

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 296.

## THE NORTHERN FARMER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O favors every year made new!  
O gifts with rain and sunshine sent!  
The country overruns our due,  
The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;  
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;  
We choose the shadow, but the sun  
That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us, with our rugged soil,  
The power to make it Eden-fair,  
And richer fruits to crown our toil  
Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?  
Who scorns his native fruit and blood?  
Or sighs for dainties far away,  
Beside the bounteous board of home?

Thank heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm  
Can change a rocky soil to gold,  
That love and generous lives can warm  
A clime with Northern lives cold.

## A QUARRELSOME NEIGHBOR.

"That man will be the death of me yet,"  
said Paul Levering. He looked worried out  
of anger.

"That means Dick Hardy?"

"Yes."  
"What has he been doing to thee now? asked  
the questioner, a Friend, named Isaac Martin.  
"Scarcely a day passes that I don't have  
complaint of him. Yesterday one of the boys  
came and told me he saw him throw a stone at  
my new Durham cow and strike her on the  
head."

"That's very bad, friend Levering. Does  
thee know why he did this? Was thy Durham  
trespassing on his ground?"

"No, she was only looking over the fence.  
He has a spite against me and mine and does  
all he can to injure me. You know the fine  
Bartlett pear tree that stands in the corner of  
my lot adjoining his property?"

"Yes."  
"Two large limbs full of fruit hung over on  
his side. You would hardly believe it, but it  
is true; I was out there just now and discovered  
that he had sawed off those fine limbs that  
hung on his side. They lay down upon his  
side and his pigs were eating the fruit."

"Why is Dick so spiteful to thee, friend Levering?  
He doesn't annoy me. What has thee done  
to him?"

"Nothing of any consequence."  
"Thee must have done something. Try and  
remember."

"I know what first put him out—I kicked an  
ugly old dog of his once. The beast, half  
starved at home, I suppose, was all the time  
prowling about here, and snatched up every-  
thing that came in his way. One day I came  
upon him suddenly, and gave him a tremen-  
dous kick that sent him howling through the  
gate. Unfortunately, as it turned out, the  
dog's master happened to be passing along the  
road. The way he swore at me was dreadful.  
I never saw a more vindictive face. The next  
day a splendid Newfoundland, that I had raised  
from a pup, met me shivering at the door with  
his tail out. I don't know when I have felt so  
badly. Poor fellow! His piteous looks  
haunt me now; I had no proof against Dick,  
but have never doubted as to his generous  
agency in the matter. In my grief and indigna-  
tion I shot the dog and so put him out of  
sight."

"Thee was hasty in that, friend Levering,"  
said the Quaker.

"Perhaps I was, though I never regretted  
the act. I met Dick a few days afterward.  
The grin of satisfaction on his face I accepted  
as an acknowledgment of his mean and cruel  
revenge. Within a week from that time one  
of my cows had a horn knocked off."

"What did thee do?"

"I went to Dick Hardy and gave him a piece  
of my mind."

"That is, thee scolded, and called him hard  
names and threatened."

"Yes—just so, friend Martin."

"Did any good come of it?"

"About as much as though I had whistled to  
the wind."

"How has it been since?"

"No change for the better; it grows, if any-  
thing, worse and worse. Dick never gets tired  
of annoying me."

"Has thee ever tried the law with him,  
friend Levering? The law should protect thee."

"Oh, yes, I've tried the law. Once he ran  
his heavy wagon against my carriage purpose-  
ly and upset me in the road. I made a narrow  
escape with my life. The carriage was so badly  
broken that it cost me fifty dollars for re-

pairs. A neighbor saw the whole thing and  
said it was plainly intended by Dick. So I  
sent him the carriage-maker's bill, at which  
he got into a towering passion. Then I  
threatened him with a prosecution and he  
laughed in my face malignantly. I  
felt the time had come to act decisively,  
and I sued him, relying on the evidence of my  
neighbor. He was afraid of Dick and so worded  
his testimony that the jury saw only an ac-  
cident, instead of a purpose to injure. After  
that Dick Hardy was worse than ever. He  
took an evil delight in annoying and injuring  
me. I am satisfied that in more than one in-  
stance he left gaps in his fences in order to  
entice his cattle into his fields, that he might  
set his dogs on them and hurt them with stones.  
It is more than a child of mine dare to cross his  
premises. Only last week he tried to put his  
dog on my little Florence, who strayed into  
one of his fields after buttercups. The dog was  
less cruel than the master, or she would have  
been torn by his teeth, instead of only being  
frightened by his bark."

"It's a hard case, truly, friend Levering.  
Our neighbor Hardy seems possessed of an evil  
spirit."

"The spirit of the devil," was answered with  
feeling.

"He's thy enemy assuredly, and if thee does  
not get rid of him he will do thee great harm.  
Thee must, if thee would dwell in safety, friend  
Levering."

