

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 295.

THE MARCH OF TIME.

BY DR. C. D. GARDETTE.

"Fly, laggard Time! Why will you crawl
O'er life's path thus?" cries eager Youth.
"The days seem endless in your thrall,
While still I pant to know the truth
That waits beyond my boyhood's span—
The hope, the faith, the strength of man!"

"Loiter, or hasten, frolic Time."
He, laughing, cries on manhood's brink,
"You cannot rob us of our prime;
From all life's vintage we will drink;
March as you may and turn your glass;
Old Time, we'll toast you as you pass!"

"Hold, Time!" sighs coming Age; "take heed!
Why will you fling the years away
With such an ever gathering speed?
Few steps; and then the goal is won—
And meekly bows the hoary head."
"I may not hasten you, old friend,
And yet—I would it were the end!"

So, this is life! Men laugh or weep,
And long for that which cannot be;
When they would waken, then they sleep,
And when they faint would halt they flee.
But still, mysterious and sublime,
Goes on the unswerving march of Time!

MANAGING A HUSBAND.

"Indeed, Thomas, you had better stay at home this evening," said Mrs. Long, as her liege lord rose from the dinner-table, and prepared to leave the house.

"Can't do it this evening, my dear," replied the gentleman, deliberately. "I've an important engagement at the club, and can't possibly stay away. I'll do so some other time, if that will suit you."

"That's always the way," said Mrs. Long, in a hurt tone. "You are always promising to stay at home some evening, but never find time to do so. You have not stayed at home a single evening since we moved here, now nearly three months."

"Come, now, Annie," said Mr. Long, coaxingly, "don't be unreasonable. You surely don't begrudge me a little pleasure."

"No, Thomas, I do not. But since we have been married, you have rarely remained at home with me of an evening. You seem to find the society of your club preferable to mine."

"Stop your scolding, my dear," said her husband, laughing. "I'll be back at nine."

With this he kissed her and left the house.

Mr. Long was a young lawyer, well-to-do in business, and very popular with those who knew him. He had been married about three years, and considered himself fortunate in having made such a choice. His wife was a pretty, amiable woman, and entirely devoted to him. Thus far, the only cloud that had come between them had been caused by the frequent absences of Mr. Long from his home. During his bachelor days he had been in the habit of passing his evenings at his club, and after his marriage found it hard to break off the habit. He never thought how tiresome it was to his wife to remain at home alone all through the long evenings, but carelessly supposed her too busy with her needlework and novels to be lonesome. Since their marriage he had rarely spent an evening with her. With but few exceptions, the only evenings she had been honored with his society had been when he had taken her to a party, or the opera, or the theater, or some other place of amusement. This had been going on for nearly three years, and it was no wonder that the young wife longed to have her husband pass his leisure hours in the quiet and peace of their own home.

At present there seemed little probability of this; for Mr. Long appeared to find his club more attractive every evening, if the increased length of his absence might be taken as a test. He left home, now, immediately after dinner, and scarcely ever returned until after his wife had sought refuge from her loneliness in sleep.

On this particular occasion Mrs. Long had no hope, when she made the request, that it would be granted; and now she sat, after her husband had gone out, thinking how she might induce him to change his habits. For a long while she sat there in a deep study.

She was aroused finally at the entrance of her brother, a young gentleman a little older than herself.

"Where's Long?" he asked.

"Gone out to his club," she replied, trying to appear indifferent.

"That club must be a very attractive place," said her brother, dryly. "I think I'll join it." The young man, pitying his sister's lonely condition, sat with her until quite late. They seemed to be very much interested in the sub-

ject of their conversation, and when he rose to go away, he said, with a laugh, "I'll come for you about seven to-morrow night. Be ready, Annie."

Mr. Long came home soon after midnight. He found his wife sleeping peacefully; and as he saw her pure, sweet face nestling amid the snowy pillows, he could not help experiencing a feeling of reproach for having neglected his society so much.

The next evening he was surprised to see his wife appear at the dinner-table more elaborately dressed than usual.

"Where are you going, Annie?" he asked.

"I am going to see Lady Morse. I have not been to her house for several months," she replied.

"I'm sorry for that," he said, hesitatingly. "I don't feel well enough to go to the club, so I shall stay at home this evening. Who is going with you?"

Mrs. Long felt the resolution she had formed giving way; but she checked her weakness, and answered, "Henry is going with me. The engagement is made, and I really cannot break it. I thought you would be at the club to-night."

"Oh, don't stay on my account!" said her husband. "I shall manage to go on until you come back."

He did not seem to mind it much, and the young wife's pride was touched. So when her brother came she went with him very cheerfully. She made her visit purposely long; and when she returned home at a late hour, found her husband restlessly pacing up and down the sitting-room.

"You are late," he said, as she came in.

"He had missed her, then, and she felt just the least little triumph at the thought.

The next evening Mr. Long went out, as usual, to his club; but not finding it so pleasant as it generally was, went home sooner than he had done for above a year. He found that his wife had gone to the theater with her brother. She did not return until very late.

"I've enjoyed myself so much," she said.

"Have you?" he asked, quietly. "I'm glad to hear it. I've been home since 9 o'clock."

"What a pity!" she said. "I hope you have not been lonesome."

"I have been a little so," he replied, in an injured tone.

"You ought to have adopted my plan," she said, laughing. "I get very lonesome some nights when you stay late at the club, and to get rid of the feeling, I go to sleep."

He winced a little, and dropped the subject.

The next day, when he came home, he found a note from his wife, stating that she had gone out to dine and spend the evening with a friend. She would not trouble him to come for her, as her brother Henry would bring her home.

Mr. Long was vexed. He did not relish his dinner at all. The table seemed unattractive without the bright face that he had never missed from it before. He felt in no humor for going to the club; and when he had finished his evening meal, he lit a cigar and smoked in gloomy silence. He thought of his wife's advice to go to sleep, but he was too restless to do so.

Mrs. Long came home about eleven.

"You are in early," she said, as she saw her husband.

"I have not been out to-night," he replied, moodily.

"And you've been lonesome again?" she said, seating herself by him, and putting her pretty face up to his.

He wondered at that moment why he had never found time to stay more with such a charming wife. He answered emphatically, "Yes; I've been very lonesome."

His tone and manner were so genuine that her heart melted.

"I'm so sorry," she said; but I thought you would be at the club, and I'm so lonesome here during these long evenings, that I went out for company."

It was his turn to feel remorseful now, but for the present he did not care to acknowledge it.

The next evening Mrs. Long went out immediately after dinner, and her husband, who had determined to stay at home, sought the club for relief from ennui. He did not find the pleasure he wanted. The club was for once a bore, and he went back home, and sought relief in sleep.

The next morning he said, as he was leaving home, "I shall not go out this evening, Annie."

"How unfortunate!" she exclaimed. I have a positive engagement for to-night."

He turned off abruptly, and left her, and for a moment she was tempted to call him back. But she was succeeding so well that she thought it best not to mar the plot.

Mr. Long felt hurt at his wife's repeated absence, and that she should not ask him to accompany her. She did not seem to care as much for his society as she had formerly done. Still he could not help feeling that he had really no right to complain. She was doing exactly what he had done for so long.

"You do not seem to care so much for your home as you did, Annie," he said, when she came in that night.

"What do you mean?" she asked in affected ignorance.

"You rarely stay at home now," he answered.

"You have been away every evening for a long time."

"To tell the truth," she said, lightly, "I don't find home very attractive. You are always away; and it is not very pleasant to have to spend my evenings here with no one to keep me company."

"But I have been at home several times lately," he said, "and you have never cared to stay even then. I don't think it's treating me right."

"I could not know beforehand that you meant to stay," said his wife. "It is something so unusual for you to stay away from the club, that I was utterly unprepared for it; and after all, dear, when I have been moping here for nearly three years, I am sure you ought to be able to spend a few evenings in the same manner."

Mr. Long was silent. "Then," he said, quietly, as he drew his wife closer to him, "I think I see your object, Annie. You have taught me to value your society more than I have ever done. I have neglected you too much, but hereafter I'll do better. If you'll stay at home in the future, I will do so too. Is it a bargain?"

His wife's answer was prompt and to the point, and Mr. Long never had cause to regret the compact. He found his home far more pleasant than the club; and though he did not entirely abandon the latter, he found that it was but as tinsel to gold when compared to the home he had formerly esteemed so little.

Effect of Light Upon Diamonds.

It has long been known that certain minerals are peculiarly affected by the action of sunlight. Ancient writers note that certain colored precious stones grew pale in the light of the sun, and mention as one thus acted upon the beautiful green chrysope, the color of which, however, they asserted, and it is said truly, could be restored by wrapping it in a cloth previously soaked in wine and excluding it from light in a cellar. There are many known cases in which the beauty of emeralds has been destroyed by leaving them exposed to strong sunlight. An American writer mentions a dark green emerald which he had worn seven years as losing its color and value from this cause. Dr. Schauss has recently redressed attention to the subject, and has pointed out that colored diamonds are under the influence of extreme heat lose their color, and in most cases permanently, although in others the color returns after exposure to sunlight. According to Dr. Fright under certain circumstances the colored diamond is as sensitive to light as the photographer's chloride of silver is. A diamond merchant named Martin exposed a diamond to a very high temperature in order to destroy its brownish color, but the stone became a permanent rose-red. Co-star treated another diamond in the same way, and that too, turned rose-red; but the most remarkable part was that this color was only permanent in the dark, and disappeared in four or five minutes if exposed to the sun's light, the stone acquiring a weak brown color. This change also took place in a room where the light was by no means bright. Another diamond of a dirty yellow color, was ignited in a current of hydrogen in a porcelain tube and allowed to cool there. The color disappeared, but not the lustre. If this specimen were exposed to diffused light for six or seven minutes, its original yellow color returned. Dr. Schauss attributes such phenomena to phosphorescence.

Ethan Allen in Mytown.

It is told that the redoubtable Ethan Allen, journeying on military service during the revolution, dared to pursue his travels over the Great North road, which ran through the village, on a Sunday morning, with a view to save time for his pressing business; but as he entered Mytown, a short, furry-pated, important little man trotted back into view through whose solitary window he had watched the colonel's approach, and seeing his horse by the bridge, ordered him to stop and consider himself arrested as a Sabbath breaker. But the colonel, in sudden rage at this pious impediment, turned his fierce eyes upon the doughty grand juror, and drawing his sword, waved it over his impudent's head, shouting, "You woodchuck! Saddle back into your burrow, or I'll cut your head off." Whereupon the poor little man trotted back to his cabin in mortal terror, and the colonel went his way, no doubt with a silent chuckle at this rout of a grand juror.—*Cor. Harper's Magazine.*

How He Found a Wife.

Sid, Macomber said he had everything in his store, "from a jack-knife to a pulpit, and from a canby to a clap o' thunder." But even Sid would have to acknowledge himself "just out of the article," if a needy customer had called on him to furnish a wife. Here is an instance where a London merchant outdid the Yankee tradesman:

An officer of the army, who was going out to India to join his regiment, recently made all his purchases at a West End establishment, where the boast is that everything can be had there, cheap and of the best. The customer was such a large buyer that the proprietor, contrary to usage, stepped forward to thank him and to express a hope that the officer was perfectly satisfied and been able to find everything required. The captain thanked the proprietor, and answered:

"Nearly all."

"Not all?" was the quick query of the proprietor; "not all? I hoped, sir, we could find you everything."

"Why, it is out of your line."

"Out of our line? Not at all, sir."

"Oh, you are quite sure of that, are you?"

"Quite certain, sir."

"Well, then," continued the captain, laughing, "I want a wife."

"Stop this way, sir," and the astonished military man followed. He went through strange labyrinths and up and down stairs innumerable. *En route* the proprietor communicated these facts: About three or four months prior, a beautiful, highly educated girl, of good family, who had lost her parents, and with the usual resources, applied to him for employment. He had, after listening to her story, though she was a novice to business, been touched by her friendless situation, gave her employment, and he had found her a worthy and exemplary girl. The captain saw and asked. He came often, brought more, and upon inquiry found all particulars to have been truthfully stated. His manners and appearance pleased to a girl, and when he told her the story of how his last want had been mentioned to the proprietor of the establishment it ended in a hearty laugh on both sides—but after the laugh they were married within three days and they are now on their way to India.—*London Miscellany.*

No Vacancy.

The late John C. Rives, for many years the partner of Francis P. Blair in the Washington Globe, was a remarkable man in various ways. To common common-sense and admirable personal qualities, especially as a raconteur, as rendered him a highly prized and always welcome guest at the tables of presidents, cabinet ministers, and clever men of all sorts at the capital. He used to tell the following story of Major Hobbie, who from 1827 to 1829 was a member of congress from this State, and who, on the accession of General Jackson to the presidency, was made assistant postmaster-general, which position he held until 1850.

Major Hobbie, like many of our present high officials, was ever ready with the fatal answer, "No vacancy," to all applicants for office. Mr. Rives said the major had promised to appoint a friend of his to the first vacancy, and he had called on him repeatedly to fulfill that promise; but the invariable answer, "No vacancy," was the excuse, until he had concluded to resign the matter as a bad job. At length one day his friend called on him, out of breath from running, and told him that Mr. Paine, a post-office clerk, had just been drowned in the canal, at the same time begging that he would go with him to secure his place from Major Hobbie. Thinking he had a sure thing this time, Mr. Rives said they both hastened to the major's office and confidently renewed their application.

