowing which experience has proved to be the best, and they are busy turning under their stubble land and preparing new ground for the fall cropping. The indications are that there will be a greater per cent. of increase in the acreage sown than for any previous year. The shortage on the crop of 1876 and 1877 has in no wise shaken their faith in the Arkansas valley as a wheat country. The feeling seems to be that next year is to be a full crop year, and everybody wants to take advantage of it."

THE Atchison *Champion* says: "Last Sunday night the house of Mr. W. H. Hardin, about one and one-half miles west of Huron, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid performed another of its startling and mysterious freaks that has made it so dreaded and feared even by the stoutest hearts. There were eight persons in the house and all had retired for the night. In one room three boys were sleeping. It has always been their invariable custom to sleep in one bed, standing in the corner. This night being warm and sultry, one suggested to take a blanket and sleep on the floor on the other side of the room, and after some discussion they did so. The lightning entered this room by the flue and burned up every particle of clothing left on the bed. Had the boys occupied it as usual there can be no question as to the result. As it was they were entirely uninjured saving a splinter striking one them slightly. The weatherboarding on one end of the house was entirely knocked off and one window broken in, the clothing hanging on the walls burned up, yet strange and remarkable as it may seem, not one of the eight persons was even stunned by the concussion."

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which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at *will*. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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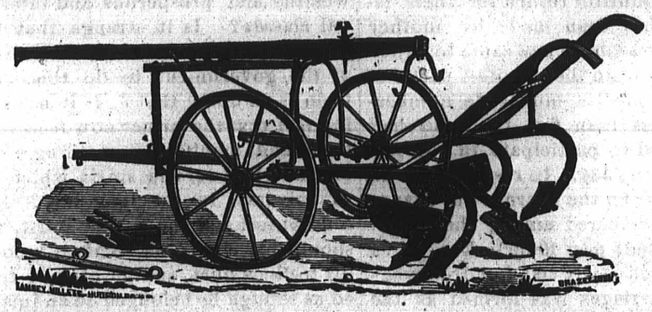

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETS.

Our exchanges are filled with accounts of the immense farming products of the State. Every farmer is glad to hear of our abundant harvests. But the question which concerns him most, just now, is, how these products shall be properly and economically distributed. How shall they be got to market so expeditiously and cheaply that the production of them shall inure to the benefit of the producer? That is just what the farmers want to know. As soon as this question is satisfactorily solved a long stride will have been taken towards competency and wealth among farmers.

GOV. ANTHONY left Leavenworth August 24th to meet other governors from the several States of the union at Philadelphia. We do not understand the precise object of this convention of governors. If it is to consult together in regard to the general welfare of the country, to become acquainted with each other with the intent of promoting a kindlier feeling among the citizens of the different sections of the union, to promote the welfare and happiness of their several constituencies, to become acquainted with the industries of the country, the wants and necessities of the industrial classes, the object of the convention is praiseworthy and will result in good.

NEXT Tuesday, September 4th, the citizens of Douglas county will be called upon to vote on the railroad bond question. The question which the voters will be called upon to decide is whether or no they will make the offer of paying 50 per cent. on the bonds. We suppose there will be an almost unanimous *no* to the proposition. We hope the voters of the county will be of one mind and one heart in the matter. They must vote down the proposition, not on the ground that the county is bankrupt and cannot pay, but on the broad ground of exact justice and right principle. The bonds were issued to the railroad corporation on certain specified and well understood conditions which the corporation on its part promised to fulfill. These conditions have never been fulfilled. The people of Douglas county have received no consideration for their promise to pay. There is no equity in the demand. The people of Douglas county ought not to pay the bonds and they never will pay them.

HARVEST HOME AT TROY.

On Wednesday of last week the Patrons of Doniphan county held, in the court house square at Troy, one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever witnessed in Kansas. It was their harvest home, and as was evidenced on this occasion the farmers feel rejoiced over the bountiful return for their labor that has been made by mother earth this season. They came together on this day from the remotest parts of the county until a multitude numbering not less than five thousand had congregated to participate in the festivities of the day. In response to an invitation from the Patrons in charge we were numbered among the multitude. At half past 10 o'clock a. m. a procession of nearly two hundred wagons and carriages was formed at the fair grounds south of the city, and, headed by the Troy silver cornet band and under the direction of W. D. Rippey, master of the county grange, proceeded to the place of meeting. A noticeable and pleasing feature of the procession was a chariot of State containing forty-two young ladies dressed in white representing the different States and Territories. Each wore a badge showing the State represented and the number of Patrons in each State. Having arrived at the court house square Bro. Rippey, master of ceremonies, announced an adjournment for dinner. Everybody having come prepared with well filled baskets very soon an elegant dinner was spread by the energetic ladies present, under the friendly shade of the trees. Right here let us state that we were astonished to see so many intelligent and fine looking ladies among the farmers' families of Doniphan county, and we believe that to their influence and co-operation is largely due the enterprising spirit and go-ahead appearance that is displayed by the Patrons of this county.

Dinner over, Bro. Rippey called the meeting to order, and, after music by the band, Bro. J. L. Blair read the declaration of principles of the order of Patrons of Husbandry; then came a speech from the editor of this paper.

The day was fine and everything passed off as pleasantly as could be desired. We hope the good Patrons and their families of Doniphan county may enjoy each year, for many years to come, a glorious harvest home such as they did on last Wednesday.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH THE FARMER HAS TO ENCOUNTER.

The farmer ought to live as well as any other class in society. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, if the farmer produces more than the trader, the banker, the professional man, the speculator, surely he ought to reap the substantial benefit of what he produces. But does he? Certainly not. As a general thing his mode of life is rough; his home lacks ornament and attractiveness; his surroundings of lawn and garden and pleasure walks are rude, or altogether wanting. The clothing of himself and family is coarse, sometimes shabby and uncouth. In saying this we cast no reflection on the farmer. We simply state facts. To this condition of things there are many exceptions. We find the exceptions considerably numerous all through agricultural districts. That they are the exceptions and not the rule argues something radically wrong. Now wherein lies the difficulty? Can we get at it and state it clearly and truthfully without giving offense?

These difficulties of the farmer are both internal and external. They pertain to himself and to those external circumstances over which he has, at present, no direct and immediate control. The external things we will leave to a future occasion. The internal, the subjective difficulties, we will speak of now.

The first difficulty is a lack of self-respect; and we suppose the average farmer is entirely unconscious of this defect of character. It nevertheless exists. It is a transmitted inheritance of the past. Three hundred years ago he who cultivated the soil was a boor. He could neither read nor write; he belonged to a subject class; he took no part in the government. The only thing he could do, if things went ill, was to humbly petition his majesty, the king. To the nobles and land owners he obsequiously took off his hat; in short he was in all his feelings and all his acts servile. It takes many generations to get out of our bodies and souls hereditary taints. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. How long it takes a people to emancipate itself from old traditionary feelings and habits. They cling to us like cast of feature, or modes of thought, or traits of character. Is it strange, therefore, that the farmers of to-day bow their spirits, sometimes their heads, to the more wealthy and prosperous and intellectual classes? Is it strange that they should humbly petition the Legislature or the government to do this, or refrain from doing that? Is it not a living fact that the farmer now feels something and manifests something of the old inherited servile spirit which was so universal in the long past? If he did not feel and show this spirit, why should his rights be so often ignored, his feelings hurt, and he himself treated as though he belonged to an inferior class? The man who boldly asserts his rights and feels his equality with others may be hated, but he will never be looked down upon. If the farmer is conscious of feeling one particle of servility or inferiority, to other classes less useful than he is, he must get out of it just as quick as he can.

A sense of ignorance is another incubus weighing heavily upon the farmer. What shall he do to remove this incubus? He must educate himself. He can never rise to an equality with those who have entered the learned professions till he becomes in the best sense of the word educated. He need not know the same kind of things that the scholar knows; but he must have a knowledge of his own high art. He must know all about farming. He must know the qualities of the soil in which he works, the elements in which it is lacking, and its adaptation to the different crops raised. To know this he need not study books on chemistry, though these would aid him. He can learn these things by observation and experiment. If he engages in stock raising, as most farmers do, he must acquaint himself with this branch of his business. It is not easy to learn. It requires much study, careful observation, long and well directed experiment; and so of every branch of a farmer's calling. It must be known theoretically and practically. To know all these things is to be educated; to be lifted out of the quagmire of ignorance and placed on the hard, firm footing of equality with the best. When the farmer has climbed up to this high tableland of knowledge, no one will look down upon him. He will be the peer of the highest and noblest. He will respect himself and be respected by others.

THE PLOT UNFOLDS.

The Monstrous Schemes of the Money Lords Revealed.

Farmers of the West to Surrender Their Lands and Become Tenants at Will of Moneyed Aristocrats.

That is the Scheme Proposed by a Leading Organ of the Money Power.

Let a Liberty-Loving Yeomanry Read and Ponder.

This is the most remarkable article ever published in this country. It is enough to make the American farmer's blood boil with rage to read the change proposed by the leading paper in this country—the New York *Times*. Here it is, read it, ponder it well, and then say whether you are ready to submit. "It is a change of ownership of the soil and creation of a class of land owners on the one hand, and the tenant farmers on the other." "The owners of money, now unproductive, would by thus investing their idle capital become possessed of real estate of the most valuable and productive kind. In place of an anxious speculative business, full of risk, they would have one of an *easy agreeable character*, which would draw them, at least part of the year, to the country to care for their property, in the midst of rural pursuits and *pleasures*." To make *tenants* of our farmers, and give them an opportunity to *wait* on these capitalists a part of the year, is the remedy proposed by this leading journal, for the woes now inflicted by organized capital. If this doctrine, carried out, did not finally put an end to a Republican government, we are at a loss to know what would.