The Quaker's face was growing very serious.  
He spoke in a lowered voice and bent to-  
ward his neighbor in a confidential manner.

"Thee must put him out of the way."  
"Friend Martin!" The surprise of Paul was  
unfeigned.

"Thee must kill him."  
The countenance of Levering grew black  
with astonishment.

"Kill him?" he ejaculated.

"If thee doesn't kill him, he'll certainly kill  
thee one of these days, friend Levering. And  
thee knows what is said about self-preservation  
being the first law of nature."

"And get hung!"

"I don't think they'll hang thee," coolly re-  
turned the Quaker. "Thee can go over to his  
place and get him all alone by thyself. Or thee  
can meet him in some by-road. Nobody need  
see thee, and when he's dead I think people  
will be more glad than sorry."

"Do you think I'm no better than a murder-  
er? I, Paul Levering, stain my hands with  
blood!"

"Who said anything about staining thy hands  
with blood?" said the Quaker mildly.

"Why, you!"

"Thee's mistaken. I never used the word  
blood."

"But you meant it. You suggested murder."

"No, friend Levering. I advised thee to kill  
thy enemy, lest some day he should kill thee."

"Isn't killing murder, I should like to know?"  
demanded Levering.

"There are more ways than one to kill an  
enemy," said the Quaker. "I've killed a good  
many in my time, and no stain of blood can be  
found on my garments. My way of killing en-  
emies is to make them friends. Kill neighbor  
Hardy with kindness, and thee'll have no more  
trouble with him."

A sudden light gleamed over Mr. Levering's  
face, as if a cloud had passed. A new way to  
kill people.

"The surest way to kill enemies, as thee'll  
find, if thee'll only try."

"Let me see. How shall we go about it?"  
said Paul Levering, taken at once with the  
idea.

"If thee has the will, friend Levering, it will  
not be long before thee finds the way."

And so it proved. Not two hours afterward,  
as Mr. Levering was driving into the village,  
he found Dick Hardy with a stalled cart load  
of stone. He was whipping his horse and  
swearing at him passionately, but to no pur-  
pose. The cart wheels were buried half-way  
to the axles in stiff mud, and defied the strength  
of one horse to move them. On seeing Mr.  
Levering Dick stopped pulling and swearing,  
and, getting on the cart, commenced pitching  
the stones off on the other side of the road.

"Hold on a bit, friend Hardy," said Levering,  
in a pleasant voice, as he dismounted and  
unhitched his horse. But Dick pretended not  
to hear, and kept on pitching off the stones.

"Hold on, I say, and don't give yourself all  
that trouble," added Mr. Levering, speaking  
in a louder voice, but in kind and cheerful  
tones. "Two horses are better than one. With  
Charlie's help we'll soon have the wheels on  
solid ground again."

Understanding now what was meant, Dick's  
hands fell almost nerveless by his side.

"There," said Levering, as he put his horse  
in front of Dick's, and made the traces fast,  
"one pull, and the thing is done." Before  
Dick could get down from the cart, it was out  
of the mud-hole, and, without saying a word  
more, Levering unfastened his horse from the  
front of Dick's horse, and, hitching up again,  
rode on.

On the next day Mr. Levering saw Dick  
Hardy in the act of strengthening a weak fence,  
through which Levering's cattle had broken  
once or twice, thus removing temptation, and  
saving the cattle from being beaten and set on  
by dogs.

"Thee's given him a bad wound, friend Levering,"  
said the Quaker, on getting information  
of the two incidents just mentioned, "and  
it will be thy own fault if thee does not kill  
him."

Not long afterward, in the face of an ap-  
proaching storm, and while Dick Hardy was  
hurrying to get in some clover hay, his wagon  
broke down. Mr. Levering who saw from one  
of his fields the incident, and understood what  
his loss might occasion, hitched up his own  
wagon and sent it over to Dick's assistance.  
With a storm coming on that might last for  
days, and ruin from two to three tons of hay,  
Dick could not decline the offer, though it went  
against the grain to accept a favor from the  
man he had hated for years, and injured in so  
many ways.

On the following morning Mr. Levering had  
a visit from Dick Hardy. It was raining fast.  
"I've come," said Dick, stammering and  
confused, and looking down on the ground instead  
of at Mr. Levering's face, "to pay you for the  
use of your team, yesterday, in getting in my  
hay. I should have lost it if you hadn't sent  
your wagon, and it's only right I should pay  
you for the use of it."

"I should be very sorry," answered Paul  
Levering, cheerfully, "if I couldn't do a neighborly  
turn without pay. You are quite wel-  
come, friend Hardy, to the wagon. I am more  
than paid in knowing that you saved that nice  
field of clover. How much did you get?"