"No vacancy," said the major.

"Yes, there is," said the applicant; "Paine is dead, drowned in the canal, and I have just one's inquest."

Whereupon Major Hobbie sent immediately for his miscellaneous clerk, Mr. Marr, and, to the astonishment of all present, Marr confirmed the stereotyped reply of "No vacancy."

"But yes, there is," the applicant insisted.

"Paine is drowned; I just saw his dead body fished out of the canal."

Said the major, "How is this? Is poor Paine really gone?"

"Certainly," said Marr—"drowned in the canal; and his place was filled an hour ago by the appointment of the man who saw him fall in."

Long White Ago.

A quick-witted negro preacher had elaborated a new theory of the Exodus, namely, that the Red sea got frozen over and so afforded the Israelites a safe passage; but when Pharaoh with his heavy iron chariots attempted it they broke through and were drowned. A brother rose and asked for an explanation of that point. "I've been studyin' geography and de geography say dat be very warm country—where dey have de tropics. And de tropics too hot for de head de ice." The preacher 'bout breakin' through de ice." The preacher, straitened up and said: Brudder, glad you axed dat question. It gives me 'casion to 'plain it. You see, dat was great while 'go in de old times 'fo' dey had any geography—'fo' dere was any tropics."

Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a man can have. Beauty is worn out by time and impaired by sickness. Riches lead youth rather to destruction than welfare, and without prudence are soon lavished away while virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person who once entertained her. She is preferable both to wealth and a noble extraction.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Sitting alone for a little while this afternoon, in my pleasant room, I have been thinking of you, scattered as you are over our broad land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and yet all seeming so near that your names have become household words.

A year ago I suggested, through your column, that the young folks have a special department at the Kaw valley fair this fall, where they could exhibit their own handiwork and the fruit of their labor in garden and field. My suggestion did not receive a second; but I hope to meet some of my little friends of the SPIRIT at the fair in Lawrence, the first week in October, as I expect to attend. We can hardly hope to see Johnny West, of California, or Susie Pierce, of St. Louis, but there are a host of little correspondents of the SPIRIT, living in Douglas county, who will doubtless be at the fair. Such acquaintance to me would be very pleasant indeed.

I see the editor has offered another prize to the best letter writer under eleven years of age. If I was a little girl I would surely try for it. I feel interested in the contest and hope every boy and girl will try to get it. Only one can get the cup, but the efforts made to win it will prove of more value to you in the coming years than the price of many silver cups.

Yours truly, MRS. S. A. MACK.
SEPTEMBER 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am attending school at present, and after being so long freed from study, school life is a recreation. I have come to the belief, Mr. Editor, that it is possible to get tired of doing nothing, and one who keeps his faculties employed enjoys himself more than one who spends his time in comparative idleness. I find rhetoric and ancient history to be particularly interesting. Before commencing school I had become prejudiced against rhetoric because it pertains somewhat to grammar, a study I have always been averse to; but I have found that prejudice to be wholly without foundation, and I believe a more interesting study cannot be found in our whole course. One division of our subject to-day was "the origin of language," and different theories relating to its origin were introduced. I will note two: Man is so constructed by his Creator that it is instinctive for him to speak as it is for a beaver to construct a dam, or for a bee to store up honey. It was the invention of man, previous to which the race may have lived without it, like the brutes, for hundreds and thousands of years. The former theory appears reasonable, and agrees, I think, with scriptural records; but the latter is without any historical basis, and to me it appears wholly unreasonable. Its originator couldn't have had much respect for mankind, and I am sure I don't respect his theory. Although the young folks may not understand the purport of rhetoric, through these theories, they may at least be enabled to see its manner of teaching. Last Saturday several of us boys got together and set up a gymnastic apparatus in one corner of the school yard, and now we intend to convert the school premises into a place to develop the physical as well as the mental.

Yours truly, JOHNNY M. WEST.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 10, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before. I am eight years old. Papa and mamma belong to the Vinland grange, and take the SPIRIT. I like to read the children's column. When I get big I will join the grange. I have a brother Willie, a sister Lizzie, and a little sister Mary, two months old. Our school will commence in November. My brother and I study reading, spelling and arithmetic. We have four cats, six little pigs, and a calf with a sign of a tail. We put up two pigs to fatten, and if you will make us a visit, when Jack Frost comes, we will give you some roast pig for dinner. I will close for this time.

Your friend, MATTIE WALTON.
VINLAND, Kans., Sept. 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would try, and if you don't throw this aside I will try and do better the next time. I am nine years old, and my name is Edie. I go to school in a large brick house. Our school commences the first of October; the teacher's name is Miss Miller. My studies are grammar, geography, arithmetic, spelling and reading. Well, I am getting sleepy and must go to bed, so good-night.

Yours sincerely, EFFIE SMITH.
CARBON, Kans., September 23, 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE PATRONS' GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

DEPUTIES

- Commissioned by the State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of Franklin grange, No. 22, P. of H., of Centropolis township, the committee reported the following resolutions: WHEREAS, It has been the will of Almighty God by the all-wise provision of his providence to remove from us, on August 31st, 1877, our well beloved and much esteemed brother, Valentine Foster, a charter member of our grange, and thereby creating a void in our midst, and making our hearts sad; leaving us to reflect upon the uncertainty of life and certainty of death, and teaching us to be also ready. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a valuable brother, his wife a true and faithful husband, his children a kind and considerate father, and his associates a true and faithful friend, and the community a worthy and honorable citizen.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted companion of our departed brother in this her hour of great and irreparable loss, being thus deprived of him in whom she might well trust and confide; his children and many friends also have our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to our well beloved sister; also recorded on our grange record, and that a copy be sent to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and the county papers for publication.

By order of the grange. C. C. DARNALL, W. S. HANNA, J. H. BEAN, Com.

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A few words about our order in these parts: I visited Neosho grange about three weeks ago on an invitation to a harvest feast. We found the school-house well filled with Patrons waiting for us. Brother J. H. Songer, master, was at his post, and after conferring the fourth degree on two very intelligent looking candidates (a brother and sister) we partook of a bountiful supper, the brothers and sisters enjoying themselves hugely.

This is a good grange, the members keep their dues paid in advance, so they are not ashamed to go to grange; they have also taken ten shares in the Patrons' Commercial Agency at Humboldt.

I was also called last Saturday to assist in conferring the fourth degree on a brother in Flat Rock grange. I was again permitted to assist in devouring a supper that was truly a credit to any community. This grange talked of disbanding last spring, but concluded to try to have another meeting; the result is a good, live, working grange. H. F. Cary is master. This grange has also taken ten shares in the Patrons' Commercial Agency at Humboldt.

Our cause is looking up in these localities. I think if I had time to visit the different granges in the county it would encourage them a little, for which I have had urgent invitations from almost every grange in the county. More anon. Yours fraternally, E. F. WILLIAMS.

ERIE, Kans., Sept. 21, 1877.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since we intruded upon your columns with our long-winded articles, and you will excuse us if we spin this one out at a considerable length, as we may have considerable to say before we get through. Winter will soon be upon us and it behooves us to be prepared for it. Haying is about done; cutting up corn is in full blast; wheat sowing, I think, is about finished as it should be. We do not go much on late sowing. There has been a considerable of the "staff of life" sown in the county. The corn crop is magnificent; potatoes fair; stock of all kinds doing well, generally. The Lyon county fair is one of the things of the past; it was a success. Twenty-five dollars was offered, divided into first and second premiums, for the best display of farm products by any grange. Three granges competed—Neosho, Eagle Creek and Emporia; Emporia got away with the first premium and Neosho with second. The displays were creditable and called forth a great many praises from prominent persons who visited our exhibition.

We like your article in the last number of the SPIRIT entitled "The Farmer in Town"; you hit the nail square on the head. We had thought of saying something on this subject but felt delicate to speak out in meeting. We need reform in a great many ways and until these reforms are brought about we cannot expect to be looked upon with much favor by the "upper-ten," as they style themselves.

We are said to be the producers of all the wealth, and who has a better right to ride to town in a fine carriage than he? Who has a better right to wear good clothes when he goes to the village? Who has a better right to adorn his home and furnish his house with fine furniture? But, say they, we cannot afford it; we are too poor. The class that live upon the profits they make on our products as it passes to the consumer can afford it. How is this? Does he make more profit than the producer himself? He certainly must or he could not live like a prince, while the producer (we mean as a class) is plodding along in his threadbare garments riding to the village and to church in his lumber-wagon, all the time grumbling about hard times, all his own fault. We have precept after precept, example after example, and how many of us take it? The majority of the laboring class are illiterate; you might as well try to teach a big drove of swine co-operation as to teach the laborers that the ballot is the proper place to correct the wrongs that they are complaining of. Then why not organize into a political party at once? It is capital against labor, that's what's the matter, and as long as the laboring millions will cater to either of the two political parties they may expect to be ruled by the minority. These are facts that cannot be gotten over and if the laboring classes could be reached we believe they might be educated to the importance of working together in harmony, but we cannot reach them; they do not take the papers that are friendly to their cause; thousands and tens of thousands take no paper at all, so that they cannot be educated unless missionaries are

sent among them. We are tired of hearing so much grumbling when there is a way opened to redress our grievances that are so much complained of by the judicious use of the ballot. But we suppose this state of things will last until the people can be educated (that is the laboring classes) to work in union together for the best interest of the whole country. W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., Sept. 22, 1877.

It Means Business.

The Patrons of Husbandry of the lower Mississippi valley have organized a Southwestern co-operative association, with headquarters in New Orleans, and their object is thus described in the second clause of their articles of association:

The object and business of this association are and shall be to establish and maintain a general commission business and wholesale and retail co-operative store or stores; to receive from Patrons of Husbandry and others, cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, and all products of the farm, machinery and manufactured goods, and execute orders for supplies for the mutual benefit of the shareholders, within the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and such other States as may be determined upon by a majority of the directors.

This capital is fixed at \$50,000, with shares at \$5 each. Any Patron may become a member by taking one share, but no Patron can hold more than two hundred shares. The liabilities of the shareholders are limited to the number of shares each one holds. The charges for handling farmers' products are the same as those charged by the factors of New Orleans. Short profits and quick exchanges will be the governing principle of the association. All consignments will be reported on the day received, and sales reported as soon as made. Prompt attention is guaranteed to all communications, and a honest competition is all that is asked or promised.

The following is the method of disbursing profits that exceed the necessary expenses of the association:

First—The stockholders shall be allowed interest on the amount of their paid up stock at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

Second—A portion may then be set apart, at the discretion of the directors and by the consent of the association, either to increase the capital of the association, or for any educational or provident purposes authorized by the association.

Third—After making provisions in the manner above stated, the remaining net profits shall be divided among the customers pro rata, according to the amount of business done by the association—non-members receiving one-half the proportion of members.

Fourth—Dividends shall be declared semi-annually, on Fridays, before the second Mondays in March and September.

This is putting the famous Rochdale plan into practical operation on a large scale in this country, and we sincerely wish the enterprise abundant success.

It is a strange thing that our granges do not feel more urgently called upon to pay—and well pay—the lecturers they invite to instruct them in the clear and simple business of agriculture, and the people of the order, which many as yet have only a vague idea. Many are doubtless ready to lecture from pure love of the order, and confidence in the good it will work to others; but in order to speak with understanding it is necessary to study the subject closely in all its aspects, to gather statistics, to visit granges and compare their different working systems, and to come in frequent contact with the thinking people of the order. Now, all of these things cost time, which represents money, and most of them demand the disbursement of actual money.

Fourth—Dividends shall be declared semi-annually, on Fridays, before the second Mondays in March and September. This is putting the famous Rochdale plan into practical operation on a large scale in this country, and we sincerely wish the enterprise abundant success.

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How to Conduct Grange Socials.

Make them economical, so that they do not become a burden to the community, and bring upon the grange the charge of entering extravagance. Sentible and neat—meeting, and parting at a rational hour; the refreshments simple, not burdening the women folks for two or three days making preparations for a few hours' enjoyment, not sending everybody home used up with eating unwholesome food, and keeping late hours; not bringing upon the grange the charge of aping the follies of the fashionable world.

Intellectual and improving—training members into the habit of taking some part; educating them in the idea that it is the duty of each one to benefit, as well as to be benefited. These are some of the many advantages of the plan described by Sister Bowen, and we trust that in every grange where this paper is read, socials, conducted on this or some similar plan, will form an important feature of the winter work of the grange.

There is one way in which the grange can be made more thoroughly united and effective, than by the frequent social meeting together of the members.—Grange Visitor.

At the last meeting of Bold Springs grange, No. 888, Texas, the resolution of Merrillville grange, No. 336, calling for a State agent was presented for endorsement. After some little discussion it was adopted as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this grange that the executive committee of the State grange should appoint an agent in Galveston for the sale of produce for the order."

A member of Hunt grange, 1,594, Ky., writes: "Our grange is in good working order. We meet every third Saturday, and are doing a very good business. Our grange, with two or three of our neighboring granges, will commence a co-operative business about the first of October, with a capital of about \$2,500, and all our members in this vicinity seem to

From the Master of the Missouri State Grange.