Complaints are rife in all quarters that capital is idle and unproductive. The means of investing money safely and profitably are now very much restricted. Scarcely a railroad in the country is beyond suspicion of financial weakness; no manufacturing business offers inducements to investors, and merchandising is equally unattractive. At the same time agriculture, our most safe, steady and remunerative industry, languishes for want of means to give it life and action. What are the reasons that capitalists, on one hand, entirely neglect agricultural investments, and that farmers, on the other hand, suffer from want of sufficient active capital to cultivate their land in such a way as to make it the most productive? No capitalist will loan money on mortgage of farm property, for one reason, among others, that should the property come into his hands, in default of payment, it would be completely useless to him, if not a costly burden on his hands. At the same time farmers plow undrained fields, feed the poorest kind of stock, cultivate unfertile soil and work with their hands instead of with machines and steam engines, being, to use an expressive, well understood term, "land poor." It is very plain to one who has money to invest, that if the owner of the farm, offered as security for a loan, can scrape but a poor living from his farm, there is more than ordinary risk that he cannot meet the burdens of interest on borrowed money, or be prepared to repay the loan when it becomes due. This is a very effective reason why such loans are difficult or impossible to procure.

The trouble at the bottom of all this springs from our system of ownership of farms. Heretofore this has been a matter of pride with our agricultural class. To own the farm free from incumbrance has been a matter for congratulation, and a basis for a comfortable independence. But things are not as they used to be. We have changed all that. Years back, the farmer and his wife dressed in homespun, and his children helped in the farm work. There was a sort of sturdy yeomanship, industrious, content and thrifty; with no artificial wants and few needs for money except to pay the light taxes and buy the few necessaries that were not raised on the farm. There were no pressing bills to meet at the year's end; no notes to pay; no costly modern improvements about the farm or homestead, and the farmer never troubled himself about how the capitalist felt about making loans. Then, to own a piece of land was to have a farm, and the only floating or active capital needed to cultivate it was the muscle of the farmer and his industrious family. Then to "go west" was synonymous with entering a promised land of plenty and wealth. Now, the possession of a piece of land brings a man face to face with poverty. As he views his possession he feels how hopeless he is without a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. The ancient axe or hoe, reaping hook and flail, which sufficed our forefathers, are now substituted by the steel plow, the costly team, mower, reaper, threshing mabine and all the other expensive accessories of the farmstead. A crowd of new wants meets the new or young farmer at the outset of his career, and as the means to purchase these must be borrowed, a load of debt at once weighs him down, and clogs and hobbles him. Now, too, our taxes are a very serious incumbrance on the profits of the farm. Comfort and happiness are fled from the farmer's home, and care and anxiety take their place. Formerly farmers worked hard, but borrowed no trouble on that or any other account; now they are down-trodden and worried, and worry is a far heavier burden than work. How to procure money to make ends meet is the burden of their minds and nothing comes to ease it. This is the general condition of things among those who cultivate the soil. Is there a way of deliverance? There seems to be but one remedy, and that is a slow one, and not immediately effective. To reach it both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, but it seems to be inevitable that it must come about in course of time. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land owners on the one hand and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar, in both cases, to what has long existed, and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar also to a system that is common in our own State of California. Those farmers who are land poor must sell, and become tenants in place of owners of the soil. The hoarded idle capital must be invested in these lands and turned over to the poor farmers who will at once be set upon their feet; not to go and loat about towns and villages spending their money while it may last, but to buy with this money stock, fertilizers, implements, machines, and go to work to cultivate the soil profitably. Instead of their money being sunk and dead in unproductive acres, it will be invested in cows, sheep, swine, of improved breeds; in guano and fertilizers, by which the crops will be doubled and trebled. It will thus become active and productive, and capable of doubling itself within the year. The farmer will be relieved from the burden of a bad investment on which he now makes no interest, and his money will be placed where it will do the most good. He will at once be lifted from poverty to financial ease, and in place of an unsalable farm, he will have to show for his money some property that will realize all that it is worth at a public sale at twenty-four hours' notice. Very much more than this is implied in this change that it is so obvious to the practical man that it need not be particularized.

The owners of money, now unproductive, would by thus investing their idle capital become possessed of real estate of the most valuable and productive kind. In place of an anxious speculative business, full of risk, they would have one of an easy, agreeable character, which would draw them, at least part of the year, to the country to care for their property, in the midst of rural pursuits and pleasures. The improvement of their land by draining, building, fencing and clearing would increase it in value and largely add to its productive capacity. Their money thus invested would find employment for themselves, as well as set to work many men now only half employed In every way they would gain. Our rural social system would be improved; the soil would be made largely more productive, and money that now lies idle, folded and hidden in a napkin as it were, would be put in circulation, and giving life to labor, would increase itself. It would in fact "be twice blessed," blessing "him that gives and him that takes," and would fulfill its proper work in the social economy. It would be attracted toward agriculture as the safest investment, and farmers would be relieved from what is now the source of bitter complaints, namely, that capital avoids them.

It is very certain that American agriculture is on the eve of serious changes and to great improvements. This must be, for it cannot go back and cannot stay where it is. The greatest industry of the country cannot remain in an unprofitable or unsatisfactory condition, nor can it long remain without the use of adequate capital to invigorate it and give it full scope. Thousands of persons now idle look to it for employment, and if there were farms to rent there would be plenty of tenants for them. Everything seems ripe for a change. Half the farms in the country are ready to be sold if buyers would only appear; and hundreds that can now be bought for less than their value twenty or thirty years ago, and need only some judicious outlay to make them productive as ever. Few farmers can hope to provide their sons with farms of their own, and there is no place for these young men in the overcrowded cities. But to stock a rented farm is not so difficult a matter for a father intent on starting a son in life. This would be easy to do if the farm could be rented on a long and satisfactory lease. But before this can be done the owner of the land must hold it as a permanent investment, and not as a property to be offered for sale to the first comer. When farm land is so held by the owners, there will be some probability, if not certainty, that it will be permanently improved, and then such property will be eagerly sought for by many tenants who will be able and willing to rent it on long leases and cultivate it in a more productive and profitable manner than farms are now worked; and then will begin a new era in American agriculture, and one that seems to be very desirable.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SALT LAKE dispatch of the 29th says: "Brigham Young died at 4 p. m. to-day.

SAYS a telegram from Philadelphia of the 28th inst.: "The visiting governors were formally welcomed to the State by Gov. Hartranft, at Independence hall, this afternoon. His address was responded to by Gov. Anthony, of Kansas. Governors Biddel, Axtell and Porter also delivered addresses. Gov. Young, of Ohio, made the closing speech, and promised that the people of his State would give all the aid possible to the new enterprise."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, says a recent dispatch, having addressed a circular letter to the various members of Congress, asking them to indicate their position on the subject of remonetizing silver, has received replies from 197. Of these, 131 favor repealing the law of 1873, and restoring the dollar of the fathers to its old place in the coinage; 15 favor remonetizing with a condition attached; 18 oppose it; 31 are undecided, and 2 decline to answer. These answers represent every State, and include 31 senators and 166 representatives. Of the latter, 113 advocate the measure and 13 oppose it.

A TOPEKA dispatch says: "Under a law passed last winter the State auditor is in receipt of the returns of all kinds of indebtedness from sixty-six of the seventy organized counties in the State, and the following are the figures: Total of county bonds and outstanding warrants, $6,952 236.39; city bonds and warrants, $2,502,722.90; township bonds, etc., $1,276,076.35; school district bonds, $1,869,623.19. Total municipal indebtedness of the State, $12,595,757.79. The auditor thinks that when the returns from the other counties are received the total footings, including the indebtedness of the State, will not reach quite fifteen millions of dollars."

THIS afternoon, says an Atchison telegram of Monday, Hugh Mahn, a brakeman on the Atchison and Nebraska railroad, was shot by Mark W. Taylor. On Sunday, Mahn whipped a young nephew of Taylor's, inflicting upon him severe injuries. Just after noon Taylor saw Mahn on Second Street, and immediately drew a revolver and commenced firing. Two shots were discharged, one of which struck Mahn in the shoulder, passing through it into his breast, inflicting a very severe but not a fatal wound. Taylor immediately crossed over the bridge into Missouri, and has not yet been arrested.

SAYS a Topeka dispatch of Saturday: "While the workmen repairing the furnace in the county jail were gone to dinner to-day, three prisoners escaped. The workmen had left a punch bar where the prisoners, by means of a broom and string, could get hold of it. They did so, and with the bar soon knocked a hole in the partition into the furnace room below, from that room walking out the door, which had been left open. Their names are Israel Singleton, for stealing a horse in Marion county; Wm. May, for stealing a gold watch in Jefferson county; a boy, J. Y. Owensbee, of Shawnee county, for stealing a horse near Manhattan. Singleton had once broken jail in Marion county, and was recaptured and sent here for safety."

A DEADWOOD dispatch of Monday says: "Three road agents who have been plying their vocation on the Cheyenne stage road were arrested and jailed here this afternoon. They came into town yesterday morning, and were spotted by the sheriff and deputies. The arrests were made this evening. One of the robbers resisted arrest, drawing a revolver and shooting officer May through the arm. The fire was returned, but the desperado succeeded in getting to a horse, and started over a hill. His horse was killed by a rifle shot, and before the robber could recover himself from his fall, Sheriff Bullock closed with and easily overcame him, as he had been shot through the body and was weak from the loss of blood. His wounds will probably prove fatal."