"About three tons. But Mr. Levering, I  
must—"

"Not a word, if you don't want to offend  
me," interrupted Levering. "I trust there  
isn't a man around here that wouldn't do as  
much for a neighbor in time of need—if you  
don't wish to stand my debtor, pay me in good  
will."

Dick Hardy raised his eyes slowly, and, look-  
ing in a strange, wondering way at Mr. Levering,  
said: "Shall we not be friends?" Mr.  
Levering reached out his hand. Hardy grasped  
it with a quick, short grip, and then, as if to  
hide his feeling, that were becoming too strong,  
dropped and went off hastily.

"Thee's killed him!" said the Quaker, on his  
next meeting with Levering; thy enemy is  
dead!"

"Slain by kindness," answered Paul Levering,  
"which you supplied."

"No, thee took it from God's armory, where  
all men may equip themselves without charge,  
and become invincible," replied the Quaker.  
"And I trust, for thy peace and safety, thee  
will never use any other weapons in fighting  
with thy neighbors. They are sure to kill."

**A Ducal Memorial.**

The gratitude of a corporation is so great a  
novelty that it is well worth recording; but  
the memorial in this case will be one of the  
permanent attractions and embellishments of  
the city erecting it. The late duke of Brun-  
swick, who died a few years ago at Paris, was  
possessed of very great wealth in diamonds  
and other precious stones. In a modest house  
at St. Johnswood, England, a burglar and fire  
proof room was built, in which it was kept;  
but the owner, growing perhaps tired of the  
monotony of English society, removed to Paris  
some years before his death, and took with  
him the whole of his mineral and other posses-  
sions. These, along with other property of  
immense value, he bequeathed to the city of  
Geneva, and the municipality, after mature  
and careful consideration of the most appropriate  
manner in which to record their gratitude, have  
resolved to erect a mausoleum to the memory of  
his benefactor which shall be without a par-  
allel in Europe.

The monument is to be placed in the Jar-  
din des Alpes, and it is to cost \$250,000. The  
design includes a series of six statues represent-  
ing ancestors of the deceased duke. The first  
is to be Duke Henry, "the lion," and the last  
that of Frederick William, who fell at the  
battle of Quatre Bras, which immediately pre-  
ceded the defeat of the French at Waterloo.  
On a colossal pedestal of polished granite, sixty  
feet in height, will rest the sarcophagus, on  
which will be a recumbent figure of the prince,  
and over this will be a canopy, to be surround-  
ed by an equestrian statue of the late duke in  
modern-civil costume. The canopy is to be  
supported by pillars of white marble richly  
sculptured. The artist selected for carrying  
out this grand design is M. Franc, a citizen of

Geneva. The statue is to be by M. Vella, and  
the animals are to be executed by M. Cave,  
who are also natives of the canton which the  
duke of Brunswick has so magnificently en-  
dowed.

**The English Artificial Flower Trade.**

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of August 1st, says:  
"Mr. Redgrave, the inspector of factories, men-  
tions in his half-yearly report, just issued, that  
he has been informed by one employer in the  
artificial flower trade that the earnings of the  
work-people have increased from twenty to fifty  
per cent. in his experience. English-made  
flowers command a much higher price in the  
market than they did formerly, but the manu-  
facturers have still to follow in the wake of  
Paris for 'style and fashion.' In no trade is it  
more important for those engaged in it to pos-  
sess an educated taste, and a young woman who  
possesses it, with a fair amount of practical skill  
in the manipulation of the materials, can make  
most excellent wages. Artificial flower mak-  
ing is, says Mr. Redgrave, one of the branches  
of English manufacture which felt the influ-  
ence of protection up to the latest date. The  
protective duty upon foreign artificial flowers  
was abolished in 1860, and for a year or two  
the trade was so greatly depressed that many  
of those engaged in it never hoped to see a re-  
vival. When the Factory Acts Extension act  
was passed, however, it had thoroughly re-  
vived, and was being carried on in London on a  
larger scale than ever before experienced. The  
burden of foreign competition was still in the  
minds of the employers when the restrictive  
regulations were enforced, and it was with  
grief regarding their influence was antici-  
pated. During the past winter the trade has  
been dull, in common with all branches of  
manufacturing industry, but relatively artificial  
flower making is now carried on in this coun-  
try more successfully and on a larger scale than  
it was a few years before. Before the adop-  
tion of protection English artificial flowers  
were ugly monstrosities, showing neither skill  
nor taste in their production. Now, notwith-  
standing the keen competition of both French  
and Germans, English manufacturers, price  
considered, successfully hold their own, and  
the work-people during the last ten years have  
shared in the general advance which has taken  
place in the remuneration paid to women."