Education is one of the prominent features of the Patrons' organization—not only to educate our sons and daughters, who have heretofore in many instances been too much neglected, but to educate the members of the grange. Yes, to educate every member belonging to the grange, the aged, middle aged and the young, is one of the primary characteristics of the order that should not be lost sight of; as much of our success depends upon the progress we make in educating ourselves. In the workings of a grange, we all soon learn to know that we are lacking information on many subjects; many of them of great importance and of such magnitude that we feel our inability to grapple with them successfully with the limited knowledge in our possession; now, what shall we do? Cease all our efforts except to grumble and find fault? Shall we remain idle, and let all go by default, or shall we trust for relief to others who are less interested than we are? Or shall we now as formerly remain at ease, trusting and hoping that at some future day there may appear a rising man, who will bring us glad tidings of great joy and prosperity? None of these will ever give to the agriculturist the relief needed, nor accomplish the relief desired. It is a work of our own; it belongs to us as farmers, and we alone must make the effort and do the work that will accomplish the results desired. Let us then apply the means at hand and under our own control in educating ourselves for the great work at hand.

We have all the means, advantages and appliances in order necessary to fully prepare us for the work before us. In the proper workings of a grange, where all members are students, and all teach, as well as study, is where the work must be done. None know so much but they may learn still more; none know so little but they may teach valuable lessons to others; and here is where the ground work of our order, and here is where the foundation must be laid upon which to erect and superstructure the future edifice of our success.

How necessary, then, is it to nurture this feature of the order, and see that it is neither neglected nor ignored, but that it is fostered and practiced in every grange, and by every individual member. Let us learn to know what business is, and how to do it; where, when, and by whom it should be done. Let us earnestly study, and faithfully teach, to know our rights and duties as individuals, and as a class; so that we may fully understand the affairs of local, State and national government, and be enabled to act wisely our part as good and useful citizens, we must learn the ways of trade, fully understand the laws of supply and demand; we must become thoroughly educated in co-operation, so as to fully understand it in all its bearings, and applications; upon the grand duties of co-operation will depend much, co-operate in all the great work in the grange; and the more we study and discuss the question the better for us. I need not repeat here the numerous subjects to be taught, and studied in the grange, suffice it to say that the importance of this work cannot be over estimated. We occasionally find a farmer friend who is not a member that ridicules the idea of farmers educating themselves, considering it useless and impracticable, while those who are members, have, by experience, learned the value of the advantages within reach, as furnished by the grange, where we seek to educate the head, heart and mind.

Education is not merely to learn to read, write, cipher, etc., but as taught in our order it improves and expands the intellect of every member; it teaches habits of usefulness, that become permanently fixed in the minds of all seeking to learn, and as we advance this feature of the order the more we become interested, the more eager we are to learn, and the greater will be the efforts to gain information pertaining to our interests.

The educational feature is one of vital importance to the organization, as it teaches us the best method of cultivating our farms; the best and most profitable crop to grow; the best stock to raise; best way to dispose of our surplus; the proper way of obtaining our supplies; the usual way of transacting business, not only of the farmer, but of all classes; it in fact teaches us to become successful farmers, and how to make our investments profitable; it prepares us to discharge the various and important duties of citizens, rights and privileges, equal with all other classes.

We should encourage this feature of the order, as it is of great importance to every member. We have made progress in our work in this direction, but we have not as yet accomplished all that is desired; hence we must continue our efforts, and we will keep continually on the advance.

The advantages of education already gained to the Patrons is of greater value than the amount it has cost to become members; and judging of the amount of reading that farmers are now doing, we feel fully satisfied that the educational feature of the order is so firmly established in the minds of the members that it will advance more rapidly than it has done in the past.

There are eight newspapers taken by farmers now where there was only one five years ago; the amount of thought, from which we learn many valuable lessons, that otherwise would be lost. Hence, we say subscribe for agricultural papers; read and study them closely, and the information thus obtained, will assist you in the great work before you. H. ESHBAUGH.

A prominent broker in Wall street, New York, remarked, when he first heard of the grange: "O, the movement will all end in bosh; the farmers have not intelligence enough for successful cohesion, and if one dollar each let it die for want of the money." This may be true to the short-sighted farmer who is not willing to join the grange, or the Patron who has withdrawn because of the expense; but even this broker will admit now that the grange is a great success, and it would be worse than folly to expect it to fail. The co-operative enterprises in successful operation under grange auspices show how mistaken this broker was in his estimate of the intelligence and public spirit of farmers.—Patron of Husbandry.

The executive committee of the Missouri State grange say in their last report: "Co-operative stores are springing up all over the State, and so far are generally successful and highly appreciated; but right here a word of caution may be productive of much good. If our brethren rush into co-operative enterprises without due consideration, disaster will surely result. Business must be conducted on business principles. No man can run a co-operative store successfully unless he has judgment, experience, and unswerving integrity, doubled with great firmness and decision. Credit ought never to be given, no matter how enticing the result. Business must be conducted on business principles. No man can run a co-operative store successfully unless he has judgment, experience, and unswerving integrity, doubled with great firmness and decision. Credit ought never to be given, no matter how enticing the result. Business must be conducted on business principles. 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Kansas State News.

THE Methodists of Wamego are building a new church.

T. B. ELDRIDGE, a Coffeyville banker, has made an assignment.

TOPEKA has a new fire engine. The old one will be used in North Topeka.

A LODGE of the "Knights of Honor" has been organized in Cottonwood Falls.

THE annual meeting of the Kansas State Sabbath-school Association will be held at Ottawa, Oct. 16, 17 and 18.

THE Dodge City Times says that the snuff mines of Clark county will soon be utilized and worked. What does it mean?

SAYS the Mining Echo: "It is believed that large quantities of lead underlie the ground upon which Empire City stands."

It seems that there are still a few deer left in Osage county. Some young men from Quenemo killed a fine buck the other day.

ABOUT six hundred excursionists from Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, went west from Topeka over the A., T. & S. F. railroad on Friday.

THE proposition to issue bonds to the Kansas City and Emporia narrow gauge in Cowley county was carried at the election on the 18th inst.

THE Patrons of Husbandry in the vicinity of Clifton, Wilson county, have formed a co-operative association and will soon open a store at Buffalo.

THE Troy Bulletin says that N. B. Wood, of Doniphan county, has an orchard of 1,200 trees, and thinks it beats Welcome Wells' orchard in Pottawatomie county.

THE Blue Rapids woolen mill is doing a flourishing business; they have some fifteen or twenty girls at work in the mill. The mill is kept running day and night.

THE Galena Miner says that an extensive cave has been discovered one and a half miles east of that place. How extensive is not known, as it has not been fully explored. Lead has been found in the cave.

SAYS the Clay County Dispatch: "A colonizing agent representing seventy families, from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, is hunting up locations in Clay county. He says the people are getting 'too thick to thrive,' East, and must come West or starve."

SAYS the Hutchinson Herald: "In the Troy township, this county, a gentleman by the name of Washington Fley, this season reaped two hundred bushels of oats from two acres of ground. The seed was brought from Crawford county and was a large white variety."

THE Elk River Baptist Association—known as the "Hard-shells"—have been holding their annual sessions near Elk City. Seven elders and a very large number of delegates were present. The society has no paid ministry—each minister laboring for his own support—have few churches in towns, and do not believe in Sabbath-schools. So says the Independence Tribune.

THE Oswego Independent says that those in Kansas who put their trust in cattle, generally come out well. Grass never fails, winters are short, corn is usually cheap, and the cattle are fine and fat. While the capabilities of the country as a grain and fruit growing State are being rapidly developed, yet the cattle business does not wane, but is on the increase, and is a safe and sure business.

SAYS the Wilson County Citizen: "A windmill for grinding corn and chop-feed is now in successful operation on the farm of Mr. Hodgson. The patentee is a Mr. Dewald, of Humboldt. It is predicted that the time is coming when every farmer will have his own wind engine, and perform easily by wind power much of the labor that is now done by hand. Well, why not? Wind is cheap. If we can utilize it, let us do so."

THE Wichita Eagle has the following: "A conjugal episode occurred in this city last week that for a time, and in a limited circle, created much interest. Two ladies were made aware of the fact that they possessed one and the same husband. Each had lived with the gay Lothario for six or seven years. Neither had been blessed with any children, and the last wife, we understand, relinquished all claims, on demand, without demanding anything in return."

THE following is from the Philadelphia Presbyterian: "It has been found that the wheat grown in Kansas produces a flour which can safely be transported across the tropics. At present Virginia wheat has a monopoly of the intertropical and South American trade but as the product yearly falls off and the demand yearly increases, new fields for its cultivation are needed, and Kansas is the quarter to which shippers are looking. Kansas can now go in and win."

SAYS the Troy Chief: "The Rock Creek school-house, district No. 3, about five miles south of town, was burned on Saturday night. There had been a grange meeting in the house that night, closing about 10 o'clock, when the lights were put out and everything left apparently safe. The fire occurred about 1 o'clock in the night, but no one has any idea as to the origin of the fire. School was to have commenced in the district on Monday. The cost of the house was \$900. It was insured for \$500, and the money has already been paid."

ACCORDING to the Cowley County Telegram: "A few days since, the house and entire household furniture and clothing belonging to Mr. J. W. Thomas and family, living just northeast of Tisdale, were destroyed by fire. There was no fire in the house at the time and the family are of the opinion that the fire was caused by the mice getting into the matches. The house was of walnut and oak boxing and walled up around with stone. The stone walls confined the heat in so small a space that it was

terrible—the cooking stove, sewing machine and other articles of iron being actually melted into a mass."

THE Atchison Champion says: "We received a call yesterday from a young man named Smith, who says that he was captured in Arizona, in 1861, by the Comanche Indians, and kept prisoner with them for sixteen years. He was but five years old when taken. He speaks Comanche, Sioux, and other Indian dialects. He was informed by the chief who took him that his father's name was C. C. Smith. He has been trying to find his parents for a year past, but has been unsuccessful. He would like other papers to copy this notice, hoping that it may attract the attention of his parents, if they are still living."

ADAM SCHNELL met with a serious accident on last Sunday, while out hunting, up near James Butler's. He had shot a duck; after placing the gun between his legs, one barrel being loaded, and in the act of pulling a string out of his pocket, the gun went off, and the contents of the load went through his right hand, producing a painful wound. Mr. Butler brought him to town in his buggy, when four fingers were amputated, leaving him only his thumb. It was a sad misfortune to Adam, as it forever debars him from working at his trade, the only means of support of his family. He was a No. 1 workman, putting up some of the best wagons in Kansas.—Troy Chief.

COL. S. A. COBB, of Wyandotte, has a fruit farm near that city, of which a correspondent says: "He has ninety acres in the tract, with not a foot of bad land in it, and has on the place 1,200 bearing apple trees of the most approved varieties, four-fifths of which are laden with fruit. He will have about 2,000 bushels of fruit, a great deal of which is the best winter varieties. The colonel has put up cider presses and is making cider for vinegar at the rate of two hundred and fifty gallons per day. His presses hold sixty bushels and give a pressure of seventy-five tons. Everything is in apple order, and the product of the presses is the very best."

HERE is an extract from the Beloit Gazette. It cannot too often or too vigorously be impressed: "The calamity of 1874 drove many men from Kansas. These parties wandered into almost every State in the Union, in their vain endeavor to find some place better than Kansas. Of these, all who could return have done so and reiterate the same old story, 'Kansas is good enough for me.' Many who have been unable to return have written their regrets that they ever left. Still we find some who are not satisfied with Kansas, and desire to leave; if they should leave it would be to return within eighteen months satisfied. Will not our grumblers take warning from those who sought in vain for a better country? No, they will go and look about for themselves and return older, poorer, but wiser men."

THE McPherson Independent says: "A bad accident happened at John Aurell's place three miles east of town. John Post had the harvesting of the broom-corn raised upon that place, and had in his employ several Mennonites, among whom was a girl named Schmidt. She was a good feeder at the scraper, where she could do more work than most of the men. On Monday evening one of her hands was jerked into the machine and torn almost off. The arm was broken and cut to pieces entirely up to the shoulder. Our three doctors have her in charge and express doubts about her recovery. We are told that Mr. Post is doing the fair thing by her, pays her doctor bills and other expenses and one dollar per day. The girl is an only daughter of a widow woman, who is dependent upon her daughter for a living."

THE Commonwealth of Saturday says: "Mr. Montandon came in yesterday from Colorado. While at Pueblo, day before yesterday, he assisted in the examination of what is believed to be a petrified man. It was taken out of the ground twenty-five miles southwest of Pueblo. The head and body of the man were in a bed of hard clay and the foot stuck out of the ground. It was brought into Pueblo in a wagon. It measured seven feet five and one-half inches in height. Its arms are four feet in length. The head and face are more of the ape shape than of a man. The fingers, muscles and everything about it were distinct. A cedar tree had grown up between the body and the arm, and the roots ran over the body. It was discovered by Mr. Content, the agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, at Colorado Springs. Dr. Reed, of Philadelphia, was present at the examination, and will probably give a detailed description of it."