A TELEGRAM from Watertown, N. Y., of the 27th inst. says: "Stephen Barber and wife were shot by a tramp, at their residence in Belmont, Franklin county, last night. Barber is dead, and his wife is not expected to live. Robbery was the object. The murderer is at large." Another from Memphis, Tenn., of the same date is as follows: "Henry Williams, who killed two colored men in this county last Friday, and then fortified himself in a house and refused to surrender, was captured last night by Anderson and Haff and lodged in jail. Hardin, the desperado who was captured at Pensacola last week by Texan officers, passed through here last night, heavily ironed. James Kradey, a hotel keeper at Batesville, Miss., was shot and instantly killed there on Saturday night, by Andrew Porter, whom he was assaulting with a knife."

THE following is a summary of the late Eastern war news: "The war appears to be raging now in the European field and in Asia minor. An Erzeroum telegram reports an engagement of five hours at Kurkanara and Wezinkay on Friday in which the Russians lost 4,000 killed and wounded. Mukhtar Pasha also claims to have achieved a great victory in having carried the heights of Kizeltepe and repulsed three Russian attempts to retake them. He estimates the losses of the enemy at 4,000; his own at 1,200. Among the killed was Gen. Tchoutchowassoff commander of the Russian cavalry. The Russians appear to have met with a reverse at Aghastar on Thursday, losing several hundred killed and wounded. News from Schipka pass is to the effect that fighting continued up to Sunday night. Turkish advices claim the capture of three Russian works in the pass, and a Paris telegram says information has been received there first of the evacuation of the pass by the Russians, and second of its capture by Suleiman Pasha. A Russian bulletin announces the death of Gen. Dorschinsky, who commanded their forces during the first three days' fighting. Col. Wellesley, British attache of the Russian army, reports officially that accusations against the Russians of atrocities are entirely unfounded." A dispatch from London of the 27th inst. says: "The continuation of the *Daily News* correspondent's description of Friday's battle in Schipka pass shows that the central peak of the Turkish position was carried with the bayonet by the Russians, part of the troops who accomplished this being led by Gen. Radetzky in person. The correspondent says: 'The Turks endeavored to retake it, but were repulsed. As well as thus clearing his flank, Gen. Radetzky also pushed back the Turks from his front. The Turks will doubtless renew the attack to-morrow. (Sunday) with fresh troops, probably, both in front and on the flank. They are reported as pressing on through a narrow and difficult pass on the east side of Schipka, leading down into Tirnova, but I know that Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered a brigade to that point with more troops to follow; also that reinforcements are streaming on to the Schipka position. Gen. Radetzky has broken the dangerous pressure of his flanks. All danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks much more clear.'"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50
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.

DON'T forget that Queen Esther will be given in Liberty hall on the 10th and 11th prox.

MISS MOLLIE HERRINGTON, who has been spending a few weeks with friends in Southern Kansas, returned yesterday.

A NUMBER of our citizens left for Osawatomie yesterday to be present at the dedication of John Brown's monument to-day.

PROF. BUCH'S orchestra of ten pieces will furnish music on the evening of September 4th at Liberty hall, at which time Milt. Reynolds will tell us about the mule.

DR. J. W. DAVIS has removed the medidcated vapor baths from the old union hotel to the Sherman house, where he is ready to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

A LARGE number of excursionists left here this morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, for Leavenworth and the fort. The excursion was gotten up for the benefit of the North Lawrence, M. E. church.

WE are requested to announce that on account of delays and other causes the dedication of university hall is postponed until further notice. This will not interfere with the opening of school, or the old settlers' meeting.

MR. JAMES GLEASON, of Willow Springs, called in to see us yesterday. He says crops of all kinds on his locality are first class, including potatoes. He also says the farmers are determined not to sell their crops until we get better freight rates.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending Aug. 28, 1877, and each dated Aug. 7, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: D. Mack, seeder and cultivator, Barnesville; G. Taggart, fire escape, Parsons; G. Bishop, scythe, Holton; S. Lyon, corn planter, Chetopa.

YESTERDAY afternoon Robert E. Carr, president of the Kansas Pacific railroad, purchased the Lawrence and Southwestern railroad extending from Lawrence to Carbondale. The price bid by Mr. Carr was $43,335. This amount according to a decree of the court is to be paid in gold or an equivalent. The purchase includes the road bed, track, all railroad buildings, etc.

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending August 25, 1877. Furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the post-office department: Established—Dorcas, Nemaha county, Wm. W. Whitney; Fitchburg, Edwards county, Prentiss M. Jones. Discontinued—Iowa City, Crawford county. Postmasters appointed—Ayer, Butler county, Mrs. Lettie Glatfelter; Dexter, Cowley county, Mathias Hoyt; Lorena, Butler county, Wm. F. Bradley; Rockwell, Cherokee county, Conrad Burkhart.

THE committee appointed to make arrangements for the old settlers' meeting, to be held in this city on the 7th of September, have resolved to hold a basket picnic for the meeting, with speaking at university hall. This will be a pleasant occasion and it is expected that a large number of old settlers will be present, and among them those who were prominent in the early history of Kansas. Eli Thayer, of Boston, will be present and make a speech. Amos Lawrence will write a letter to be read. Mr. Branscom is also expected to be present.

The Old Curiosity Shop.

It is a sight to go into the old curiosity shop in the middle of the day and see the crowds of people passing in and out; those going out loaded with bundles or fruit cans. It shows that the hard times of the past three years has made people more saving of their money and buy where they can get the most for their money. There is no getting around the fact that one can save from ten to fifty per cent. by buying at the old curiosity shop. Shimmons has just taken a new departure on sewing machines as will be seen by referring to his advertisement. The high price on sewing machines has passed away. Everybody and everbody's wife can afford a sewing machine at the price at which Shimmons is selling them.

PROSPEROUS times ahead, now that every farmer has been blessed with elegant crops; and indications are that they will command good prices, consequently they will have money to make such improvements as is required on their farms, such as additions to their houses, new barns, granaries, fencing, etc., all of which will require more or less hardware. And as in duty bound we felt it our duty to inform ourselves where our patrons could purchase such articles as the farmer needs, of the best quality and lowest prices; we find that J. T. Warne, hardware dealer, on Massachusetts street, has the best stock, best goods, and lowest prices in this city, and will guarantee prices as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased anywhere in the great West. We advise our friends to call and see for themselves.

Sunday School Institute.

Eudora township Sunday school institute to be held at Bellview school-house, September 9, 1877.

9:30 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

10—Benefits of Sunday school institutes, by C. M. Sears, Mrs. Henshaw and A. I. Warren.

10:30—How to make class exercises attractive and their length, by L. M. Marsh.

11—How to secure attendance of those not in school, by P. W. Service and Mrs. Marsh.

11:30—Wants of Sunday school and questions from drawer answered by L. M. Marsh and A. I. Warren.

12—Adjourn.

1:30 p. m.—Primary classes and how to teach them, by H. S. Fillmore and Mrs. Marsh.

2—Mothers' influence in and duty to Sunday schools, by G. W. E. Griffith.

2:30—Object of Sunday school, by H. S. Fillmore.

3—How to study the bible, by A. I. Warren.

3:30—Addresses ten minutes each to children and a class exercise, by Mrs. Henshaw.

4:30—Question drawer answers by G. W. E. Griffith.

5—Adjournment.

Friends of Sunday schools in the township are urgently solicited to attend with the children and not forget to bring their dinners and have a good time. NATHAN HENSHAW,
Pres. Eudora Township S. S. Association.

Died, on the 16th inst., Henry, only son of John M. Enochs, of Leavenworth county; aged six years and ten months.

His father was at work about a mile from home. At noon, Henry got on one horse and his father on the other and started for the house. After going a little distance Mr. Enochs dismounted for a moment and his horse got away, starting on alone; Henry soon went to water his horse at the branch which was about fifty yards distant. When his father got there he found that Henry was gone. He supposes that when drinking, the horse threw the bridle rein over her head and started on, soon getting scared and starting to run; as Henry did not have the rein he could not hold her. A pair of bars on the road, about three hundred yards from the house, were found demolished and one post lying on the opposite side of the road. As there was a spot of blood and a bruise found on the post, it is supposed that it struck Henry, causing his death. He was probably caught in the harness and dragged, as he was found about a hundred yards nearer home with his skull broken and badly bruised. The horse was seen running, with Henry still on, a little before coming to the bars.

He was a boy of unusual promise, active and intelligent, with the loving disposition of a child, but almost the judgment of a man. Every one that knew him mourns his loss. He had been riding horses for three years, herding during part of the time, and was a good rider. J. E. C.

Entomology.

G. C. Brackett, committee on entomology, made the following report at the August meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society:

It is with some diffidence that I attempt to interest you upon this subject, for the reason that I am not scientifically educated, and the apparent want of a proper appreciation among our people of the importance of a knowledge of the habits of those insects, noxious and beneficial, which work among our trees, plants and vines. I will, therefore, only dwell upon a single insect which is so common to us all that no one who has ever tilled the ground can claim any ignorance of, and yet many may not be able to trace its work of destruction so as to determine the source.