**The Workman's Greatest Enemy.**

The *Agricultural and Artisan* of California  
says: "He who champions the cause of the  
workman falls far short of his duty if he fails  
to warn him against one common enemy, the  
liquor saloon. If you are not a temperance  
man, there is all the more reason why you  
should look this subject fairly in the face. The  
saloon is not an industrial concern. It neither  
feeds nor clothes you. It adds neither to your  
comforts nor enjoyments. It is a trap placed  
upon nearly every corner, to catch your mon-  
ey without giving a profitable return. It ab-  
sorbs a portion of your earnings, and leaves  
you none the better for it, but very likely much  
the worse in morals, health, pocket and self-  
respect. You know that this is so, if you stop  
to think. The seeds of numberless evils and  
noises whatever of good to mankind grow in  
these hot-beds of corruption. We beg our  
friends, the workmen, to avoid liquor sa-  
loons. If you can find no other society nor  
place of resort, you are indeed unfortunate;  
but better none than such as this lower your  
mankind and your purse."

Great Britain wants more chickens. Among  
her imports, last year, eggs footed up \$13,051,  
365. An English paper says that "even this  
large importation failed to satisfy our require-  
ments, and the high price of eggs in the market  
at the present time shows that we could buy  
more if we could only get them. It seems  
probable that substantial help in this, as in other  
matters relating to food supply, will come  
from the other side of the Atlantic."

M. Thiers' death leaves but two survivors of  
the men who signed the press protest which  
preceded the revolution of 1830—namely, M.  
Mignet and M. Peisse.

GOLD IN RUSSIA is already at a premium of  
350, a higher price than it reached in this  
country at any time during the war.

**Anecdotes.**

It is said the mails in Colorado arrive in time  
when the carriers are chased by Indians.

The best summer resort for babies—Rocka-  
way. The best for bad boys—Long Branch.

A Yankee editor wishes no bodily harm to  
his subscribers, but he hopes that some of them  
in arrears will be seized with a remittent fever.

And now we hear a still small voice saying:  
"The dusty motes have just ruined our furs."  
Any sensible man will know what is expected  
of him.

A down town man, who went to church last  
Sunday, remarked afterward that he preferred  
the organ to the preacher. He said there seemed  
to be a stop to the organ but none to the  
preacher.

A propos to the recent voyage across the At-  
lantic of Capt. Crapo and wife, in a whale boat,  
a cynic says that the most wonderful thing  
about it was that man and wife should not have  
fallen out.

"Doctor, my daughter seems to be going  
blind, and she's just getting ready for her wed-  
ding too. O, dear me, what is to be done?"  
"Let her go right on with the wedding, mad-  
am, by all means. If anything can open her  
eyes marriage will."

An old darkey, fishing on a wharf at Galves-  
ton, was heard talking to the fish he saw swim-  
ming around his line in this fashion: "Give  
me a bite, honey, de children am crying down  
to my house and I tell you it's fish or nothing  
in dat establishment."

## Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—This is Thursday evening.  
We have been canning peaches; we have can-  
ned sixty-one quarts and want to can some  
more next week; we have dried some and ma-  
ma says we will have about one bushel and a half  
after they are dried; yet and some are not dry  
enough to put away yet and some are. Our  
school will commence the first of November.  
We are very busy getting our fall sewing done  
up before school commences. We take three  
papers, the  *Toledo Blade*, *SPIRIT OF KANSAS*  
and *The Home*; we like them all very much.  
We think it is real nice to have a post-office at  
the grange store; it is only three miles from our  
house, and we have been getting our mail at  
La Cygne that is ten miles from here. I must  
close for this time, so good-by.

IVA A. COLLINS.

CADMUS, Kans., Sept. 20, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a  
long time, I will write now. I would like to  
get the prize, but I expect some one will be  
ahead of me. We had a good many peaches  
this year, but they are all gone. Our school  
begins next Monday; they hired the same  
teacher as we had last winter, and he is a good  
one. Yours truly,  
LYDIA WILSON,  
GREENWICH, Kans., Sept. 24, 1877.

**Short Lessons in Natural History.**

Two raftsmen on the Yazoo river had en-  
camped for the night by the blazing fire built  
to guard their tent. The night waned and a  
gentle shower had nearly extinguished their  
fire, when suddenly they were awakened by  
the savage growl of a cougar, and in an instant  
he pounced upon their tent and overthrew it.  
Our raftsmen evacuated "at discretion," and  
found themselves facing the glaring eyes of the  
hungry animal, which was evidently ready for  
another leap. They seized the burning brands  
from the camp fire, and hurling them at his  
head, drove him away.

These instances show that the cougar does  
attack men, but it is said this is only when  
forced by hunger, or attacked and unable to  
escape. In every other instance, the animal  
will shun the presence of man. He is regarded  
by naturalists as the most cowardly of all the  
larger species of this race. The author of the  
"Quadrupeds of North America" confirms this  
view of the natural timidity of the cougar, by  
citing cases that came under his own observa-  
tion.