MR. T. H. GOODIN was killed by F. M. Brown on the 14th inst., in Chautauque county eighteen miles from Independence. The Courier of that city gives the particulars. It seems that Goodin had cut grass on a portion of his land and was keeping cattle off to allow it to grow again. Brown's cattle came on to the land and Goodin drove them off, whereupon Brown drove them on and when Goodin undertook to stop them, Brown shot him six times. Brown is a large, burly, sourish man, and will weigh over two hundred pounds. He stands over six feet high, is sandy complexioned, curly hair, whiskers of a reddish cast, and is powerfully built. He must be thirty-five or forty years of age. Himself, father and brother came to Independence from Missouri, and resided there for a long time. Some of them were constantly in a broil, and people got to dreading and despising them, with good reason. Brown escaped. Another Courier has been received since the above was written, which says that the excitement is intense. All kinds of stories are afloat and among them one that Brown had killed three men. A brother of Brown since the shooting sold a hundred head of cattle to Ed. Hewins, a member of the legislature, and the citizens took them away, drove them to the house of Goodin's widow and told her that they would guard them and that she should have them.

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Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

These Pills are unsurpassed for LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, COSTIVENESS, PAINS IN THE HEAD AND LIMBS, SORE STOMACH, TORPID CONDITIONS, &c., expelling morbid matter from the system, and bringing the LIVER and secretive functions into HEALTHY ACTION. They can be taken at any time, without regard to diet or drink, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alternative and gently laxative, but in larger doses they are actively cathartic.

N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the bilious diseases of this climate. Observe my signature upon wrapper, without which none are genuine. Price 25 cents per box, or five for one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

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**LEIS BROTHERS,
CREW & HADLEY**

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**WALL PAPER,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CROQUET SETS,
BABY WAGONS.**

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
**PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES
AND NOTIONS.**

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**GROCERIES,
GRAIN, FLOUR**

—AND—
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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N. B. PARTICULAR.

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Chicago, Illinois.**

**FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,
BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!**

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**LEIS BROTHERS,
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SCHOOL BOOKS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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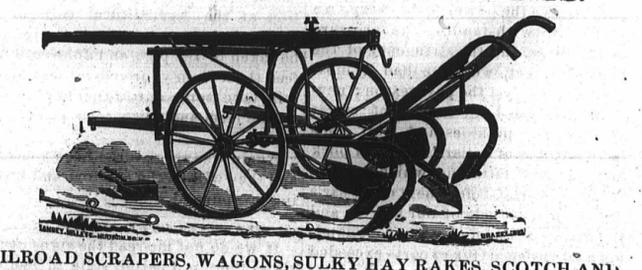
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments Solicited.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee, at their meeting in Wyandotte last week, decided to hold the next State grange at Emporia. We hope all the subordinate granges in the State will forward their dues at once to our secretary, Bro. Maxson, and when the time comes, send the best members in their ranks to represent them in the State grange.

JAMES E. WATSON.

We want to say a word to the voters of Douglas county about the faithful officer whose name appears above.

Mr. Watson took the office of treasurer of this county during the panic and grasshopper times, and from the first hour he went into office down to the present time he has worked hard and faithfully for the best interest, not only of the county at large, but, as far as lay in his power, for that of each individual citizen who had any business to transact in his office; often accommodating poor men by paying their taxes for them, at the peril of his own financial welfare. That he has conducted all the business of his office honestly, nobody questions. But for some reason there are a few who have raised the cry of ineligibility. Three or four of the best lawyers in the city have told us it was all moonshine; that he was eligible. Mr. Watson has made an honest, capable, faithful officer; he has saved to the county, by his watchfulness, a good many thousand dollars, and we call upon the voters of this county to show their appreciation of his faithful services by an overwhelming re-election, and we will guarantee he will hold the office notwithstanding the ineligible cry.

HARD TIMES.

"Ruin stares the nation in the face. The last hopes of our country hang on the actions of our next congress. If it fails to give us relief by remonetizing silver and repealing the resumption act, our country is ruined."

This is the cry of thousands all over the country. But it is entirely unworthy of a heroic mind. We are ashamed of a Kansas man who can take up this cry and prolong it into a kind of hopeless growl. Things are bad enough, to be sure, but the country is not ruined and will not be ruined by anything that our present congress does or fails to do. The American people have boundless energy and pluck. They have no such word as failure in their vocabulary. If one congress legislates adversely to the interests of the people, the people will see to it that it shall have no second chance to do the same thing. They will change the congress as they have the power to do every two years. Notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the stringency of the money market, we have had a most bountiful harvest the past season; never, perhaps, so large a crop of wheat and corn and potatoes and fruit. We have millions of dollars' worth of pork and beef now fattening which will be ready for market before next year's day. The products of our dairies and the fleeces of our flocks are commanding a fair price. Our exports exceeded our imports last year by millions of dollars. Health prevails, and the sun shines. As we pass along our streets we see just about the usual number of smiling faces. We wish that those who prophecy loss and failure and ruin would pluck up a little more courage. If instead of talking finance they would act finance, create a little wealth, grow some corn, or wheat, or a bushel or two of potatoes even, they would feel better. To speak the plain truth about these fellows who spend their time in talking finance and cracking up the hard times, they are too patriotic, think too much of the woes of their country, are too much stricken down with the general pressure. If this class could be induced to become a little selfish, to think more of their own woes and wrongs, and less of their country's, they would be so stirred up that they would set themselves about mending their own fortunes; or, if they have lost all, they would be stimulated to begin anew, and build up from the foundation. By hard, persistent, earnest work they could in ten years retrieve their losses, become independent, self-reliant, and snap their fingers at dame fortune, who now seems so capricious and hard. True, their country would be the loser if they should pursue this

course, but their country's loss would be their own personal gain. They would accumulate wealth, become prosperous and happy. We are resolute and fully determined to give our advice in this matter. We hope it will be well received and faithfully acted upon.

"Those who make earnest and diligent use of the present time, are not apt to be troubled with idle fears about the future."

FARMERS, EDUCATE YOUR SONS.

The larger number of our farmers of to-day make no effort to conceal the fact that as good business men, as model farmers and worthy of imitation by the rising generation, they are not by any means a success. Not a season passes in their experience on the farm but it occurs to them once or more that some very necessary point in their education as agriculturists has been neglected; their inability to deviate with any certainty of success from the old groove, in which their fathers before them traveled, is felt and this want of a proper knowledge to accomplish something other than is contained in the old routine is a constant check upon progression.

Now, farmers, you feel that you have lost much in not being properly educated to perform the duties of your profession, and the question here arises, will you allow your sons to grow to manhood deprived of these necessary privileges? Give the boys a chance to show what they are made of. Send them to school; send them to an agricultural school. We have one right here in our own State. It is yet a young institution and its curriculum perhaps is not just what it should be, but we feel confident that it will improve just in proportion to the encouragement it receives and before long be an institution of learning that we will be proud of. Some of you will say, we are not able to send our boys to a school away from home. Now, there is just where you are mistaken. We have a plan to present which will fill the bill exactly and you will not feel that it has cost you a cent. Take your boy with you some day to the lot where your swine are feeding and say to him, son, I have been thinking of making an effort to send you to an agricultural school that you may have a thorough knowledge of farming. I am not able to furnish the money to pay your expenses but right over there are two nice sows which I will give to you; make what you can out of them and I will make up the balance. Take our word for it, in nine cases out of ten the boy will jump at such a chance and he will take such care of those sows and their pigs that in one year he will have made enough money to pay for a good education at the Agricultural college. It will surprise you to see what care will be taken of the pigs, and John will not feed them from your crib either, but he will take some out-of-the-way corner on the farm and raise corn enough to do it.

Again we say, give the boys a chance and they will be the comfort and blessing of your old age.

THE SKIES ARE BRIGHTENING.

If we do not misread the signs of the times there is a better state of feeling, a large measure of hopefulness throughout the country than has been manifested for the four or five past years. The tone of the press everywhere is more elastic, cheerful and good humored. It changes every week from its desponding, lugubrious fault-finding humor, to a more common-sense, rational and inspiring view of things. There is, in short, a reaction in public sentiment. It is to be seen and felt everywhere, in all sections of the country, and among all classes of society. The reaction is specially noticeable among the farmers and working classes. They have touched bottom. They have passed through all the stages of doubt, uncertainty, foreboding; through the delirium of alternate hope and fear till a crisis came. That crisis has passed, life remains, and the first consciousness of convalescence has returned. The eye has become clearer, the pulse stronger and the whole system more elastic.

From a great variety of causes—from an insane desire to become suddenly rich; from the recoil of mad speculation; from the shock occasioned by the protracted war of the rebellion; from an inconsiderate running into needless debts; from the adoption of unwise financial schemes by the general gov-

ernment; from extravagant and ruinous expense in living; from a crazy impulse of thousands to leave the sure and productive lines of industry to engage in trade and swindling operations; these and a hundred other causes of derangement and paralysis in business have to a great extent spent their force, producing the prostration which we have been so long suffering, and from which we are just beginning to recover.

For the farmer the outlook is certainly encouraging. The most bountiful wheat crop ever vouchsafed to our Western farmers has just been harvested. It is estimated that the yield this year will not be less than 325,000,000 bushels. This will be ample for home consumption, for seed to sow, and a surplus of a hundred millions of bushels for export. Our corn crop will be immense. From what we send abroad in the finer grades of meal, and in the form of pork, lard, beef, etc., we ought to realize at least fifty millions of dollars.

After all the heavy tolls taken by the railroads, and all the unjust demands of greedy commercial agents, and the exorbitant interest on capital necessary to move the crops are paid, the farmers of the Western States ought to receive back, and probably will receive back, fifty millions of dollars. This is not more than one-half of what they are justly entitled to get, and of what they will get when they take matters into their own hands, and reap the full benefits of their co-operative plans. But this fifty millions of dollars if carefully and prudently used in paying off debts, and in placing the producing classes in a more independent position, will certainly be a great help and give an impulse to labor and a courage to the Patrons which will make the future look more bright, and the attainment of success appear more certain. We are just as sure of better times for the future as we are that the Patrons of Husbandry will work together, hold fast their faith, and remain steadfast to their principles. Brethren, we must not be too sanguine of immediate and showy results. We need patience and perseverance. The noblest products of earth are of slow growth. The oak becomes strong, deep rooted and vigorous only after a hundred years' duration. Our best institutions, educational, industrial, religious, have required centuries for their development thus far, and will require other centuries for their full perfection. "He that goeth forth bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

NATIONAL BANKS.

Those who think national banking is not profitable, will do well to consider the following figures. They were given by W. H. English upon retiring from the presidency of the first national bank of Indianapolis, which has been established fourteen years. After giving a history of the bank, he said:

"In the meantime it has voluntarily returned \$500,000 of capital back to its stockholders besides paying them in dividends \$1,196,250, part of which was in gold; and I now turn it over to you with a capital unimpaired and \$326,000 of undivided earnings on hand. To this may fairly be added the premium on United States bonds on hand, at present prices, amounting to \$36,000; besides quite a large amount for lost and destroyed bills."

And yet these fellows don't want to be taxed.—*National Democrat.*

SUMMARY OF STANLEY'S EXPLOITS.

Scorning every issue from his expedition but the issue which compelled him to go through it, he persevered, and now comes out, not merely at the west coast, not merely with the empty exploit of having crossed Africa at a point where the passage was easy and unobstructive, but he comes out at the south of the Congo river, having followed that enormous stream from its sources in the country to the west of Lake Tanganyika, and he comes with an accumulated store of observation and facts greater than any one man has ever hitherto gathered on two of the deepest puzzles of African geography—the sources of the Congo and the Nile. In this one fruitful expedition he has discovered and opened that Nile mystery which Speke, Grant and Baker vainly sought to penetrate; and the story of the wanderings of the Lualaba, which the grand old Livingston perished in the effort to complete, is to be told by the man who rescued him at Ujiji.

THE ORANGEANT.

Gen. Grant had a royal reception at Strathapey, Scotland, the ancient country of the Grants—the Grant clan gave him a perfect ovation. During a conversation with Mr. John Grant, of Dillipure, the general remarked that his grandfather was from that neighborhood, and asked for Craigellaachie, the

place where his grandfather lived. It appeared on this inquiry, that in that neighborhood an old military family of the Grants resided, and that one of them, a younger son, settled in America, and old people now living, remembering their relatives, speak of the emigrant. The people there, particularly the Grants, at once adopted him into the family, and made him one of their home folks during his stay. It was one of the most pleasant of all the noted incidents of his journey. He here met another surprise, finding in the person of Mrs. Donald Mackay, of Nairn, a daughter of a Virginian, at whose house he made his headquarters while in Culpepper county, after Lee abandoned the ground. Mrs. Mackay was a little girl at the time, but he remembered her perfectly, and recalled many little incidents that occurred during his stay. The manner of his reception must have left the general somewhat in doubt as to whether he was a Scotchman or an American.

GENERAL NEWS.

The comptroller of currency says: "Additional national bank notes issued during the present month will not be less than \$1,000,000, and the indications are that a much larger amount will be issued during October and November, for the purposes of supplying the banks with the currency necessary for the movement of the crops."

JUSTICE MILLER delivered a decision in the United States circuit court on Monday morning in the case of the American Middlings Purifier company against various millers of St. Louis. It refuses the injunction applied for, but requires the millers using the flour-making process in dispute to make a monthly report to the court of the amount of flour made by them, and to allow the plaintiffs to examine their mills if they desire to do so. The case will come up on its own merits at the next spring session of the court, if the plaintiffs desire. The defendants are ready for trial any time.