I desire to call your attention to the specimens of the white grub, the larvæ of the common May beetle, which were committing serious injury to my strawberry beds, by eating the roots of the plants and scoring the crowns, and offer the following extracts from the First Annual Report of the State entomologist of Missouri, pp. 156-7:

The white grub is one of the worst and most insidious of the farmer's foes. It is characteristic of the beetle to appear in vast swarms during the month of May—earlier or later, according to the season or latitude. This beetle is quite voracious, and often greatly injures both fruit and ornamental trees. I have known the Lombardy poplar to die in consequence of the utter denudation occasioned by them: while last June, certain groves of both pin and post oaks on the farm of Mr. W. C. Flagg, of Alton, Ill., were so thoroughly and suddenly denuded by them that Mr. Flagg could not at first divine the cause. Their existence in the beetle state is, however, short, and as they are confined to the foliage, their injuries are exceedingly small as compared with that which their larvæ inflict upon us. Our meadows, strawberry beds, corn, vegetables, and even young nursery stock, are all subject to the attacks of these white grubs, and often ruined by them.

Soon after pairing, the female beetle creeps into the earth, especially whenever the soil is loose and rough, and after depositing her eggs to the number of forty or fifty, dies. These hatch in the course of a month, and the grubs, growing slowly, do not attain full size till the early spring of the third year, when they construct an ovoid chamber lined with a gelatinous fluid, change into pupæ, and soon afterwards into beetles. These last are at first white, and all the parts soft as in the pupæ, and they frequently remain in the earth for weeks at a time until thoroughly hardened, and then, on some favorable night in May, they rise in swarms and fill the air.

Remedies.—As natural checks and destroyers of this grub, may be mentioned the badger, weasels, skunk, martin, the crow and the different hawks, but especially the ground beetles among insects. Hogs are fond of them, and a gang may be turned into an infested meadow which is to be cultivated the next year, with good advantage. The grub sometimes so thoroughly destroys the roots of meadow grass that the sward is entirely severed. In such cases a heavy rolling would doubtless kill great numbers of them. Applications of salt and ashes have been recommended, but I think they are of doubtful utility, unless sufficiently applied to saturate the earth to the depth of more than a foot. During their periodical visits as beetles they should be shaken from the trees, gathered up, scalded, and fed to hogs. As an illustration of what may be done in the way of handpicking, I will state that, under the efforts of M. Jules Reiset, the incredible amount of 160,000 kilogrammes, or about 80,000,000 of similar white grubs, were collected and destroyed in a portion of the Seine Interieure, France, during the autumn of 1866.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function.

A Few of the Many Bargains by Shimmons at the Old Curiosity Shop.

SEWING MACHINES.

I will sell the $65 Singer's at $25, $70 at $30, $75 drop leaf and two drawers at $35, the $85 folding top at $40; one $75 Howe machine for $35, all new just from the factory.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES.

One Wheeler & Wilson $85 machine $25, one at $20; Florence $10, Florence $15; Finkle & Lyon $10; Wilcox & Gibbs, $10; Wilson $10. These machines are in fine working order and practically as good as new. We have the needles, repairs and extras to all the popular machines, and the best sewing machine repairer in the State. If your machine is out of order bring it to the store and have it repaired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One new 7½ octave, first-class piano, round corners, carved legs, warranted for five years, for $300, sells at $600; one new $600 upright piano for $400, warranted five years. Twenty to thirty violins, $3 to $15; one bass viol, $18; violin strings, pegs and bows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hartford Silver Plate company table-spoons at $2 00; tea-spoons at $1; Western Manufacturing company silver plated forks at $3 per set; American Manufacturing company No. 1 plated forks $2.50—warranted full plate; Birmingham Cutlery company silver plated desert knives at $2 50 per set; Rogers & Bro.'s extra plate No. 1 table-spoons at $2.50 per set; Rogers & Bro.'s No. 1 plated tea-spoons $1.50 per set. *Who can beat these prices?*

THE BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE BURT SHOE STORE,

the best ever brought to Lawrence—Burt's, Gray Bros.' and Walker's—selling at less than manufacturer's prices. Now is the time for bargains in boots and shoes.

LIVE STOCK.

One pony mare, one 4-year-old mare, one 5 years old, one 4-year-old gelding; 100 South-down sheep. J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Business for Every One.

Our attention has been called to some new cooking utensils, recently invented, which make baking and cooking a pleasure, instead of a dreaded necessity. One of which—the Patent Centennial Cake Pan—is so constructed that you can remove your cake when baked, instantly, without breaking or injuring it; and it can be easily changed to a plain bottom pan, for baking jelly or plain cakes, bread, etc. Another—the Kitchen Gem—is a plated boiler or steamer, to hang inside of an ordinary iron pot, for boiling or steaming vegetables, etc., which when done can be removed *perfectly dry*, without lifting the heavy, sooty iron pot off of the stove; and the vegetables *cannot possibly burn*, as the steamer does not touch the bottom of the pot. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families and every housekeeper should by *all means* have them. A splendid opportunity is offered to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a pleasant and profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., Nos. 214 and 216 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the 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.

SEWING machines, oil and needles, of the best quality, at the Wheeler & Wilson office. Singer needles thirty-five cents per dozen; Wheeler & Wilson, and all other needles, forty-five cents per dozen. Packages of one dozen sent to any address, postpaid, upon the receipt of the price.

GEO. HOLLINGBERRY,
121 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Quite a Convenience to the Public and our Farmers.

Geo. Leis & Bro. have exerted themselves in securing an accurate thermometer and barometer, giving a daily report of the state of our weather, with a painted schedule of indications, direct from the U. S. signal station. Call at Leis' when you wish to be posted as to the state of our weather, rain or shine.

GREAT reduction in all kinds of sewing machines. I will sell *cheap* for cash, any kind of sewing machine you want. All machines are warranted to be *new*, of the best manufacture, having all the *latest improvements*. And in addition to the usual equipments I give a tuck marker, ruffler and six hemmers. For prices call on GEO. HOLLINGBERRY,
121 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

PICKETT BROTHERS, successors to A. R. Wooster & Co., wish to invite the attention of old patrons and the public generally to the change. They are ready to deal out anything in the drug line at the lowest competing prices. They propose to renovate the room and add to the stock, making it first class. Remember the place—Pickett Brothers, 75 Mass. street.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Chicago, has been engaged by Mr. E. P. Chester to do his watch repairing and engraving. We recommend Mr. Edwards as a skillful workman and bespeak for him a share of your patronage.

$10 Reward.

I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the return of a deep-red setter dog, white spot in forehead, one eye affected. The dog either strayed or was stolen. He answers to the name of "Shot." F. A. DEWOLF,
Lawrence, Kansas.

A GREAT discovery to cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance; call at Leis' drug store he will give you a safe remedy.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS
—AND—
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Excelled by any for Tone and Finish.

H. J. RUSHMER, - - LAWRENCE,

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No. 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is *via* the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 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 favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, *via* the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "*Only 47 hours*" 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 Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with 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, (*Tickets 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.*

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnati, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,
Topeka, Kansas.

Kingsbery & Homsley,

The oldest live stock commission house at the Kansas City stock yards; established in 1871. Their experience in handling all kinds of live stock covers a period of fourteen years in all branches from feeding to slaughtering. They are among the heaviest drivers of Texas cattle, having on the range at Ellis and Dodge City, Kansas, of this year's drive, some sixteen thousand head of their own cattle. They will handle for other parties, on commission some forty thousand head. This is in addition to the business done at the stock yards which consists in selling native and Colorado cattle, sheep and hogs on commission. They also do a large business in supplying feeders with cattle and sheep. Their extensive acquaintance with feeders in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio, give them facilities in this direction that are unrivaled, insuring thereby to Kansas shippers always top sales and satisfaction. Parties consigning cattle to them have the advantage of sales being made at either the yards there or through their Eastern correspondents at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and New York.

Kingsbery & Homsley do not speculate on the yards, but sell strictly on commission. No "standing in" with buyers or working for half commission for sellers, governs the dealings of this reliable house.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, they say. Full commission makes that hire, they say—half is working for nothing or for glory and glory, they say, don't pay. Hence, in every case full commission is exacted and all the benefit of good sales, promptness and reliability are given their customers. They pride themselves in keeping their customers fully posted; never quote the market higher than what it may be in order to influence consignments; deem it no trouble to answer inquiries, but, on the contrary, hold themselves in readiness to fully serve the interest of their customers in every manner.

Write to them for their market reports which they issue daily and when you ship to Kansas City try them.

LADIES' FRIEND Complete! Invaluable! Agents wanted. Send stamp for it. VAN & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

W. W. FLUKE,

DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

ACCORDIONS &C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music.

Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over $125 and under $500 will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to Churches, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc.

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,
40 Mass. street, 1st door north of post-office.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

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 Berkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 6th street, St Louis, Mo.

Horticultural Department.

Hunt the Borers.

Now is the time to hunt the borers in our apple trees. The eggs for this season's crop have all been deposited, hatched out, and the larvæ are beginning to work. It requires some little experience of the operator to detect the spot where the worm is concealed. In trees of smooth bark and vigorous growth, the spot is quickly discerned by the experienced eye. The bark underneath which the worm lurks is somewhat discolored, assuming a dark-brown hue. It is usually near the crown of the tree, sometimes on the root when above ground and thence extending up a few inches above the surface. The only instruments needed are a sharp-pointed knife and a flexible wire; the knife to pick out the little grub of the present season, and a wire to probe the holes made by the last year's borers. Thousands of trees are killed every year by this pest, and tens of thousands are so injured that they will die after a while if not seen to and the worms killed.

Working in the Soil a Pleasure.