When a boy, more than half a century ago,  
he was on his way to school in the northern  
part of the State of New York, when a cougar  
crossed his path ten yards in front of him.  
Seeing the boy he began a rapid retreat. A  
small terrier which accompanied the boy, gave  
chase and "treed" the "cat." The boy raised  
a sharp cry, when the animal leaped to the  
ground, and made his escape.

Another cougar was "treed" at night. The  
hunter, supposing it to be a raccoon, climbed  
the tree, when the cougar soon leaped to the  
ground and retreated. A third in the vicin-  
ity of the Catskill mountains was chased by dogs  
to a neighboring tree, when he was shot and  
fell to the ground. In view of such examples  
the author is satisfied that a hunter with a good  
gun and three or four dogs, might hunt the  
cougar with safety to himself and a good de-  
gree of success. The cougar raises three or  
four young at a litter, and is very affectionate  
toward her cubs. Her den or lair is usually  
near the mouth of some cave in the rocks or in  
some dense thicket.

The largest, most powerful, and most feroc-  
ious American cat is the jaguar. He is found  
in the impenetrable thickets of thorny shrubs  
and vines which compose the chaparrals of Tex-  
as and Mexico, or in the untracked forests of  
Central and Southern America. In these un-  
approachable seclusions the jaguar comes forth  
in search of prey only in the dusk of evening,  
or in the darkness of night. Prompted by  
fierce hunger, he sometimes ventures to leave  
his retreat during daylight, and may draw near  
the camps of the traveler, or seek the wild  
horses or cattle that roam over the plain.  
Should we chance to meet without an intro-  
duction this beautiful and ferocious animal,  
we should at once conclude that some Asiatic  
leopard had broken loose from a traveling  
menagerie. Indeed, he is sometimes called the  
"American leopard." In Mexico he is named  
the "Mexican tiger."

His combined strength, activity and courage,  
render him much more to be feared than either  
the cougar or wild-cat. In swiftness and stealthy  
cunning he is far superior to the grizzly bear.  
He is equal to the Eastern tiger in fierceness,  
and were it not for his nocturnal habits, he  
might become a terrible enemy to man.

He seeks mostly small game, but does not  
complain if only colts and fatted calves come  
in his way. He does not pursue his prey like  
the untiring wolf in the open chase, but looks  
around the places of their known resort and  
waits his opportunity to spring upon them in  
an unexpected moment.

HIRSH ORCUTT, A. M.

If God waited till we were all good before  
He sent rain upon us there would be a long  
spell of dry weather.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—J. 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—J. 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. Conroy secretary, Little Dutch.

DEPUTIES

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

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

Says an Iowa Patron: "I think that the granges should run more in the interest of education, that the farmers, as a class, may be educated up to a higher standard of manhood, and think, and act independently for themselves, and not look to others to think for them."

We think the Iowa Patron is in the right. "Education," that is a good word, let it be passed round. The farmer needs to be educated not only in his own business, but he needs to be educated in every direction.

Man builds his castles fair and high, Whichever river runs by; Great cities rise in every land, Great churches show the builder's hand;

The Labor Question.

Wendell Phillips speaks to the point thus: Labor and capital are the tools civilization needs and uses. Both are to be protected; but labor, as it is human life, has the first claim.

Buying Together and Selling Together.

We publish below a letter written by Bro. Wright of California, for the benefit of the Patrons of that State. It is so good and so to the point that every Patron in the land ought to read and act on the suggestions therein contained.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler to take from our number Sister Ida Clarke, who died at her home in Wyandotte, on the night of August 11, 1877, aged eighteen years.

rejoice that she has entered that rest that remains for the people of God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Kansas Farmer, SPIRIT OF KANSAS and to the parents at Wyandotte.

To Make the Grange Strong.

With the lengthened evenings, the granges should prepare for their winter campaigns; and here, perhaps, a suggestion may not be out of place.

The True Objects of the Patrons of Husbandry.

1. The promotion of a spirit of brotherhood among agriculturists. 2. The elevation of agriculture by the mental, moral and social improvement of its members.

What the Grange Has Done.

We can get a pretty good idea of the immense extent and benefit of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in our country, when we state that it has twenty State purchasing agents.

Grange News.

CALIFORNIA.

The expression of the grange convention in favor of a convention to revise the State constitution has not been without fruit.

CANADA.

It was not a grange store that failed recently at Barnston, in the province of Quebec.

attention. Delay in this is ruinous; but there is a more pressing question still.

What is that question? It is how best to sell together the crops of this year. We fully understand that the sale of each kind of agricultural products should receive the proper attention.

Grange News.

COLORADO.

Brother Wesley Donaghy, secretary of the Ditley grange, No. 38, writes to the World, from Springdale, under date August 1st, as follows:

Grange News.

INDIANA.

North Union grange, 2,008, has sixty-five members, a corporate existence, a hall 40x24, properly insured, and a small co-operative store that began business in March and promises to be a success.