A CORRESPONDENT at Paris telegraphed on the 25th: "The electoral period, namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been open two days, but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris, where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the Republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In remote provincial districts, however, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows. Never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 16th of May."

A DISPATCH from London of the 25th says of the Eastern war: "The Russian and Roumanian loss before Plevna exceeded 25,000 killed and wounded." A correspondent writing from Geshoff, September 8th, says: "The British vice-consul at Phillipolis has consented to represent the United States, whose vice-consulate at Geshoff is vacant. An urgent note has been sent to Schuyler, American consul at Constantinople." An official dispatch from Bucharest, announces that the Montenegrins are now attacking Gorouks. A Turkish detachment has occupied a natural stronghold on Roumanian territory, under cover of the guns of Silistria. They apparently intend to attempt to cut the railway between Galatz and Bucharest. Three infantry divisions of the Russian guard reached Biela. One will remain in that neighborhood; the other two have been dispatched to Plevna. Nearly all the cavalry of the guard is destined for Girnova." An Orchanie special says: "Preparations are making for an advance of all the troops now here towards Plevna. They include large numbers of Circassians belonging to the sultan's guard. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war is on the point of starting for Plevna, escorted by a division." A Virbita dispatch says: "The Roumanians have approached by a flying sap to within eighty yards of the second Grivika redoubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days. Hiefo Pasha was reported to have entered Plevna with 'only an escort.'" The *London Daily News*, in a summary of the war, considers it evident that the Russian staff has been again outwitted, and has permitted important aid to reach Osman Pasha.

A DISPATCH from Lynchburg, Va., of the 24th inst., says, concerning the president's movements: "The presidential party was met at Lowey depot, seventeen miles from Lynchburg, by a committee of prominent citizens headed by Hon. T. S. Brock. Upon its arrival here of the special train bearing the party, the distinguished visitors were greeted with tremendous cheering from an immense concourse of people, music, etc. After the party alighted, the president was presented to the mayor of Lynchburg, who briefly extended the hospitality of the city, to which the president replied: 'I am very grateful indeed to you for your kind words of welcome.' The party, in charge of the reception committee, were then seated in carriages, and the line of march taken up, with the home guard and the light artillery as escort. Along the streets, from the depot to the Norville house, was one constant ovation from the people who filled every available place from which a sight of the party could be had. Upon ar-

iving at the Norville house the president and suite were conducted to the front portico, where Mr. Brock, chairman of the reception committee, addressed his excellency, tendering a sincere welcome to the city. Addresses were made by the president, Secretary Everts, and Postmaster-General Key, and near the conclusion of the speaking Mrs. Hayes was introduced and greeted with hearty applause. The president held a reception in the parlor of the hotel this afternoon. To-night the visitors will be banqueted at the Norville house. Afterwards a German will be given in honor of the ladies of the party. The visitors leave to-morrow morning for Charlottesville, where they will visit Monticello, the house and burial place of Jefferson."

A TELEGRAM from Washington of the 24th inst. says: "A fire broke out in the model room of the patent office; it has burnt through the roof, and is burning furiously. All the engines in the District have gone to the scene. The heat is so intense as to make an approach to the fire difficult. Doubtless valuable papers will be destroyed, many being stored in the attic. The upper portion of the west wing is in flames, which are creeping along between the ceiling and the north wing of the main building. Valuable models have been destroyed. Secretary Schurz and assistants are superintending the removal of files and records; clerks are removing books and papers, and organized as guards. A guard of the District militia is in the main stairway of the model room, center building, where an immense number of models remain. Firemen are now endeavoring to save them. The flames first appeared in the conservatory, near the roof. There was an immense number of rejected models packed in the attic above the model room. It is believed that spontaneous combustion was the cause of the conflagration. A government engine from the navy yard and another from the arsenal are at work with those belonging to this city, Baltimore and Alexandria, making a total of ten engines. Strong hopes are entertained that the fire will not extend below the floor of the model room. Valuable records of the patent, land, Indian and pension offices, as well as those of the interior department proper, are stored on the first and second floors of the building near the model room. None of them have yet been reached by the flames. The heat was so intense at one time that the window frames on G street were ignited, but the fire was extinguished before making much progress."

"The number of models is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000. A number of the more important were on exhibition and storage in the west hall, while the north hall is completely wrecked and the roof of it burned. The fire at this time (2:30) is confined to the attic of the east hall, from which nearly all the models have been removed to the lower floors. The loss in rejected models will be great."

"In the patent office building are all of the offices subordinate to the interior department except the pension office. The land office, patent office, and Indian office suffer by the mixing of documents in the efforts to save them. Many of the rooms on the lower floors are covered with water. A cordon of police has been drawn around the building and detachments placed inside, while a detachment of marines are between the burning buildings and the post-office. At three o'clock the fire was confined to the northwest corner, and was under control."

"The original copy of the declaration of independence and the relics of General Washington were saved, as was also the Franklin printing press. Nearly all the specifications and original drawings of the patent office are safe, and from them models can be reproduced if necessary. Many clerks of the interior department, patent, land, and pension offices have been ordered on duty tonight, assorting papers and books, and laying aside all which have been damaged by water. The military are on guard duty at the building, where they will remain until the records and public property shall be secured."

"None of the land office records have been destroyed by the fire, but many are seriously damaged by water. Records of the application division of the office, which first receives applications from patentees, and of which papers no copies were made, were saved. The most valuable models saved were those relating to sewing machines, fire arms, printing presses, locks, safes, etc., etc. Models of reapers, mowers, and various agricultural implements were destroyed. A temporary building will be erected at once. The damage to the building is variously estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000, while that growing out of the destruction of models and other valuables belonging to the patent office is almost incalculable."

"The arches which formed the ceiling of the second story, and upon which the floor of the third story rested, are so badly damaged by heat and water that many of them must be torn down. The marble of the outer walls was considerably discolored by the flames, and cracked in many places. It is supposed the fire had been smouldering beneath the roof, which was not fire proof, for some hours before it was discovered. Two or three fires occurred in the neighborhood of the patent office caused by sparks from that building. Losses small. The total number of models destroyed will not exceed 60,000."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

N. O. STEVENS, associate editor of this paper, started for the East on Tuesday's train. He will be absent two or three weeks.

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.

MR. G. Y. JOHNSON, secretary of the fair association, says the Kaw valley fair, to be held in this city next week, will be one of the very best fairs held in the West this year.

The Skinner Sulky Plow Ahead.

At the field trial of sulky plows at the Kansas City exposition, the new Skinner sulky got away with the first prize.

A GRAND temperance social will be held in Liberty hall this (Thursday) evening. A large choir of our best singers will furnish music.

MR. AND MRS. T. S. MURRAY, of North Lawrence, have been called to part with their little daughter Gracie, after a painful illness of some weeks.

Reform County Ticket.

The Reform convention last week nominated for re-election the present county officers without any change: J. E. Watson, treasurer; B. F. Diggs, county clerk; H. S. Clark, sheriff; D. W. Little, recorder; T. Darling, surveyor; Dr. V. G. Miller, coroner.

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association of Douglas county on Saturday, October 7th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

T. E. TABER, Secretary.

We are pleased to see a large gang of workmen upon the dam. We hope the work will be carried forward till a sure and safe completion. The city of Lawrence cannot afford to have such a water power as the Kaw river supplies to be wasted.

Republican County Ticket.

Clerk, B. F. Diggs; treasurer, J. C. Horton; sheriff, H. B. Asher; recorder, L. W. Pingree; coroner, Dr. R. Morris; surveyor, Holland Wheeler.

Resolved, That in view of the recent action of two railroads in raising freights, and another in refusing to transport our grain—say nothing of violated promises and fraudulent transactions in the past—and our utter inability to pay the debt, in consequence of depreciated values, we pledge the board of commissioners of this county our hearty and united support and approval in their refusal to pay principal or interest on the railroad bond indebtedness, until a reasonable and just compromise, authorized and approved by the people of the county, has been obtained.

Failure of our Savings Bank.

Monday of this week the officers of the savings bank in this city were compelled to stop, and the cashier, Col. John K. Rankin, made an assignment of all the effects of the bank for the benefit of its creditors.

BOOTS!



SHOES!

TRADE MARK.

A NEW DEPARTURE WORTHY OF NOTICE.

We want to say a word to the

READERS OF THIS PAPER WHO ARE FARMERS,

AND THAT IS

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR COARSE WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER

For Either Men, Women or Children

We want you, and it will pay you, to

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL

Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence. Having been connected with some of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the country for years, we can buy cheaper and sell lower than our competitors.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Our Schools.

We are looking upon the present common school imbroglio in our city as a somewhat disinterested spectator. We take no interest in the matter as partisans. We deem that our schools should be kept up to the highest possible point of efficiency.

The temperance movement in this city has acquired considerable momentum during the past week and the work goes bravely on. We see the blue ribbon on the coats of many of our worthy citizens, and we rejoice that they are taking so much interest in the work of reform.

Matrimonial.

MARRIED—On the 18th of September, at the residence of the bride's father, in Wakarusa township, Mr. Charles C. Curtis, of North Topeka, to Miss Lou Neal, Rev. J. Howard Phillips, officiating.

This was an event of more than common interest, for both the bride and groom are mutes. The wedding ceremony was performed in a beautiful grove in front of the family residence, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of both families, and invited guests.

After the happy couple had been tied in the indissoluble knot the party repaired to the spacious dining room where a feast was spread and all did ample justice to their appetites and the good things before them.

A great many elegant presents were received. Among them were one toilet set by Mr. John McFarland; one silver castor by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Egger; one set silver napkin rings by Mr. Charles Angle; one silver sugar spoon by Mrs. Keyser; one beautiful wax cross by Miss L. J. Carman; one toilet set by Mrs. Matilda Warren; one silver card receiver by Prof. Thompson and wife of Olathe, mute teachers in the mute school at Olathe; one gold necklace and cross by W. Taylor, Esq.; one pair of vases by Miss Fannie C. Hunter; one gold pen and case by Mr. Elliot H. Jack; one of Webster's unabridged dictionaries by Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Neal; one lace barb by Mrs. Rachel McKee; one set of silver knives and forks by the following named persons: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seetin, Mr. and Mrs. William Mears, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGee, Mrs. L. L. Garrett, Mrs. Eliza McFarland, Miss Mattie Callahan, Mr. John Anderson and Mr. W. H. Garrett.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. Jordan Neal, an old resident of Douglas county, and many were the good wishes for the happiness of this his only child, as she links her fortune with the man of her choice and leaves the parental roof. Each and every person present at the meeting expressed themselves as enjoying a most pleasant occasion; everything was as it should have been. The bride and

groom accompanied by a few intimate friends left on the afternoon train via the K. P. road, for Topeka, where they were received by a number of friends and again feasted and congratulated.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as depreciating, but rather as recommending the rational aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medical resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise unobtainable. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably recommended for debility, indigestion, liver disorder, and irregular habit of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues.

"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. on the 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.

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 Oil. It has been used with success for many years. It has been used 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.

Kaufman Farm for Sale.

I have one hundred and sixty acres of land, eighty acres under cultivation, a good stone house, barn and outbuildings; between twenty-five and thirty acres of growing wheat, forty-five acres corn, a good orchard and vineyard, and twenty or thirty acres of young timber, which I wish to sell. Terms of purchase, one-half cash and good time on balance. The failure of the Lawrence savings bank, of Lawrence, renders it necessary that I should sell at once. For a good bargain, come and see me.

W. R. SMITH.

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.

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

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

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at Hope's.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

—AND—

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Exceeded 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 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, 28 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 Supt., 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, \$80; Cincinnati, \$90; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from its 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.

City and Country.

In New York City a respectable family pays \$1,500 annually for the rent of a house. A physician charges from three to five dollars for a single visit and furnishes no medicine. In the country it frequently requires a long ride and when found he may not be able to procure the proper remedies. The most remarkable and untiring remedy the world has ever seen, and one which is endorsed by all physicians, is now placed within the reach of every family, where it can always be kept for immediate use. Dandruff, itching humors, etc., and renders the bites of snakes and stings of bees innocuous.

Grand Tournament.

There will be a grand fancy dress tournament at the fair grounds, on the last day of the fair. Premiums to the amount of \$25.00 will be given to the four knights who get the most rings. Young men desiring to ride can obtain full particulars by addressing, GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FIVE thousand bushels more of apples wanted at the Lawrence and Topeka Works, 150 New York street, where those Kansas picking vinegars are made that are so justly celebrated for their purity and strength.

Sheep for Sale.

Seventy-five native ewes in good health and good breeding condition, in one lot or in numbers to suit purchaser. Address, WILLIAM ROE, Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas.

The Wheeler & Wilson new No. 5, straight needle, sewing machine, the best made and most durable sewing machine in the world; no shuttle to thread; work runs back from operator, and is the easiest managed, and easiest running machine in the market. GEO. HOLLINGBERRY, Agent.

FARMERS in want of sewing machines can find any machine they may desire, and at the very bottom price. All machines are warranted to be new and of the best manufacturers at Geo. Hollingberry's general sewing machine agency, 121 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Silverware.