The love of dirt is among the earliest of passions as it is the latest. Mud pies gratify one of our first and best instincts. So long as we are dirty, we are pure. Fondness for the ground comes back to a man after he has run the round of pleasures and business, eaten dirt and sown wild oats, drifted about the world and taken the wind of all its moods. The love of digging in the ground, or of looking on while he pays another to dig, is as sure to come back to him as he is sure, at last, to go under the ground and stay there. To own a piece of ground, to tickle it with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch their renewal of life—this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing a man can do. When Cicero writes of the pleasure of old age, that of agriculture is chief of them. Let us then celebrate the soil; most men toil that they may own a piece of it; they measure their success in life by their ability to buy it. Broad acres are a patent of nobility; and no man but feels more of a man in the world if he have a bit of ground he can call his own. However small it is on the surface, it is four thousand miles deep and that is a very handsome property. And then there is great pleasure in working in the soil apart from the ownership of it. The man who has planted a garden feels that he has done something for the good of the world. He belongs to the producers. It is a pleasure to eat of the fruit of one's toil if it be nothing more than a head of lettuce, or an ear of corn, or a fresh cucumber. Blessed be agriculture if one does not have too much of it. All literature is fragrant with it; Virgil praises it; he calls the husbandman happy; Horace praises it; he had a sunny farm and we trust he did a little hoeing and farming himself and that his verse is not all fraudulent sentiment. In order to enjoy agriculture thoroughly you do not want too much of it, and you want to be poor enough to have a little inducement to work moderately yourself. So says the humorous writer, Charles Dudley Warner.

A Plea for Forests.

Since the commencement of the present era, the physical history of our planet records the steady growth of a desert, which first made its appearance on the dry table-land of Syria, and gradually spreading eastward down the Euphrates towards Afghanistan and westward along the shore of the Mediterranean, now extends from Eastern Persia to the western extremity of Portugal, Southern France and Southeastern Russia. Like a virulent cancer, the azoic sand drifts of the Moab desert have eaten their way into Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and dried up the life-springs of districts which, beyond all dispute, were once the garden-regions of the earth. * * *

Paradise traditions, in locating the garden of Eden, differ only in regard to longitude but not to latitude. The latitude always keeps near the *snow boundary*, a line just south of the regions where snow may fall but will not stay on the ground.

The nations that "celebrated life as a festival," have lived along this line, and we may doubt if in the most favored regions of the new world human industry, with all the aids of modern science, will ever reunite the opportunities of happiness which nature once lavished on lands that now entail only misery on their cultivators. All over Spain and Portugal, Southern Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, Western Afghanistan, and throughout Northern Africa, from Morocco to the valley of the Nile, the aridity of the soil makes the struggle for existence so hard, that, to the vast majority of the inhabitants, life, from a blessing, has been converted into a curse. Southern Spain maintains now only about one-tenth of its former population; Greece about one-twentieth. As late as A. D. 670 Tripoli had a population of 6,000,000, of which number three-quarters of one per cent. are now left. * * *

The rivers of some of these countries have shrunk to the size of their former trbutaries, and the annual rain-fall has decreased till failure of the crops has become a chronic complaint.

All this change is due to the insane destruction of the forests. The great Caucasian sylvania, that once adorned the birth-land of the white race, has disappeared; of the forest area of Italy and Spain, about two acres in a hundred are left; in Greece hardly one.

The Mediterranean sea, once a forest lake, is now surrounded by dusty, burning coasts, often for hundreds of miles without a vestige of organic life. * * * In the very center of Sahara Champollion traced the course of former rivers and creeks. He also found tree stumps now petrified and covered by a six-foot stratum of burning sand. "And so the astounding truth dawns upon us," he says, "that this desert may once have been a region of groves and fountains, and the abode of happy millions. Is there any crime against nature which draws a more terrible curse than that of stripping mother earth of her sylvan covering? The hand of man has produced this desert, and I verily believe every other desert on the face of this earth. Earth was an Eden once, and our misery is the punishment of our sins against the world of plants. The burning sand of the desert is the angel with the flaming sword who stands between us and paradise."

How unaccountable seems our indifference to the disappearance of forests, since our science has demonstrated that an animal flayed or a tree stripped of its bark, does not perish more surely than a land stripped of its trees. * * One-third to forest and two-thirds to husbandry is about the right proportion of woodlands and cultivated fields. But in some of our States this limit is already past.

In the economy of nature, forests perform innumerable functions which no artificial contrivance can imitate, and of which the following are the most important: Woods, in the first place, are the water-reservoirs of nature, and hold in the net-work of their roots and their moss carpet the moisture which is intended to supply our water-course in the season of mid-summer heat. * * * * Forests produce rain. Under the influence of vertical sun-rays, trees exhale aqueous vapors which their leaves have absorbed from the atmosphere, and in contact with the night-air or any stray current of lower temperature these vapors discharge rain showers even in mid-summer—and at a great distance from the sea.

By moistening the air, woodlands also moderate extremes of heat and cold. * * * * Our woods are also the home of the best friends of man—the insectiverous birds. A country destitute of trees is avoided by birds and left to the ravages of locusts and other insects which always attack the naked districts. Our locust swarms devastate the treeless expanse between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains and spare the woodlands of the Alleghanies and the Pacific slope. * * *

Forests exhale oxygen the life air of flame and animal lungs and absorb or neutralize a variety of nauseous gases. Opthalmia, leprosy and other skin diseases are less frequent.

The valley of the Gaudelquiver, as late as a century before the discovery of America, supported a population of 7,000,000. * * * Since the live-oak and chestnut groves have disappeared, this population has shrunk to a million and a quarter of sickly wretches who depend for their subsistence on the scant produce of sandy barrens that become sandier and drier every year. But the barrenness of a treeless country is not an evil beyond remedy. Nature is always ready to assist in any work of regeneration, and there is no desert so void and naked that it might not be reclaimed in the course of half a century.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Codling Moth.

The apple crop is counted of much value in ordinary seasons, by the mixed farmers of Portage—in fact that county is only second or third in the State for its amount of orchards, the figures last year being 7,328 acres, and the yield in 1874 (the last fair crop reported) was 513,356 bushels. At least one-half the apple crop each year, as in all the older settled counties, is rendered unsalable by the ravages of the apple worm—the larva of the codling moth—and the great mistake of the orchardists is in not protecting their fruit from this injury by keeping a sufficient number of hogs in the orchard to eat up all the wormy fruit as it falls during summer; or, if the orchard is too large for the number of hogs, a flock of sheep can be turned in for a day at a time—say twice a week during the season of fruit falling. Where this plan has been fairly tried for several seasons, the amount of injury done by this insect is found to be quite small. If, in addition to this, the soil of the old orchards is occasionally enriched by a dressing of manure, and not left long in grass, the value of the apple crops may be at least doubled.—M. B. Bateham, in *Country Gentleman.*

The Household.

The Law of Inheritance.

Will not our children inherit evil tendency, bad blood, disordered passions from us, unless we abandon vice, the violation of nature's laws, and disregard of moral purity? Think of it! We are laying up disease, evil propensities, and dull brains for our children and children's children. The follies of our father are our weaknesses; our follies our sins, will be the weaknesses of our children. If we keep the laws our children will be healthy and happy. If we break them our children will be unhealthy and unhappy.

Saratoga Potatoes.

Some years ago everybody ate of the fried potatoes prepared in some of the hotels at Saratoga, but more especially at the Lake house at Saratoga lake, where they were prepared to perfection. On one occasion, being there with a friend, a lady and gentleman made their appearance on the piazza where little tables are placed, at which many persons were sucking their cobblers and eating those pretty curled-up potatoes. The party was evidently English and stylish society people. The lady stopped at our table, and partially stooping down to see what in the world we could be eating, when we quietly blurted out "Potatoes!" She laughed and passed on, but in a few minutes they were trying the article themselves much to their apparent satisfaction. Now, however, we have potatoes cooked just as artistically and toothsomely as at Saratoga lake. The way it is done is no longer a secret, and is as follows: The tools are a common cabbage-cutter, two wire sieves and a "spider." Take say eight large potatoes, pare them and slice very thin with the cutter, stir into it one tea-spoonful of salt to a quart, and let them remain half an hour in that. Pour them into the sieve to drain, and when well drained wipe the slices dry; put a pound of lard into the spider, and when it becomes smoking hot put in the potatoes. They must be constantly stirred to prevent the pieces from adhereing to one another and until they are sufficiently browned to make your mouth water, when they should be served at once.

The Hydrophobia Cure.

The following remedy for hydrophobia has been tested by Franklin Dyer, of Galena, Md., in his family with most satisfactory results. It is also recommended by Mrs. Swissholm who is confident that it is a cure. Mr Dyer says: "Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half a pint, strain, and, when cold, drink it, fasting at least six hours afterwards. The next morning repeat the dose, fasting, use two ounces of the root. On the third morning take another dose prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours. I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten; they took the above dose, and are alive to this day. And I have known a number of others who were bitten and applied the same remedy. It is supposed that the root contains a principle which being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia."

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Peel ripe tomatoes and slice—not too thin; put a layer in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish; sprinkle well with fine bread crumbs, pepper, salt, a little sugar and a few bits of butter; and another layer of tomatoes; then the crumbs, etc., as before. Fill the dish almost full, and season the top layer of tomatoes; put bread crumbs over all and bake for an hour. Cover the dish for half the time, then remove the cover and let brown.