Grange News.

IOWA.

Greeley's Grovergrange, 811, meets regularly every fortnight, sends orders for from \$50 to \$75 worth of goods at each meeting, and is getting all its old members back.

Grange News.

MISSOURI.

The Jasper County Grange Fire Insurance company is carrying \$200,000 worth of risks. Its losses have been \$40 in two years.

Grange News.

NEW YORK.

Brother John T. Jones, master of the National grange, says in a recent letter from Denver: "I have nowhere met with more intelligent, energetic and independent farmers than in Colorado, nor have I found stronger faith in the grange."

Grange News.

TEXAS.

Brother Forsthy, master of the State grange, has entered the lecture field, and made appointments for lectures in five counties between the 21st and 28th.

Grange News.

VERMONT.

The Patrons of Washington county held a largely attended fair at Sandersville, July 28. Brother T. J. Smith, master of the State grange, was present and spoke.

Grange News.

WISCONSIN.

Brother Forsthy, master of the State grange, has entered the lecture field, and made appointments for lectures in five counties between the 21st and 28th.

Grange News.

WASHINGTON.

The Patrons of Washington county held a largely attended fair at Sandersville, July 28. Brother T. J. Smith, master of the State grange, was present and spoke.

Grange News.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Brother Forsthy, master of the State grange, has entered the lecture field, and made appointments for lectures in five counties between the 21st and 28th.

Grange News.

YOUTH.

Brother Forsthy, master of the State grange, has entered the lecture field, and made appointments for lectures in five counties between the 21st and 28th.

Grange News.

ZEPHYRUS.

Brother Forsthy, master of the State grange, has entered the lecture field, and made appointments for lectures in five counties between the 21st and 28th.

Grange News.

**Kansas State News.**

Twenty bushels to the acre was what the wheat in Ellis county averaged.

NEMAH county has a rattlesnake twelve feet long and with fifty-two rattles.

THE Emporia corn buyers shipped, during August to Eastern markets, 118,000 bushels of corn.

SWINE in Kansas have more than doubled in a single year. In 1876 the number was 330,355, in 1877 it is 699,185.

A RILEY county man has bought a farm to be paid for in corn—and nothing to be paid until he raises the corn.

A FOUR year old Chase county boy was recently found sitting complacently under a cow sucking milk like a calf.

THE Hays Sentinel tells us that thirty colored families, bound for Nicodemus, Graham county, passed through on Sunday's train.

NORTH TOPEKA Times tells us that twenty-two car loads of cattle were shipped over the K. P. road last Wednesday morning, comprising one entire train.

THE Howard Courier says: "The railroad bonds having been voted to both the east and west and north and south roads, the people of the county are happy as 'boiled clams.'"

ONE reason why Kansans are so tall is that they have had to stretch themselves so much in gathering corn. This habit, according to Darwin and to all scientists, would naturally bring such a result.

THE item has been going the grand rounds for two months, that T. C. Henry, the great farmer of Dickinson county, has seventy-two teams plowing for wheat. We expect to see those seventy-two teams plowing away all winter.

A YOUNG man of Abilene bought a farm to be paid for in part out of the first crop. The first crop sold for five thousand dollars more than enough to pay the installment, but the young rascal skipped the country with the money in his pocket.

CRAWFORD county planted forty-five acres of cotton this year, and it seems that the crop has flourished remarkably well. A few years ago cotton promised to be one of our big products in Southern Kansas, but for some reason the farmers ceased to cultivate it.

PARTIES from Atchison tell us that when the Central Branch road is completed in the Solomon valley, large amounts of our magnificent stone will be shipped to that city for building purposes. We have the best building stone in the State. So says the Beloit Record.

THE Wichita Beacon says: "It is a fact rare as creditable, that the Presbyterian church was dedicated not only clear of debt, but with a surplus in the treasury. No collections were made on the occasion. Perhaps not one church in a thousand can show such a good beginning."

FROM twelve bushels sowing M. O. C. Chapman reaped and threshed 154 bushels of as nice wheat as can be found in Marion county. It is called Odessa wheat. Mr. Chapman sowed it in February. It can be sown any time—either fall or spring. So says the Marion County Record.

A GENTLEMAN well posted has made a careful estimate, and says that the farmers of Shawnee county will this year receive at least \$150,000 for hogs that will be shipped. This is in addition to the amount sold in Topeka to butchers and the amount put up for use in the county.

THE Girard News is getting wolfish: "One or two large gray wolves have been for some days paying regular visits to S. N. Morgan's pig pen. They have carried away something near a dozen pigs for him. We suggest that a wolf hunt over in that section will be perfectly in order."

THE cultivation of broom-corn, says the Blue County Gazette, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular as well as a very profitable industry in this part of the Arkansas valley. The fact that with proper culture it never fails to make a crop, is greatly in its favor. It brings the cash.