Mr. E. P. Chester has just received a new stock of silverware, consisting of cake baskets, butter dishes, castors, napkin rings, vases, etc., etc. He has also a fine stock of spoons and forks, and all of the above he proposes to sell low for cash.

THE Western Rural, of Chicago, the leading agricultural and family paper of the West, has just issued a magnificent premium list, containing over \$6,000 worth of prizes, to be given to club-risers. Send 10 cents for premium list and outfit to THE WESTERN RURAL, Chicago, Ill.

GEO. HOLLINGBERRY, the practical merchant tailor, can be found at 121 Massachusetts street. Cutting a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

\$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.

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's—making old clothes look like new.

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.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

JAMES M. HENDRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND— NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT— No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free.

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. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kan. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

WANTED—To make a PERMANENT engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the ENLARGED NEW GENERAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 18th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TREES

10,000 Fruit, 20,000 Evergreen, 50,000 Green-house, and 100,000 Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogue Free. 324 Yam. 400 Ave. 13 Green-house STUBBS, HARRISON & CO., PASADENA, LAKE COUNTY, CALIF.

Horticultural Department.

New Varieties of Strawberries.

Fruit growers are at last beginning to realize that it does not pay them to depend on small and inferior berries that they have so long cultivated in their gardens. The past season has taught them a lesson that they will long remember. Thousands of bushels of the common strawberries were sold as low as five cents and even less per quart, and the owners of this almost worthless fruit compared their scanty receipts with the good round figures obtained for the newer and finer varieties; they readily saw the folly of their course. There are new varieties now before the public of such size, and so well combining the qualities necessary to meet the approval of fruit growers and amateurs, as to render such low prices almost impossible in future. Among those which have attracted my special attention are:

The Pioneer. Though known and carefully tested for some years by the originator, yet the past summer has been the first when the people at large have had a good opportunity of examining this special berry. Well may it be called Pioneer, as I think it promises to take the lead in more ways than one. It is one of the earliest kinds to ripen, commencing this year before the first of June, and continuing in bearing for over a month. There are few kinds that can be found to excel the plants in hardiness, as our severe winters make little if any impression upon them. The bright color and firmness of its beautiful large berries render it a special favorite with amateurs, as well as of unusual value to those who may be growing fruit for market. Bright berries like these, from six to eight inches in circumference, will find few to refuse them.

Sterling. This variety seems to be a special favorite at the West, and words in its praise are frequently heard from those who are testing it. Here also at the East it is meeting with a cordial reception, and is proving by its bountiful crops and fine berries that it well deserves the attentions that are heaped upon it. The berries are of good size—frequently quite large—are sufficiently firm to stand transportation, and in flavor will compare favorably with most of the popular kinds. Ripening during the latter part of the strawberry season, I think it will prove very acceptable to those wishing to have a late variety to prolong the strawberry season.

Potomac. This new variety is among the earliest to ripen its fruit, and will undoubtedly please those who impatiently await the time when the first strawberries shall make their appearance.

President Lincoln is a host in itself and its giant berries, over an inch in circumference, will in due time be called upon to make their appearance.

Rappahannock recalls to us the days that are past, when armies were marching to and fro throughout the land. Its course will be watched, and it will not surprise me to soon see it standing high in the ranks. Other favorites may be mentioned, but the above will give a good variety to those wishing to make a strawberry plantation this autumn. If fairly treated, they will soon show by their beautiful berries what a contrast there is between them and the little pigmies that are so commonly grown. There is room for improvement in strawberry culture.

R. H. HAINES.

Biennial Bearing Apple Trees.

It is well known to pomologists that apple trees form their fruit-buds in the early part of the growing season on wood of the previous year's growth. As a matter of course, in the bearing season, these fruit-buds must be grown and perfected while the tree is taxed to sustain the growth of a crop of fruit. If this crop of fruit is very large, filling every part of the tree, there is but little chance for the production of fruit-buds for the next season. Sometimes, in the bearing year, there will be a section of the tree from some unknown cause barren, and that section will produce a good crop the next year, while the portion which bore will be barren. We have trees of this character in our orchard. These facts go to prove that the apple tree cannot perfect a large crop of fruit annually. This is a great misfortune. The apple is such a luxury, such a necessity to good living, that it is very desirable that there should be an abundant supply every year. Is there any means by which so desirable a result can be accomplished?

We know of but one way, and that is such a difficult one that we can hardly expect it to be employed to any considerable extent. It is to remove the blossoms from a part of the trees on the bearing year, or perhaps it would be less labor to cut or pick off the young fruit as soon as formed. We think this would be pretty certain to induce the growth of fruit-buds for the next year's crop. But will this change be permanent so that the trees thus treated will continue to bear their largest crops in the years of scarcity? We can see but one cause that may prevent it, and that is the following: Every few years occurs a season when from some cause or other, perhaps a heavy frost while the trees are in bloom, there is a complete failure of the crop. Then all of the trees would form fruit-buds and probably bear a heavy crop the succeeding year. We think this also explains why orchards planted different years, and

perhaps beginning to bear in alternate years, after the lapse of a few years are all bearing together.—*Cor. American Rural Home.*

About Evergreen Trees.

Some of our contemporaries who affect a little agricultural and horticultural lore to a more or less extent, are discussing again the best time of transplanting the evergreen trees, the selection of trees and the mode of setting out. We profess to have some experience in this work, and it is not a little surprise to us to see August selected as the best and indeed the only time to transplant them with safety. Now, in the face of this we have transplanted them in March, April, May (when the branches had shot two inches), August, October and November, and never lost a tree set out any one of these periods. In fact, we know of no trees so easy to grow as those of the evergreen family. A word in regard to selection of trees—say the Norway spruce. In height let them be from two and a half to three and a half feet, having a single main stem, evenly branched out from the very bottom; for it must be remembered that an evergreen once formed never adds a single branch to the main stem.

In setting them out, plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery, where they should be taken up so as to secure uninjured as many roots and rootlets as possible. Dig a hole deeper than is necessary, and fill up with rich soil to the required height, and wider than the longest roots, say a foot all round, to be filled with loose soil to give the roots a chance to take an early hold; then fill up the hole with soil and press down firmly and mulch, as far as the roots extend, with good, well-rotted manure. Stake firmly, with the stake at an angle, as it must be remembered that the wind, at all seasons, has full sweep at the dense bush, and if it should jar and disturb the roots, the tree may not grow at all, or it may be stunted.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The *Germantown Telegraph* gives the following hints for the preservation of winter apples: "The gathering should be done by hand, as if shaken from the tree and bruised they soon rot. Even when hand-picked they are often badly used subsequently, and early decay is a consequence. After gathering they should be sorted over, and any that have been injured by grubs or caterpillars taken away. Wherever the cuticle is in any way injured the apple is liable to rot, and such fruit should be kept away from the sound ones. Those which prove entirely whole may be put into clean barrels, headed to keep out mice, and then put in any dry cellar just secure from frost. It is very important to carefully take out the injured ones, as any decay in a lot will often communicate to the whole body. Where but a few are grown, a cool cellar, garret or shed, secure from frost, and the fruit laid on the floor or on shelves, is good as anything. In this case, where there is a continual use for household purposes the imperfect fruit can be taken as they appear. This is the general plan; but it is better where time can be spared to sort them over when put in, or soon after, all at once and done with it, than depend on the daily picking out. It is done at once and thus saves time. The women of a household as a rule are much more badly worked than the men, and even a few quarter hours a day soon runs away with the time they can badly spare; besides this, the continual moving about of the sound apples is likely to injure them, and thus the evil from damaged fruit is increased. Moreover, it is by no means unlikely that the seeds of decaying matter may spread to perfectly sound fruit, and thus make them bad also. It will certainly do so in a close barrel, and may do so in more open places."

Utilizing the Grape.

Dr. Grass, in a paper read before the Eastern Horticultural Society, after quoting authorities on the boiling of grape juice as a preventive of fermentation, says his wines are made as follows: Press out the juice from the crushed fruit, then add to the pomace one-fourth as much water as there is juice, which is also pressed into the same vessel. The water causes the juice to settle or filter more readily. When settled, boil the juice in a stone, glass, or porcelain-lined kettle, set in another kettle containing water, down to the quantity of one-third of the juice first pressed out. To each quart of the syrup add one table-spoonful of salt. Bottle, cork well—will keep for years.

In the same manner wines may be made from the various fruits and melons, and wines thus prepared are a delicious, nutritious and wholesome beverage. When drunk, dilute with water from four to six times the amount and sweeten to taste.

A farmer of Goshen, New York, makes it easy for himself, uncomfortable for the potato-bugs and fattening to the toads by employing the services of a large number of the latter in his potato patch. He has constructed a pit, into which the toads retire when not on active duty, and at regular intervals they are let out to devour the bugs, which they do very effectively.

Sowing clover with Hungarian seed has not proved satisfactory. The latter grows very rank and so shades the former and injures its growth as to cause a thin catch and indifferent crop of clover.

The Household.

Rules for Making Good Bread.

Dr. Holbrook gives to the readers of the *New York Sun* some useful suggestions on the important subject of bread-making, which we transfer to our columns. We know that while many of our fair readers need no such advice, there are others who may profitably turn their attention to learning how to make good bread. Without good bread in the household, no matter how good the meal in other respects, the housewife is exposed to severe criticism. Indeed, the quality of the bread, with few exceptions, may be looked on as an index to the good or bad management, and industry, or the absence of it, in the household.

With good flour, a good oven, and a good, sensible, interested cook, we can be pretty sure of good, wholesome bread. Yeast bread is considered the standard bread, and is, perhaps, more generally found on every table than any other kind. Hence it is important to know how to make good, sweet, wholesome yeast bread. Good flour is the first indispensable; then good, lively yeast, either yeast cakes or bottled; the former is preferable in all respects. Then, of course, there must be the proper materials to work with. A bread bowl or pan—the pan is the easiest kept clean; a stone or earthen jar for setting the sponge; a sieve—flour should always be sifted before making bread of any kind—first, to be sure that it is perfectly clean—secondly, sifting enlivens and aerates the flour, and makes both mixing and rising easier and quicker; a clean, white cloth to cover the dough, and a woolen blanket to keep the dough of even temperature while rising; baking pans, large and shallow, a large, strong spoon for stirring, and a little melted suet or fresh butter for oiling the pans; never use poor butter. If you want shortening, rich milk or cream scalded and cooled will answer the purpose, and be most wholesome. But thorough kneading is better still, and should always be done effectually. Scalding a portion of the flour makes a sweeter bread, and speeds the work. Water, milk, or buttermilk may be poured boiling hot on a quart or two of the flour, stirring well, and cooling to a moderate temperature before adding the yeast—this makes the sponge. Scalded flour always makes a little darker bread, unless we use buttermilk, which makes a rich, creamy, white bread. Yeast is fermented flour or meal—the first stages of decomposition or decay.

Understanding this, every baker will comprehend the necessity of regulating the extent of fermentation with the greatest care; for a sponge of bread fermented or "raised" too long is decomposing, spoiling—actually rotting! This is the language of an experienced English baker to us only a few days ago, during a talk about the delicate, foamy loaves "yeasted to death," which so many families are eating, and calling the "staff of life;" quite discarding the firm, sweet, substantial, home-made loaf which our mothers and grandmothers kneaded with their own skilled hands. Bread-making should stand at the head of domestic accomplishments, since the health and happiness of the family depend incalculably upon good bread; there comes a time in every true, thoughtful woman's experience, when she is glad she can make nice, sweet loaves, free from soda, alum, or other injurious ingredients, or an earnest regret that she neglected, or was so unfortunate as not to have been taught at least, what are the requisites of good bread-making.

COCOA FLUMMERY.—Beat the whites of eggs stiff; grate the white part of a cocoanut, mix the two, sweeten to taste; prepare a boiled custard, pour over a nice square of sponge cake, in a glass dish, and lay the egg and cocoa on top.

BEEF TOMATO PIE.—Cold roast beef, cut in thin slices; ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced. Line a deep dish with a light biscuit crust; put a layer of beef, then a layer of tomatoes; salt, butter and pepper to taste, and so on until the dish is nearly full; put on the top crust, cutting a gash in the center. Bake two hours in a slow oven.

GRAPE WINE.—To one gallon of well bruised grapes add one gallon of water; let them stand one week without stirring—a butter tub will answer the purpose, provided it has been well scalded and cleaned—then draw off the liquor; to every gallon of wine add three pounds of sugar; put into a cask, but do not close it at the bung until it is done hissing; after it has been closed let it stand two months, when it will draw clear and fine; bottle it, making the cork very close and tight; keep it in a cool, dry cellar with the cork down.

BAKED APPLES.—This is a very healthful dish, and may be made a very enticing one. Pare and core large juicy apples, but do not break them in pieces; fill the centers with sugar, a little lemon juice, a thin bit of the yellow part of the lemon rind; put a clove in each apple; lay them in a pan with a little water in the bottom; sprinkle sugar on the tops and bake. Baste them often, and when done set away to cool. Put them on ice if you can; the colder they are the better. Whip cream, and spread over them thickly; send powdered sugar around with them. If you live in the city content yourself by serving the apples with rich milk and sugar, or a boiled custard may be poured over them.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

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

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

These pills are alternative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the diseases of the liver, often create a healthy action of the liver, often give tone and strength to the stomach, make a good digestion and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of the blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for rheumatism and general prostration of the nervous system, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,
MRS. A. BALLARD,
101 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I commenced to use it. I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties speedily effected a return of the system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life. I have in my mind no other medicine use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. LARK,
120 Monterey street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was seven months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

I then ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effect; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your mind be troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MAN-FIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Farm and Stock.