Currant Apple Sauce.—Take the strained juice of ripe currants and boil it till it has evaporated one-third; skim from it all sediment that may rise to the top while heating; when reduced to the proper quantity, cool and set it away in proper vessels, in a cool place. It is then ready for use, and will keep any length of time without fermenting. To three quarts of juice add one quart of water; take sweet apples, either dried or green, and cook the same as with boiled cider; sweeten to taste.

A French gentleman, M. Boulade, has discovered that if freshly gathered plants be spread out between sheets of filtering paper in the usual herbarium manner, and then heated between two bricks in an oven for two or three hours at about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, they will be perfectly and permanently preserved without impairment of the delicate colors. The process is rendered rapid and certain if the layer of filtering paper next the flowers be changed after about an hour. If this process be found as effective as above described, it will prove valuable, not merely in preserving the colors, but in shortening the ordinary tedious process of drying plants.

Many who are Suffering

From the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

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Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

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Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature, in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousand speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

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Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

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Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,

Pass. Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,

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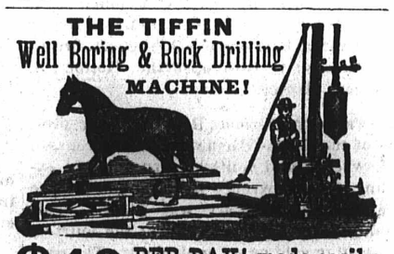

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Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Farm and Stock.

Broom-corn is a product which is increasing every year in Kansas and is sold, if brought into market in good condition, at a remunerative price.

We shall have an immense corn crop in Kansas this year. Let it all be well harvested and none of it wasted and it will make the farmers rich. There will be a good market for every bushel this year.

We believe that the eastern and southeastern sections of Kansas could grow cotton and make money by it. We would be glad of a report on this subject by any who have tried the experiment of raising it.

Though farming holds out no decoying hopes of large fortunes to be speedily realized, it furnishes, if pursued with economy and industry, in the first place a certain home, with unfailing means of comfort and independence to those who apply the intellect as well as diligence in the cultivation of the soil; and in what branch of industry can intellect be more advantagiously employed for promoting individual happiness and national welfare?

A gentleman, writing to the *Planter and Farmer*, gives the following remedy for a choking cow. We suppose it will act as well with other animals. He says it has never failed in any instance, and has been tried by him and others hundreds of times. The remedy is to take a table-spoonful of saltpeter, open the animal's mouth, and throw it well back upon the tongue, let the animal go, and it will either go up or down in a very few minutes.

The bee teaches the divine philosophy of society. It teaches how the individual gains by giving to the mass. Were each bee to have a separate hive, he would become a miserable, cross savage, with more buzz and show than honey, like the bumble-bee. Were he to have a separate interest in the common hive, all would be compulsion; barter and fraud would take the place of industry. Some would have too much honey and some none, and all vastly less than they now have. As it is each bee makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the general rule of labor, sees that the wealth of all is his own greatest wealth, chooses his own field, and has no thought but to add to the common stock.

A Good Farm.

It is pleasant to speak of good farmers and fine farms. The fine farm we are speaking of is about eleven miles east of Garnett and belongs to one Col. A. J. McCoy. It consists of 506 acres, 480 of which are under fence and well improved. A variety of evergreens, flowers and maple trees surround his residence. He has a fine peach orchard of 250 bearing trees. He has 250 acres of the best looking corn in that section of the county. His stock numbers 225, principally Durham and Devonshire breeds. He has 200 hogs of the Chester-white, Poland-China and Berkshire breeds; 200 sheep close the account of stock. Col. McCoy conducts his large farm on the principles of economy and thrift. He has an eye to the "main chance."

Marketing Wheat.

Mr. Aaron A. Webster, an old farmer at South Bend, Indiana, tells in the *Prairie Farmer* his experience about marketing wheat. He says in selling his crop from the machine he ran no risk whatever. The wheat was delivered, he got his money, and, if he had no other use for it, he put it on interest. Had he stored it, there was shrinkage, cost of storage, waste by vermin, loss of interest on the money, and the risk from fire, theft, etc., and the still greater risk that lower prices prevail long after than directly after harvest. Mr. Webster always kept a strict account of his wheat sales, and in no ten years did he ever fail to realize more than those who stored and waited for a rising market, which, in three cases out of five, proved a falling one. Mr. Webster's experience is worth considering.

Farmers.

Farmers, we are inclined to think, set about their work as bravely and repine at their duties as little as any class of laborers. They are not often dissatisfied with their occupation. Yet it is true that the conditions under which they work are irksome and oftentimes actually repulsive. It is an almost utter impossibility for the average farmer so to plan and so to prosecute his work as to move on without a very large per cent. of friction. He has a hundred irons in the fire which demand his constant attention. He is driven from pillar to post almost incessantly. Scores of things must be attended to at once or there will be leakage and loss. No sooner than one thing is hurriedly and therefore superficially done than another thing demands immediate care. So runs the day and the days. No respite, no cessation, no relaxation. Farming is a good occupation and its duties are pleasant theoretically; as practically conducted it is the most exhausting and wearisome of labors. The farmer, especially if he is in debt and has interest money to pay, and is heavily taxed as he invariably is, has a hard time and no mistake. We wonder that he holds up so well and works so cheerfully under such a load of discouragements, such wearying labors.

But the farmer knows and this knowledge is some alleviation perhaps, that other occupations have their trials as severe, it may be severer, than those of farming. The trader and the manufacturer are more seriously affected by depression of business, the scarcity of money and revulsions of trade, than is the farmer. While the former class in good times may make money faster, and seem more prosperous, in hard times their gains are dissipated and they become bankrupts.

So upon the whole we think the life of the farmer, with all its drawbacks, is as comfortable and desirable as any. It may be improved, and we think it will be improved in the good time coming.

The English Sparrow.

An English gentleman traveling in the United States, and who attended a meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, the English sparrow being under discussion, has these good words to say for them:

In England sparrows are very plentiful—in some districts their numbers are so great that farmers have felt much alarm, expecting them to destroy their crops of small grain. Years ago the parish authorities, in many instances, voted sums of money to be used in payment for the destruction of the birds, and accordingly they were destroyed in great numbers, boys undertaking the work stimulated by the reward and delighted by the fun of shooting. Now, however, the feeling is very much changed. I have heard of cases where a single bird has revealed in its crop when cut open as many as fifteen or twenty wire-worms, and these worms if left to do their mischief would injure the crops very much. Within my recollection it has been a common practice to poison the sparrows and to use any means to effect their destruction. But when it was found that they were engaged in the good work of aiding farmers by capturing the worst pests in the fields, there was a great change in the estimation in which they were held. Sparrows breed enormously and they are also ravenous feeders, and remarkable for their tireless activity. But when all these qualities are exerted mainly for the good of the farmer, as they really are, there need be no fear that the birds will become unmanageable pests. It is true that here and there a spot may be found in the wheat field, where the sparrows have done mischief, but on the whole I believe it has become the opinion that they do far more good than hurt. And if this be true in England how much more reason there is in this country for tolerating the birds, for insect life abounds much more here.

How to Dig Potatoes.

The season for harvesting potatoes is near at hand, and a few words in regard to keeping them may not be amiss. Among the various remedies is the following, from a correspondent, which has proved successful: Dig your potatoes in good season, before the fall rains, as they are far nicer for the table, and keep much better than those that stay in the ground late. As you put a layer of them in your bin sprinkle them over with lime. When you have done this, you may rest assured that they will come out in the spring as bright as they were when you put them in. The lime will absorb all the moisture there is, and thus the potatoes are kept dry and free from rot.

A neighbor of mine raised a number of bushels of the Early Rose potatoes last year, but when he came to dig them in the fall he found nearly one half of them rotten, and many of the other half badly affected. He considered them nearly worthless, and would have fed them to his hogs, but upon the advice of a friend he reluctantly put them in his cellar, and sprinkled them with lime. The potatoes were not disturbed during the fall, or winter, and in the spring, when he came to examine them, he was agreeably surprised to find them in good condition. The lime had dried up the rot on those that had begun to decay in the fall, so that it was effectually stopped.

But this method of preserving potatoes is not confined to them alone, for apples can be kept in the same way, equally as well; only they will have to be wiped with a dry cloth when they are used, making a little extra labor, which, however, is amply repaid by having a good apple to eat in the summer. But some might prefer to put their apples in lime casks, which I think would be just as well.

Insurance of Farm Buildings.

No farmer can afford to have his homestead or buildings uninsured. To have them burned by accident would be ruinous to him, and a conflagration, which may occur at any moment, might involve the loss of buildings, tools, implements, live stock, and crops. No farmer can afford to run this risk while safe insurance is to be had so cheaply. But unless the insurance is procured in a perfectly safe and honorable company, the policy is hardly to be held as any security. In choosing a company in which to insure, it would be wise to select one which does an extensive business throughout the country, and thus lessens the risk of loss, averaging, as it were, its risks. Those insured are always more watchful and careful of danger. The wise precautions enforced by the insurance company beget a habit of precaution and carefulness on the part of the insured, particularly when it is known that a want of care, and the reckless use of lights and fire, will vitiate a policy. Then dangerous and explosive oils will be avoided, and only those that are known to be perfectly safe to use, will be burned. There will be no smoking in the barn, nor matches left loosely on the girts or sills. It is a peculiarity of mankind that they will more readily obey any regulations that are made for them, than follow their own knowledge of what ought to be done. Men would rather be governed than govern themselves, and very readily submit to reasonable control. Thus it is always found that great neatness, carefulness, and caution are found about farm buildings when they are insured. No careful business man will run the risk of losing his property by fire, and every farmer should be a business man.—*American Agriculturist.*

Good Breeds of Fowls.