THE Pleasanton Observer says: "Although corn has been coming to town at the rate of about a hundred loads per day for the past year, the old crop still continues to pour in in an undiminished quantity, and would come in still faster if cars could be procured in sufficient numbers."

SAYS the Garnett Plaindealer: "R. Young, Esq., who resides in Avon township, invested \$250 in sheep last spring, and let them out to a farmer on the shares, sharing equally in the wool and lambs. Mr. Young has realized \$150 for his share of the wool, and has forty lambs for which he is offered 75 cents per head, making a total of \$210 in one year on an investment of \$250."

THE Wichita Eagle says: "Capt. Pratt brought down a sample of his wheat sown on the 23d of August. It is without question the finest wheat we have seen this season. He is a thorough believer in early sowing. This year he put in ninety-five acres, commencing to drill on the 23d of August, and not stopping until it was all in. He says it is all up several inches and looks splendid."

THE Manhattan Nationalist says: "Last Saturday we visited Governor Green's farm on Mill creek. It consists of three hundred and twenty acres, and is one of the best stock farms in the county. The governor has about one hundred and thirty head of cattle, one hundred and forty head of hogs, two thousand bushels of corn, twice as much new corn, one thousand two hundred bushels of small grain, etc., and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that he feels hopeful for the future. During the three years he has been on the farm he has cleared two thousand dollars a year and in

a short time he will double that. He has built one and a half miles of stone fence, and is still adding to it, and will erect a large stone granary this fall."

We clip the following from the Eureka Centinel: "The prospect of a railroad is attracting many strangers hither. Every day strange faces are met on our streets, a majority of whom are seeking locations, some for business and some for farms. The wheat, as a general thing, is turning out better than was expected. The people here have learned a lesson, and will not hereafter depend on late sowing of wheat, nor upon any one of the cereals, but will diversify their crops and raise more stock."

THIS is what the Abilene Chronicle says about oats: "We see some of our exchanges are boasting of oats that yield sixty or seventy bushels to the acre. In this part of the country such yields are so common as not to attract particular attention, and Mr. McCosh, living north of town, raised over ninety bushels—machine measure—to the acre. By weight there would have been several bushels more. We would like to see the color of the map's hair that can beat this. He may well feel his 'oats.'"

THE Ottawa Journal ventures the statement that, while Kansas has been severely scourged at times with grasshoppers, a larger percentage of crops have been good than in any State in the Union. With two exceptions—1860 and 1874—there have been good yields of all the products of the State, and in several instances they have been simply wonderful. If this does not indicate a good farming country we are at a loss to understand what constitutes one. Patience, energy and industry will make Kansas the garden State of the Union.

SAYS the Garnett Journal: "On Wednesday night last we captured a bat of the South American vampire species. It differed from the common black bat in size, formation and color. It was of a silky, light brown, merging, on the lower part of the animal, to a cream color. The formation of the head patterned more after that of the frog than the rodent species, and the formation of the body generally took on little of the mouse shape, but blended that and the frog. The eyes had the peculiar scintillation of the serpent optic, while the web wings were very large for so small a body, and as black as night."

THE Scandia Republic reports that corn, the only standing crop now, in yield and quality surpasses anything Morris county ever produced. Ever yone has plenty of corn, and there is hardly a poor stalk in any of the fields we looked upon. Cattle, wherever we saw them, looked well. A few pieces of fall grain came under our notice; the seed has started well, and with a good winter will make a good crop. The acreage of winter wheat is not large, however. A large quantity of spring wheat will be sown next year, provided the season is at all favorable. The Odessa or Russian grass wheat takes precedence over all other varieties.

A MR. TROSPER, living near Platte City, Missouri, killed, on Saturday last, a blacksnake which measured eighteen feet four inches and a half from tip to tip, and being twenty-two and a half inches around the body. Mr. Trospers also states that he saw two other reptiles equally as large as the one he killed, and that but for a superiority of numbers, he should have made an effort to destroy the whole "drove." It was probably not a very good day for snakes in Missouri on Saturday last, and did not the hero of our "bores" snake story bear an unimpeachable reputation for truth, we should hesitate to make the above facts public. —Leavenworth Times.

THE Topeka Commonwealth informs us that the Kansas Academy of Science, as has been announced, is to meet here at the State house on the 11th of October. This institution is a co-ordinate branch of the State board of agriculture, and the proceedings of its meetings are published in the annual reports of the board. Thus many valuable papers of a scientific character have been given to the public; among them papers relating to the geology and mineral resources of the State, soil analyses, lists and descriptions of the birds, animal, insects and plants native to Kansas, and many other papers of scientific and popular interest. What has become of the birds? Hardly one has been seen in parts of the city at least since the second appearance of the maple worm. Around the State house, yesterday, were nothing but doves, where there used to be numerous sparrows. Where have they gone?