Farmers would do better in the long run, and in the short run too, if they would cultivate less land, and cultivate it better.

The farmers of America don't want war; they desire peace. If the Russians and Turks fight like the Kilkenney cats, we can't help it. If those great nations choose to put their men into the field of battle, instead of putting them into the harvest field, they will reap the bitter fruits of war. In the mean time, pitying their rashness and folly, we will send them our corn and wheat and beef, and take our pay for them in gold and silver.

A Big Farm.

Oliver Dalrymple is termed the "wheat king of Minnesota." He well deserves this title. He has a half interest in a tract of eleven thousand acres near Casselton, Minn., on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad; four thousand acres of this land has been devoted to wheat this year. On this farm Mr. Dalrymple has had five steam threshers at work, each one threshing an average of one thousand bushels per day. The yield on this four thousand acre lot is estimated at ninety thousand bushels, or twenty-two and a half bushels per acre.

In addition to the above tract of land Mr. Dalrymple has a half interest in what is known as the Grandin farm—a tract of forty thousand acres just north of Elm river, in Trail county, Dakota. On this farm there are thirty-five hundred acres in wheat this year. Beside these two immense tracts Mr. Dalrymple owns two thousand acres of land in Cottage Grove, near St. Paul, Minn. Fifteen hundred acres of this farm has also been sown with wheat, so that either as sole or half owner Mr. D. is interested in nine thousand acres of wheat this year, which will be increased to fifteen thousand next year.

To harvest these nine thousand acres there were required forty-two self-binding reapers, two hundred and twenty-five horses and mules, one hundred and fifty-nine men and nine steam threshers. We may add that it is the intention of these owners of these two huge farms to break, on an average, five thousand acres each year, until the whole fifty-one thousand acres are brought under cultivation. The profit on these nine thousand acres will amount to about ten dollars per acre. The money expended in this experiment has certainly been a good investment.

Future Demand for Horses.

A short time ago we referred to a prospective demand in Europe for American horses. The indications now are still stronger than they were then that such a demand will spring up in the near future. Our Boston contemporary (the *Cultivator*) in a recent article discusses the subject, and says that recent advices place the matter in a strong light. It proceeds to say: "Switzerland has imposed an export duty on horses to the extent of \$160 per head, equivalent of course to a prohibition. This, following upon the embargo placed upon their exportation by Russia, Germany, Austria and Hungary, is startling news and shows the condition of the market for horses in those countries better than statistics or prices current.

"Italy, too, is desirous of having her mounted service in the best possible order, and one of Victor Emanuel's general officers is at present engaged in buying a large number of horses in England. France is far short of her compliment, and will need large additional supplies, especially should any new emergency arise pointing to military activity. England is at present the only European market for horses left open to purchasers, and should she decide to occupy the lines at Gallipoli she would require 22,000 horses at least to start with, and the supply would need to be kept up. England's present regulation price for army horses is \$210, for which low sum she can buy but few desirable beasts; yet her yearly imports for all purposes now number about 25,000 horses. Most of the sources from whence she draws this enormous supply are at present closed to her, and hence her dependence for sudden emergency must be the United States and Canada.

"Should a general European war occur the destruction of horses would be enormous, and already has fighting in both European and Asiatic Turkey used up vast numbers of horses. Already Russia has attempted to fill an order for 20,000, resulting in a general scare and blockade in the neighboring countries. The supply of horses in Turkey has always been less than the demand. The policy pursued by the French government in hiring out its army horses, in times of peace, to agriculturists, may work great hardship

in case of war, by crippling the proper and necessary cultivation of the soil. In any event this intended economy is questionable, since the horses so hired are overworked, badly treated, and unfitted in many instances for active campaign duty.

"Such a state of affairs in Europe must lead to an early demand here for horses and it behooves those who are situated to take advantage of this opportunity, to pay more attention to the breeding and rearing of good serviceable animals, resting assured that with judicious management it must prove a profitable branch in the economy of the farm. America is taking front rank in supplying Great Britain with wheat and corn, beef and pork, butter and cheese; why it is not reasonable to expect that we may also be called upon for a supply of horses?"—*Western Rural*.

Suggestions to Exhibitors.

A writer in the *National Live-Stock Journal* makes the following timely suggestions to the exhibitors of live stock:

I have just returned from my first visit, this year, to a fair. There was a fine show of stock, and I enjoyed myself well; but I saw, in a mild form, several things which almost always somewhat mar my enjoyment while looking at these shows; and I feel like offering a suggestion or two, especially to young or inexperienced exhibitors.

First, then, if it be possible, live peaceably with all men, especially with the fair managers and awarding committees. Don't quarrel with or complain of them, unless the provocation is very great. Be ready to show your stock when it is called for, and be patient if you have to wait after you are ready. If the awarding committee is not satisfactory, or some rival exhibitor is showing wrongfully, quietly make a protest to the proper authority. If this be not done, don't complain, after the award is made, that the committee was packed, or that the winning animal had no right in the class. If you leave any matter to be decided by a third party, you are bound by the decision; and that is what you do when you put your stock before a committee to pass on them.

Second—As regards visitors, praise your own stock if you wish, but do this in moderation. Some of those who look at your stock are intelligent men, and fair judges. They may not believe extravagant statements; and, as for the rest, it does not do you much good, if they do believe your strongly-drawn praises. Personally, I do not like for strangers to keep on telling me that I am looking at "the best cow, or pig or horse in the State," etc. Ordinarily, it does not do much good to apologize for the condition of the stock you show. If they are fat, the visitor will not be deceived by your statements; if they are poor, he will not be particularly interested in a long explanation of why they are so. Of course I do not refer to statements to personal friends or those who are especially interested. It is pleasant to me to hear the warm praise of a favorite animal poured out by some of my friends, or their explanations of a little lack of condition.

Third—In all ordinary cases, you will do well to confine yourself to the discussion of the merits of your own stock. Don't point out the faults of that shown by your neighbor or competitor. A word of generous praise of the stock of others will rarely hurt you. But if you do not care to give this, at least you can be courteous enough to not adversely criticize it. It is in better taste (and does fully as much good) to say: "I think my cow has very good horns," than to say, "Smith's cow has a miserable horn!"

Fourth—Be intelligent about your own class of stock—its history, the claims made for it, and its adaptations. The remarks sometimes made by exhibitors, show that all of them are not thus intelligent, and the effect on an intelligent visitor is not pleasant.

Seven Hundred Acres in Tomatoes.

J. M. Lewis, of King William county, Va., plants his tomato seed in February in hot-beds made of rich earth. He seldom waters, as they will stand drouth better and bear transplanting more successfully, if not so succulent. The early plants are set out in five-foot squares, from the 20th of April to the 1st of May, each square receiving a good supply of manure. For a late crop the seeds are planted in these squares, furrows having been run five feet apart each way. The yield is an average of a peck to a hill. The greatest enemy to the plant is the tobacco worm, but he grows large droves of turkeys, which act as great scavengers in this respect. He prepared last spring to plant seven hundred acres in tomatoes, and had seed planted in hot-beds covered by six hundred sashes, containing seventeen thousand panes of eight by ten glass.—*Rural Sun*.

The matter of windows in stables is one of vastly more importance than some farmers think. Animals, no more than vegetables, can thrive in the dark. Our long winters are sufficiently trying to the constitutions of our farm stock, under the best circumstances, and an animal upon which the sun scarcely shines at all for six months will come out in the spring in a bad state of health, even though the feed, and the ventilation, and the temperature have been all right.

Habit in Eating.

Domestic fowls, in their oftentimes narrow limits of confinement, do not enjoy the opportunity to indulge the natural habit of the poultry race, in the matter of eating the food given them. Many considerate poultry keepers we know endeavor to approach, as nearly as may be convenient, to the better modes of feeding, and furnish a varied supply of provender to their fowl-stock—so as to approximate to the requirements nature demands for the best comfort of their fowls, artificially cared for.

But the wild fowl in his native forest—as well as the domesticated bird, if he have ample range—forages over a wide extent of feeding-ground. He picks up and devours the grains, buds, berries, leaves, insects, grass blades, etc., leisurely, and never crams himself, or over-feeds.

This his habit in eating is a healthy process. He eats slowly, and his food has time to digest well, as it passes through the digestive organs. Such fowls—so allowed to feed—are rarely or never ill. For to free digestion may be attributed very much of the good condition and regular health enjoyed by the wild birds, or the tame ones, at liberty.

For these cogent reasons, as we have often advised our readers heretofore, we again suggest that fowls kept in confinement should not only be supplied with plenty of food at proper intervals, but it should be varied—green and dry, raw and cooked—of vegetables and grains; it should be so dealt out to them that the birds will not gobble it down by the handful, to satisfy their craving, and so help to disorganize their digestive powers.

Chickens and young fowls should especially be fed often, in such a manner as that they will have no inclination to gorge themselves. There is a great deal in providing wholesome proper food for fowls; but there is also much in the manner of feeding it, and the habit of birds in eating such food. Give them what they will eat up clean, only, at a time. Never permit them to get voraciously hungry, and we shall rarely be troubled with indigestion among the flocks, which is one of the prime sources from which spring subsequent disease and great fatality in the fowl-yard, when the real cause of such disasters is not appreciated, but is innocently and ignorantly attributed to any and every other sort of ailment, accident, or suppositious agency.—*Poultry World*.

Jersey Heifers.

In answering the question, "At what age ought Jersey cattle to be bred?" T. J. Hand says in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the American Jersey Cattle Club: "Following the commonly received opinion that the best age for a heifer to come into profit with her first calf is two years, I have my young heifers served at fourteen to sixteen months old, without regard to the season of the year at which they would calve. It has gradually dawned upon me, through the slow teachings of experience, that it is much more important to have them on good, succulent grass for a month or longer while making their first bag, than the milk secretion may be stimulated to the utmost, and the udder developed as much as possible; and now I time the service so as to have them come in in June or early in July; or, skipping the drouth of August, to calve in September, the age being, if unavoidable, as young as nineteen months, or as old as thirty months. If we want fall or winter cows, let us take older ones whose qualities have been already established. If I am right in this, it deserves the attention of beginners."

Facts that Count.

Henry Wood, Esq., of Sycamore, Ill., an intelligent and well known reliable farmer, raised eight grade Short-horn steers, and four natives. He purchased the latter when they were four months old, and the same age of his grades; kept the entire lot summer and winter precisely alike, and sold them in December when they were three years old, coming four. The average weight of the grades was 1,500 pounds, for which he received six cents per pound. The natives averaged 1,100 pounds, and all he could get for them was four cents per pound. "Blood will tell."

In Great Britain the average weight of the clip of half-bred sheep is from five and one-half to seven pounds, of Leicesters seven to eight pounds. Some of the large breeds in Gloucestershire and Somerset will weigh seven pounds, and in Devon and Cornwall unwashed fleeces seven and one-half pounds. In the East Riding of Yorkshire a large breed weighs eight and one-half pounds. The average weight for Wales and Scotland is four and three-fourths pounds. The Irish fleeces range from six to six and one-half pounds.

At a recent horse sale in Liverpool, says the *London Farmer*, of August 6, American horses, suitable for carriage and phaeton purposes, fetched from 70 to 125 guineas each. Two trotting geldings fetched respectively 60 and 80 guineas, and several valuable broughams, carriages, and other horses realized from 45 guineas to 80 guineas each. Twenty-four lots of Canadian horses fetched from 25 guineas to 76 guineas each.

Veterinary Department.

I bought my pony of a man who warranted him sound and all right, and agreed, if he did not prove to be so, to take him back and refund the money. Being entirely unlearned in regard to horses, I relied wholly upon the warranty, supposing the horse would turn out to be just as he was warranted. The next day after I got him I showed the horse to a farrier who pronounced him a cribber. Now, what I want to know is: 1. Whether cribbing is an unsoundness, or, as some contend, only an acquired habit? 2. What causes cribbing in horses? 3. Does it seriously injure a horse for service or materially depreciate his value in market? 4. Is it curable? If so, how can it be cured?

ANSWER.—In our opinion cribbing constitutes unsoundness. In veterinary jurisprudence anything that detracts from an animal's usefulness or value is considered unsoundness, notwithstanding we often meet cases where the animal apparently does its work just as well as he did before he contracted the habit; but if such an animal should be offered in the market we will find his intrinsic value materially depreciated. The evil referred to is a habit and not a disease. 2. Authorities do not always agree as to the cause of cribbing. Among those enumerated are indigestion, diseased mucus membranes, sore teeth, sore throat, etc. It has been claimed that the habit is sometimes acquired from seeing other animals do it. The cool air in passing over the mucus membranes is supposed to impart a soothing sensation. 3. See answer to first question. 'It is not curable; if once acquired it is never forgotten. There are various ways of preventing it; a strap buckled moderately tight around the neck will prevent the air to a great extent from passing; sometimes the simple act of requiring the animal to wear a muzzle will prevent it. Perhaps the best method is to keep the animal in a box stall with plain walls and feed him from the floor, by that means he cannot get anything to bear his teeth on.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Please inform me the best thing to apply to a mare's bag that is inflamed and has but little milk, to take down the inflammation and set the milk flowing, as I have a very fine thoroughbred Morrill mare that has just foaled a fine colt; she is a large mare and has a large stomach; some say she has had the breaking down of the stomach, and her bag seems very much swollen, and she does not have half milk enough for the colt. The colt is four days old and seems bright and lively, but gets hardly any milk. Please write soon.