The four best breeds of fowls in this country are:

1. Light Brahmas, the finest form, one of the largest, the most beautiful, very peaceable, confined by a fence three or four feet high, require each only one bushel and three pecks of mixed grain a year, cost of feed $1, and lay about one hundred and fifty eggs annually of a very large size.

2. Plymouth Rocks, produced fifteen years ago by a cross of Dominique fowl on an Asiatic breed, not quite so large as Brahmas, very hardy, consume same quantity of feed as Brahmas, and lay as many eggs as that breed—a fine market fowl.

3. Leghorns, a small fowl, various colors all good, require a high fence to yard them, non-sitters, too small to sell well, dressed; eat a bushel and a half of grain in a year, are not very hardy, combs liable to freeze, valuable only for their eggs, lay from one hundred and fifty to two hundred each in a year.

4. Hamburgs, several colors, a splendid little fowl, non-sitters, not quite as large as Leghorns, require the same food, noted as splendid layers, and that, like the Leghorn, is all they are good for.

Milking Qualities of Breeds.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, of Cass county, Mo., read an essay on the milking qualities of Short-horns. The doctor undertakes to prove that the Short-horns are superior to any other breed as milkers. We have no doubt that individual cases can be found where Short-horns produce more milk in quantity than any other breed, but when it comes to quality, and the amount of cream and butter from any individual cow, he will find that the Jersey will beat the Short-horn. As a butter cow, notwithstanding her small size, the Jersey is far superior to the Short-horn. As a large milker, on account of her greater size and capacity, the Short-horn from a milking family is superior; and where beef and milk are both important objects, there are certain families of Short-horns that are unexcelled.

A contributor to the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "By keeping ahead of the work, doing everything in season, promptly finishing up one job quickly and skillfully, and at once beginning the next one, also having work for all hours and dull days, a few years will make a decided show and add much to the appearance and profit of the farm. The idea is not to make a drudge of the farmer, or 'all work and no play;' but to 'work' when we work and play when we play,' to make a day's work tell to the best advantage, and to get the worth of the money paid out for wages."

A New York farmer goes wild over guinea hens. He declares that each one will keep an acre of potatoes clear of bugs, and will answer every purpose of barometer in predicting storms. He also says that they will not scratch, and that they will lay more and better eggs than the common hen.—*N. H. Farmer.*

The standard weight now generally accepted as a practical measure for a quart of milk is 2.15 pounds.

Veterinary Department.

Please give me through your valuable columns, the best remedy for saddle and collar galls, where they have become very sore; also for chronic cough supposed to have come from epizootic, and much oblige.

ANSWER.—For saddle galls cleanse thoroughly with warm water and castile soap; then take sulphate of copper two, tincture of aloes six ounces; dissolve the sulphate in the aloes and wash twice a day until the wound takes on a healthy action; when dressing once a day with carbolic acid crystals one to fifty parts of water, made into a solution, will be all that is required. If the caustic wash should not have the desired effect after two or three days' application, you had better cauterize the parts with nitrate of silver two or three times. Prepare the animal and give a cathartic compound of six drachms of aloes, ginger two drachms, made into a ball. Repeat if it does not act after forty-eight hours. In regard to the cough, you do not state how long the animal has been affected nor its character. If the trouble should prove to be located in the *larynx* or *trachie*, the treatment would be radically different from that which we would employ for the lungs. We will suppose it to exist in the *larynx* (as that part is the most likely to become affected as the result of the epizootic) and prescribe accordingly. *Treatment:* Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then give pulverized Barbadoes aloes six, ginger two drachms, made into a ball. If purgation does not follow repeat after forty-eight hours. Take pulverized cantharides one, lard six parts, melt the lard over a slow fire and stir in the powder; stir until cool; apply to the throat with friction, after having clipped the hair from the parts. Take aquas extract of belladonna and chlorate of potash, of each two; gum camphora pulverized, one; pulverized licorice root, five ounces; molasses, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary of the proper consistency. Give a half an ounce upon the tongue three times a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a fine chestnut mare that has been troubled with cracked heels for about a year. I gave her a run of a month to grass last fall, but with no apparent benefit; legs (behind) swelled, and the fetlock looks like a piece of crocodile hide, thick, and full of chaps or cracks; have used zinc ointment, glycerine and sugar-lead poultices, lithrage and vinegar, and, in fact, every known remedy, but still it is sore; does not go above fetlock at all. Every time she works it cracks open and is sore. Will you please prescribe?

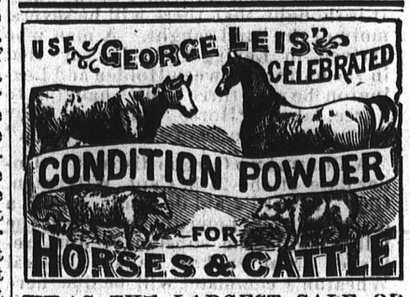
ANSWER.—Your mare has chronic scratches, a disease that proves stubborn to treat. It requires a long time to conquer it, many cases proving incurable. *Treatment:* Prepare and give a purge composed of Barbadoes aloes, six; ginger, two drachms, made into a ball; repeat after forty-eight hours, if it does not act. Take of olive oil three, Goulard's extract one part; mix and apply to the parts with friction once a day. Take arsenious acid, two drachms; bicarbonate of soda, two ounces; water, a pint and a half; mix and boil over a slow fire, until the acid has been dissolved. Strain, when cool. Give one ounce a day in the food for five days, then increase to an ounce and a half. Allow the animal to stand perfectly quiet for one month, then she may have the run of a pasture, provided she is not inclined to take violent exercise. She should not be allowed fast work for six months. You will be required to keep up the acid treatment during the whole time.

I have a valuable mare that is suffering from an affection of the feet. She is very tender in all of them—more so in the fore than the hind ones; very lame at times; has all the appearance of sweeny in both shoulders; but the disease is evidently about the feet or pasterns, which are slightly swollen; walks all right on plowed or soft land, but walks as if she was foundered when on the road or hard ground; throws the body back and the feet forward when turned short; has suffered more or less for several years. I believe it originated from a trip on rouffhly frozen ground barefooted. What is the matter, and what is the remedy?

ANSWER.—Your mare has chronic laminitis (founder), and having been allowed to run so long you must not expect much from treatment. If the sole of the foot has not fallen, probably by paring the heels low and allowing her to run in a wet pasture will benefit her some; at the same time clip the hair from the coronet and apply an active cantharides blister, and repeat after twenty days. Allow her to run three or four months, and when you take her up it would be well to apply a wide-webbed shoe with thin heels, and never allow her feet to get dry; occasionally soaking, in connection with hoof ointments, will keep them in good condition. Avoid fast work, and she will gradually improve, but never become a sound animal.

I have a five-year-old colt that is in training, and as soon as he gets warmed up he commences to scour, but does not do so while standing. He is worse between 10 and 11 o'clock than at any other time. Please give me a remedy.

ANSWER.—We often find horses of a nervous temperament becoming easily excited, and, when laboring under excitement, are apt to scour. It is believed to be due to an increased peristalsis of the intestines. We not unfrequently see animals of a long, lank, washy build, and of a sluggish disposition, that are never able to perform a long journey without great exhaustion and getting disagreeably loose in the bowels. That kind of an animal is only fit for the dealer; medicine would be thrown away upon such. *Treatment:* Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mashes for two days, then give Barbadoes aloes, six; ginger, two drachms, made into a ball; when he has done purging, take catechu, prepared chalk, and ginger, of each, three ounces; opium, six drachms; make into twelve powders; give one a day; accustom him to drinking as little water as possible.



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

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

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

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera 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 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

Geo Leis.

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Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. $100 would of course increase to $100,000 in the same time.

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made, says a telegram from Columbus, O., for the soldiers' national reunion at Marietta next week. A telegram from the president announces that he will be in camp Friday, September 7. A large number of companies of State militia are booked for quarters, and letters of acceptance from other troops and leading men are arriving by every mail.

A SEDALIA (Mo.) dispatch of Friday last says: "An extensive gang of horse thieves has been broken up in Saline county within the last day or two. Three members were arrested on Wednesday, and seven more last night. Among the latter was Big Jim Smith, one of the most notorious horse thieves in the State and the leader of the gang. It is thought that there will be several more of the band caught. A man who arrived in Lexington to-day says that in the bottom between Holden and Lexington he saw three bodies hanging to a tree, labeled 'Horse Thieves.' They are presumed to be of the same gang."

A PORTLAND Oregon dispatch: "Under date of the 24th, Capt. Wilkerson, Gen. Howard's aid-de-camp, sends a dispatch from Lewiston, of which the following is the substance: Just returned from Spokan Falls. General Wheaton's command will be due here on Monday, the 27th. Our council with the Northern Indians has been very successful. Inspector Watkins has in his possession a written agreement from the chiefs that they will go on the reservations designated. The Indians seem placable, and are disposed to express kindly feelings towards the whites. It is thought there will be no further occasion for apprehending hostilities from these tribes."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Flour—XX	$5.00 @ 5.25
XXX	5.40 @ 5 50
Family	5.75 @ 7.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.26 @ 1.28
No. 3	1.19 @ 1.20
No. 4 red	1.03 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2 mixed	38¼@ 38¾
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25½@ 26
Rye—No. 2	51 @ 52
Pork	12.70 @12.75
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Bacon	5¾@ 7¾
Lard	8¼@ 8¾
Butter—creamery	26 @ 30
dairy	15 @ 20
country	11 @ 16
Eggs	10 @ 12
CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Flour	4.50 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.08 @ 1.09
No. 3	1.01 @ 1.03
Corn	42⅛@ 42¼
Oats	23 @ 24
Pork	12.25 @12.30
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Lard	8.25 @ 8.30
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.12 @ 1 20
No. 3, red fall	1.06 @ 1.10
No. 4, fall	88 @ 89
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 29¾
Oats	17½@ 19
Rye—No. 2	41 @ 42
Barley—No. 2	46 @

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.75@ 5.50
Poorer grades	2.25@ 3.50
Hogs	4.75@ 5.15
CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.70@ 5.50
Texans	2 50@ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4 50@ 5.10
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.25@ 5.00
Native feeders	3.75@ 4.12
Native stockers	3.25@ 3.75
Native cows	2.00@ 3 00
Texas steers, corn-fed	3 12@ 4.00
do do grass-wint.	3 00@ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	4.45@ 4.55
Stockers	3.25@ 4 25

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans $1.25@2.25, hand picked, $2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c.@$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 16@17c., common, 10@12c.; broom-corn, $35@65 ℔ ton; cheese, Kansas, 6@7c.; eggs, 10c.; feathers, 20@50c.; flax seed, crushing, $1.00; hay, well supplied at $4.50@5.50; hides, green, per ℔, 6@6½c., green salted, 8@8½c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c.@$1.00; honey, strained, 12@15c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, $1.00@1.25 per bbl.; poultry—chickens, live, $1.50@2.00 per doz.; turkeys 75c. each; potatoes, 35c.; tallow, 6½@6¾c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6½@7½c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 18@25c., medium fine, 20@23c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $9.00@9.25; timothy, $1.90; blue grass, $2.10@2.35; orchard grass, $2.25; millet, 50c.; Hungarian, 60c.; buckwheat, $1.50.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.00; XXX, $2.50; XXXX, $2.75; fancy, $2.90. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 80@85c. Rye flour, $2.00.

Flour is reported everywhere very weak—no demand.

Wheat has improved a little during the past week. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall is quoted at $1.26 spot, $1.28, August, and $1.27, Sept.; No. 3 at $1.19, to $1.20, spot, and $1.09½ to $1.10 September. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.08 to 1.09, spot, $1.05 to 1.06, August, and 96⅞c., September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at $1.12 spot, $1.16 to $1.18, August, $1.10 to $1.11, September; No. 3, $1.06, spot, $1.06, August, and $1.00½ September. By comparing the above with last week's quotations it will be seen that while spot wheat has not advanced much, futures show a marked improvement. This is a pretty good indication that the future price of wheat will improve.

Corn, rye and oats have fluctuated a little, but quotations are about the same as a week ago.

In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

The cattle trade in Kansas City the past week was not so brisk as the week previous. The Kansas City *Times* says: "On the whole the market has had very little attraction for either buyers and sellers. The best price of the week was $4.70 paid yesterday for a bunch of three cars of shippers, averaging about 1,300 pounds."

Last Saturday was about as dull in the cattle market in St. Louis as it could be. Only a couple of sales being made to local dealers and speculators. Supply and demand were both scant. The *Live-Stock Review* says: "There seems to be a listless feeling in the cattle market all round. Buyers, that six weeks ago took twenty to forty loads a week, now content themselves with half that number. The stringency of the money market, the large number of laborers out of employment, and the abundance and cheapness of fruit, are all having a depressing influence upon the market. Then, again, the foreign demand has dwindled away to a third of its former proportions. While the immediate future holds out little or no inducement for better prices, it is thought the demand will gradually improve as fall approaches."

On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid for cattle was $3.62, lowest, $2.00; in Kansas City, highest price, $4.70, lowest, $2.40—for lot of stockers.

The demand for hogs is steady, and prices are looking up.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce.

Refined sugars are quoted in St. Louis as follows, where taken in quantities of five barrels or more: Cut loaf, 12c.; crushed, 11¾c.; granulated, 11¼c.; coffee sugar, 10¼ to 11¼c.; golden syrup 52c.

Hemp, in St. Louis, steady, demand fair. Undressed, $65 to $110; dressed, $145 to $165; shorts, $104 to $140; hackled tow, $75; break tow $50 to $60.

Baling stuffs—active, with large sales. Bagging, 13½c. for 2-℔.

Prairie chickens—plenty, slow; $2.25.

Watermelons sell in St. Louis at three cents apiece by the car load.

The city papers report money matters tight, but say the rural districts seem to be prosperous, especially in Missouri and Kansas. "Orders for all lines of goods are fairly rushing in." This they account for from the large number of cattle marketed during the summer.

Business cards in close imitation of greenbacks are being slyly put into circulation in various parts of the West. Look out for them. Several specimens of these "cards" have been forwarded to Washington that had been passed upon persons who could not read. Their imitation of greenbacks is so perfect as to deceive most men who handle money without closely scrutinizing it. It is stated on the face of these bills that they are cards of some business house, but this statement is printed in very fine type, and the house is a fictitious one.

Complaint is being made in the East that little building is being done, and as winter approaches carpenters, masons and plasterers will have less and less to do, thereby swelling the number of idle men. But, on the other hand, manufactories of both woolen and cotton goods are increasing; so are novelty works and specialties of divers kinds. Manufacturers of agricultural implements and farm machinery in most places are doing a large business, and the iron foundry business is improving. Many of the productions of our manufactories are being sent to foreign countries. We are beginning to compete with England in supplying foreign countries with some articles, but there is room for a vast increase in the amount of manufactured articles exported. England takes our raw cotton, in her own ships, across the Atlantic, manufactures it, sends it to Brazil and China, trades it for coffee and tea, which she brings back and sells to the United States. This will all be changed in time.

BRYANT'S "New Patent Improved" Recess Adjustable Stencil Letters are superceding all others. Can be instantly made into SOLID STENCIL PLATES. Every MERCHANT and FARMER needs a set for marking Bags, Robes and Boxes for Shipment and 1,000 uses. All Hardware Dealers keep them, and where no Agency is they will be sent by mail. Alphabet 50 cts., post paid. Full Circulars free. Agents wanted everywhere, O. G. BRYANT, MFR., CHICAGO.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To James McCurdy, M S. Beach, James McMahon and George Jones, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas and absent therefrom, and who cannot be served with summons in said State: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Witter S. McCurdy and others, by the Concord Savings Bank, in the District Court in and for the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, and that said the Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, filed its petition in the Clerk's office of said court against said Witter S. McCurdy, James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, the City of Lawrence, William A. Simpson, H. S. Fillmore, James McMahon, George Jones, Martha A. Anderson and the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, defendants, on the 8th day of August, 1877, to recover a judgment against said Witter S. McCurdy for $857.77 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, as follows: On $842.45 from April 24, 1876; on $6 8.52 from May 19, 1876; on $300.00 from July 18, 1876; on $300.00 from January 18, 1877; on $6000.00 from July 18, 1877, and on $476.80 from July 31, 1877; for principal and interest due on a certain promissory note made and delivered July 18, 1872, by said Witter S. McCurdy to the said plaintiff, whereby said Witter S. McCurdy promised to pay to the order of the plaintiff $6000.00 in five years thereafter with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, semi-annually in advance from date, until paid and for taxes paid on certain lands and tenements mortgaged to secure the payment of said promissory note, and to recover a decree against all of the above named defendants for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage deed of the south half of lot twenty-nine, on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, in said county, executed and delivered July 18, 1872, by the said Witter S. McCurdy to said plaintiff to secure the payment of the principal and interest to become due and payable on said promissory note, and for an order for the sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisement and for the application of the proceeds arising from such sale to the payment of (first) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises; (second) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply, under the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pending of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly. You and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver in said action, and that such application will be supported by affidavits now on file in the Clerk's office of said court and such other affidavits as may be filed under a rule of said court.

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF O. G. Richards, administrator of the estate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts: Now comes O G. Richards, administrator of the estate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, and presents to the court his petition praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: Lot number ten (10), in block number one hundred and forty-four (144), in the city of Eudora, in Douglas county, Kansas, to pay the costs of administration and to satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts and statements required by law in such cases On examination whereof it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown, on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1877, before the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, an order will be made by said court for the sale of the above described real estate to pay the debts of said estate; and it is further ordered that such notice be given by publishing this order two times in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county, Kansas.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

I, John Q. A. Norton, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said county of Douglas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order in the above matter, on the 4th day of August, 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.] 24th day of August, 877.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Charles H. Taylor and Jennie B. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a stone in the east line of and 16 40 100 chains south of the ne corner of the ne 1-4 of sec 16, 12, 19, thence south to the se cor of same qr sec, th w 3 25-100 chs, th s 15 degrees e 4 chs, th s 34 1-4 degrees w 8 chs, th n 69 1-2 degrees w 5 chs, th n 44 1-4 deg w 2 42-100 chs, th n 22 1-4 deg w 2 83-100 chs, th n 46 deg w 1 42-100 chs, th n 59 deg w 1 83-100 chs, th w 5 65-100 chs, th n 2 chs and 39 lt, th n 20 deg e 16 70-100 chs, th e 2 chs, th n 11 64-100 chs, th s 78 deg e 12 95-100 chs, to the place of beginning, containing fifty (50) acres more or less situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale, and without appraisement.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 9th day of August, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. Neff, Eva Speer, Hardin Speer (minor) Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), township number thirteen (13), range number twenty (20), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 9th day of August, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Yours truly,

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