ANSWER.—The inflammation can be reduced by warm fomentations three or four times a day and bathing with the following: Take acetate of lead and laudanum, of each three ounces; Fleming's tincture of acouite, one ounce; water, twenty; warm, and apply twice a day; the parts should be washed always before the colt is allowed to lactate, as the preparation is of a slightly poisonous nature. To encourage the flow of milk give succulent food, such as roots, with plenty of salt and sugar; encourage her to drink all the water she will; the probability is you will have a good flow of milk in a few days.

I have a mare about twelve years of age, and last year raised a colt from her. This mare, ever since owned by me (about five years) has been suffering from a violent cough—a long-drawn and roaring cough. Her wind is not injured, and she is generally in good order. I have noticed that the colt sometimes has a similar cough. Will you please give me some light on it?

ANSWER.—Your mare has chronic bronchitis. She has at some previous period had acute bronchitis, terminating in the chronic form, which, in all probability, will terminate in thick wind, and eventually in emphysema (heaves). It is very doubtful if anything can be done for her. You may try an active blister to the breast, and put her under twenty-drop doses of hydro-cyanic acid, pharmaceutical preparation, three times a day, in conjunction with aqua extract of belladonna, in drachm doses, once a day. It being hereditary with the colt, treatment is not available. Attend closely to hygiene.

Please give a lotion for rubbing on a colt's knees that are a little weak. He has grown up very fast, and is not as strong on his pins as he would have been if he had matured slower. I want something to strengthen them. He soon tires in his front legs and stumbles badly.

ANSWER.—Allow plenty of nutritious food, and give one ounce of cod liver oil and one drachm of phosphate of lime daily. Bathe the knees with the following: Take soap liniment, three; oil of turpentine, one part, mixed (can get the soap liniment already prepared of your druggist); use it every alternate day over the whole surface of the knee.

I have a mare troubled with cracked heels. I can heal them, but find they will crack open on the first drive. There is a deal of fever in the feet. I have tried a number of receipts, but to no purpose. Can you prescribe for the case?

ANSWER.—Apply a poultice to the parts, and allow it to remain for twelve

hours; then gently remove all the scabs and dust a little sulphate of zinc in the excoriation. Let it remain for a day, then get and apply veterinary cosmoline once a day; lay a coating on the parts and rub well in. After one week, if the parts are healed, you may begin to drive her, being careful to have the cosmoline applied immediately before going out to drive. It would be well to precede the treatment by having the animal prepared, and give a cathartic. As soon as purging has ceased, get and give one ounce of Fowler's solution once a day until a cure has been effected.

I have a horse which is very much hide bound; still he has shed his coat, looks well, and is in good flesh. His water is thick and yellowish generally; otherwise he seems in good health, and is a voracious feeder. Please give a remedy.

ANSWER.—From your description we cannot imagine anything other than a mild case of indigestion. You should prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mashes for two days and follow with Barbadoes aloes six, ginger two drachms, made into a ball; if it should not cause purgation repeat after forty-eight hours; if the kidneys should prove to be inactive after a few days, give half-ounce doses of nitrate of potash twice a day, for three or four days, in the food.



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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

1. At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 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.

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A CHICAGO telegram of the 24th says: "The sixth annual session of the national agricultural colleges will be held in this city beginning to-morrow and lasting till the 27th inst. All agricultural societies, colleges and organizations are requested to send delegates, and a large attendance is anticipated."

The Cause of the Hard Times.

Ex-Vice President Colfax made a speech last week at a Wisconsin fair, and said that which, had he dared to utter two years ago, he would have been branded as an idiot, if nothing worse. Mr. Colfax actually attributed our hard times to the contraction of the currency and the preparations being made for resumption with gold in 1879; and he predicted that unless there was a halt, times would get harder and harder, and that we should have a crisis lasting right along from January to January. Some of the journals, which two years ago would have considered such sentiments the perfection of absurdity, publish the speech entire and commend it. The remark of Wendell Phillips that the sheriff would have to convert some men to the belief in the greenback doctrine, is proving true. Hard times and the sheriff are making some men who were once very unreasonable very sensible sort of people. An empty stomach will make some things very clear to a man, and that the fear of one has made some of the advocates of gold look very favorably upon the remonetization of silver. Mr. Colfax advocated it, and Mr. Colfax advocated a correct thing.—*Western Rural*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Flour—XX	\$5.50 @ 5.65
XXX	5.80 @ 6.10
Family	6.40 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.31 @ 1.32
No. 3	1.24 @ 1.25
No. 4 red	1.16 @ 1.18
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 1/2 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 57
Barley—No. 2	60 @ 80
Pork	13.45 @ 13.50
Bulk Meats	52 @ 73
Bacon	74 @ 9
Lard	84 @ 94
Butter—creamery	28 @ 32
country	17 @ 19
Eggs	14 @ 15
CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Flour	5.30 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.13 @ 1.14
No. 3	1.08 @ 1.09
Corn	42 @ 43
Oats	23 1/2 @ 24
Pork	13.37 1/2 @ 13.50
Bulk Meats	54 @ 84
Lard	8.50 @ 9.00
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.10 @ 1.16
No. 3, red fall	1.08 @ 1.09
No. 4, fall	1.01 @ 1.02
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 30
Oats	17 1/2 @ 18
Rye—No. 2	43 @ 44
Barley—No. 2	50 @

Live Stock Markets.	
St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$ 4.00 @ 5.20
Poorer grades	2.40 @ 4.00
Hogs	5.00 @ 5.00
CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	5.00 @ 5.60
Texas	3.25 @ 4.30
Hogs—Packers	5.10 @ 5.90
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.00 @ 5.00
Native feeders	3.50 @ 3.90
Native stockers	3.12 @ 3.37
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.00
Texas steers, corn-fed	3.00 @ 3.75
do do grass-wint.	3.00 @ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	4.80 @ 4.90
Stockers	4.00 @ 4.40

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 15¢ @ 16¢, common, 8¢ @ 11¢; cheese, Kansas, 6¢ @ 9¢; eggs, 12¢ @ 13¢; white beans \$1.25 @ 2.25, hand picked, \$2.50 @ 3.00; castor beans, \$1.00 @ 1.05; hay, well supplied at \$5.50 @ 6.00; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.05 @ 2.25 per doz.; potatoes, 40¢ @ 45¢; cabbage 40¢ @ 45¢.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. 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¢ @ 85¢. Rye flour, \$2.00. Wheat during the past week has improved, but is unsettled. In St. Louis No. 2 wheat is not quoted for future delivery; No. 3 is \$1.19 to \$1.20, Oct., and same November. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is 1.14, September, \$1.06 to \$1.04, October. In Kansas City, No. 2 is not quoted for future delivery; No. 3, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08, September; \$1.06 to \$1.07, October. Corn is about half a cent lower than last week in most all markets. Rye, oats and barley are merely nominal. In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked. The cattle market continues dull and drooping. On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid for cattle was \$3.65 (a lot Colorado steers, averaging 1,026 lbs.); lowest, \$2.00 (lot Arkansas cows); in Kansas City, highest price, \$3.65 (Colorado half-breeds), lowest, \$2.50 (scalawag stockers). The demand for hogs is steady, and prices improving. Gold in New York is \$1.02 1/2. Hemp, in St. Louis, steady, demand fair. Undressed, \$95 to \$110; dressed, \$145 to \$165; shorts, \$105 to \$120; hickled tow, \$75 to \$78; break tow \$50 to \$60. Provisions are reported active and higher; pork is also going up. The London *Saturday Review* discusses the situation as follows: "Enough has been said to show that the wheat crop of 1877 is one of the worst ever known in the united kingdom,

the acreage being small, the yield small, the quality bad and the condition so damp that the bulk of it will not be available for consumption until after the winter. In addition to all other troubles which go to make up the 'bad times' from which the industry of the country is suffering, it is disheartening to be obliged to recognize and acknowledge the further disaster that our chief grain crop with regard to the quantity and quality of bread that it will render, one of the worst within living memory. There can be little reason to doubt that the United States have gathered in the largest crop and of the best quality that has ever been produced in those vast regions. Their own estimate is that they have a surplus nearly enough to supply all our needs, and the Americans give good earnest of their belief by depressing our markets with the quantity and low price of their produce. Egypt has an abundant crop, and is rapidly turning it into money. Austria and Hungary have a considerable surplus to spare. Russia is said to have a more abundant crop than she has reaped for years, but as her ports on the south are closed, only so much of it can be exported as can be sent to the Baltic or by railways through Germany to France and Belgium. There can be little doubt that, if the Russian supplies were liberated, the competition of America and Russia would reduce values. It is perhaps for that reason that America, seeing her opportunity, is selling all she can while Russia is almost shut up. The American factories which have supplied the Turks with the rifles which have done them such good service, have played the best possible game for the American farmers, who could well afford to pay for all the rifles that have been sent to Turkey out of the difference in the price which they are obtaining for their wheat over what they would have got had the Black sea been open.

A convention has been called to meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 11, to discuss the various questions affecting steamboat navigation on the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is well known that steamboat business has dwindled to insignificance, and many towns and cities on the Mississippi as well as Missouri have gone to decay. But it is now thought by many that the river business can to some extent be revived. By recent improvements of the Mississippi, it has been made continuously navigable from Port Eads to Minneapolis. It is proposed to construct barges for the grain trade, and ship the surplus grain to the gulf instead of having it carried by rail to the Atlantic. The old-fashioned, elegant and costly passenger steamboats have evidently had their day; but barges and propellers can carry freight cheaper than the railroads can. It is argued that a bushel of corn in Kansas may be worth but twenty cents on the farm, "yet the Eastern consumer must pay nearly or quite one hundred cents to obtain it. The difference is represented by expenses of transit, commissions of middlemen, and freights paid to railroads." "The railroads are unreliable and discriminating. They belong to Eastern companies who use them to forward corporate and personal aims and ambitions, but the water paths belong to the United States and may be navigated by whomsoever chooses. The sudden and unnecessary alterations in the rate of freights by rail are demoralizing to business, making it impossible for those who legitimately buy produce in the West for eastward shipment to provide against loss. The average rate of freight by rail from the grain fields of the Mississippi basin to the Atlantic seaboard is too high, and the farmer loses all profit upon his produce through high freights, and the Eastern consumer is compelled to pay too much for his bread."

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Peelber & Wolf will take notice that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1877, Hiram Maxfield filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, against Edward A. Taylor, Almira L. Taylor, Charles H. Taylor, and Jennie B. Taylor, partners as Peelber & Wolf, and Jennie B. Taylor, setting forth that said Edward A. Taylor and Almira L. Taylor executed and delivered to said Hiram Maxfield their mortgage deed to secure the payment of \$2,500 according to the terms of one certain promissory note, on the following described property situate in said county of Douglas, to wit: Begin at southeast corner of northeast quarter of southeast quarter section 16, township 12, range 19; thence north 20 chains; west 25-100 chains; south 15 degrees, east 4 chains; south 34 1-2 degrees, west 8 chains; north 21 1-4 degrees, west 2 3-100 chains; north 46 degrees, west 1 42-100 chains; north 59 degrees, west 1 83-100 chains; west 6 1-100 chains; north 2 chains 30 feet; west 18 chains; south 20 chains 20 feet; east 40 chains to beginning, being 62 10-100 acres. Also south half of southeast quarter section 16, township 12, range 19, except 10 acres in southwest corner, being 70 acres; also the east 60 acres of north half of northwest quarter of section 27, township 12, range 19, except 10 acres described as above; Begin at a point on north line of northwest quarter of section 27, township 12, range 19, 40 rods west of northeast corner of said quarter section, south 50 rods, west 30 rods, north 50 rods, east 80 rods to beginning, all containing 167 acres more or less. And that said other defendants claim to have an interest in or lien upon said mortgaged premises inferior to that of this plaintiff, and praying for a judgment of said court against said Edward A. Taylor and Almira L. Taylor for the sum of \$3,355, with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1877, at rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and \$37.89 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 7th day of February, 1876, and \$170 as attorney's fee for foreclosure in favor of said plaintiff, and for an order of court that premises be sold according to law and the proceeds of such sale brought into court and applied to the payment (first) of the costs in this action and of such sale, and the balance if any to the discharge of said judgment, and barring each of said defendants from any interest in said property. And said Peelber & Wolf are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 3d day of November, A. D. 1877, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as above prayed. NEVISON & ALFORD, Att'ys for Plff.

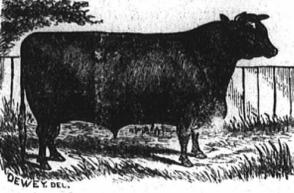
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