THE following conundrum is, answered by the Emporia Gazette: "Can a man settle on land in Kansas and succeed? Judging from responses which we receive from large numbers of farmers in Dickinson county, we unhesitatingly answer the question in the affirmative, and give the case of Mr. John Nash as an illustration. He settled four and a half miles east of Enterprise, nineteen years ago. Of course there was neither a railroad nor a town here at that early day. Mr. Nash is about square with the world, owns 500 acres of good land, over 500 head of cattle, and as many sheep. He started with twenty-five head of sheep thirteen years ago; sells off a number about equivalent to the increase every year, and says that for the past few years he has realized each year from his little flock of sheep about \$200. In his farming operations he has no help except hired. He has been offered \$9,000 for his farm, but does not wish to sell at that price. All told, Mr. Nash is worth \$12,000—which he made in Kansas on his farm. We think others can do as well. But too many desire to get rich in three or four years. They are not satisfied with slow and sure gains, and in their haste overreach themselves. Mr. Nash thinks that Kansas is really better for stock raising than for grain growing. Those farmers, however, who engage in both generally succeed best."

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DRUG EMPORIUM**

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PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,  
Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

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**LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE**  
For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

**Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.**

These Pills are unsurpassed for LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, COSTIVENESS, PAINS IN THE HEAD AND LIMBS, SOUR 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 purely vegetable. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative 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**

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of  
**WALL PAPER,  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
WINDOW SHADES,**

**BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
CROQUET SETS,  
BABY WAGONS.**

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

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No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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**FITS & EPILEPSY**  
POSITIVELY CURED.

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IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,  
and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing **J. E. HERBARD, Chemist, Office, 1333 Broadway, New York.**

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PARTICULAR.

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SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

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BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!**



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Are also General Western Agents for

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ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHER-  
RY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.**

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Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

**STAR CORN PLANTERS,  
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Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider  
and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain  
Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

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NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Consignments Solicited.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

## THE WHEAT MARKET.

The review of the British breadstuffs market by the *Mark Lane Express*, gives an unfavorable estimate of the situation at home. English wheat is uniformly in a bad condition, and the prospect for the next crop is far from encouraging. Shipments from India are estimated at but one-half the quantity expected, and from Egypt and Northern Russia the amount being sent forward falls far short of what had been predicted. It is noticed also that America, though exporting freely, shows no disposition to rush forward her great surplus at present prices, and the probability of an advance is practically admitted.

The advice usually given to farmers has been to sell as soon as the product is ready for market. We believe the advice is good as a general rule. But to all general rules there are exceptions. The scarcity of wheat throughout Europe and the large demand which is almost certain to be made for our wheat would seem to warrant considerable caution on the part of those who have wheat to sell in regard to haste. The probabilities are that in six months from date wheat will command a larger price than it does to-day. In the present position of affairs we believe that our farmers will do well to hold on to their wheat for higher prices.

## OUR NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

There is one feature in the "national bank system" that seems manifestly unjust, helping a few to the injury of the many. A number of capitalists associate together and purchase say one hundred thousand worth of government bonds, and apply for a charter for a national bank. They deposit their bonds as security, and the government goes to work and prints ninety thousand dollars' worth of bank bills and gives them to the company. Yes, gives the ninety thousand dollars to loan out and speculate upon. They continue to draw interest upon the bonds as capitalists and bondholders and also make all the money they can out of the ninety thousand dollars the government gives them. If this is not injustice, a rank kind of favoritism, helping the rich to grow richer, we are incapable of seeing things in a true light. When we, as an individual, give our note for a hundred dollars we promise to pay upon this note ten or twelve per cent. interest every year. If, as a capitalist, we associate ourselves with other capitalists we can issue our notes and draw upon them ten or twelve per cent. interest. Is it not very plain that this kind of legislation discriminates in favor of the rich man from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and against the poor man to the same amount? There are other features in our national banking system which are wrong and should be exposed.

## DEBT.

Farmers as well as others have learned a good lesson during these hard times in regard to running in debt. This lesson they must not forget. It must be imprinted deeply upon the memory of the present generation; and this is not enough, the lesson must be impressed upon the minds of the children of the coming generation.

While money was plenty and the times prosperous, many debts were contracted which might have been avoided, but which now become a millstone about the neck, sinking many a farmer into the depths of poverty. To this class of farmers whose debts are too heavy to be ever paid we would say, make the best terms you can with your creditors, deal honorably with them, give up all that you have, make a final settlement, and begin life anew. With your property you have not lost your integrity of purpose, your energy or your hopefulness. These remain and will serve as good capital for a new start. There is still another class of farmers who, though heavily in debt, are struggling on hoping that sometime in the future, perhaps in the near future, they shall be able to pay their debts and again push ahead. This hope is a good thing. It should be cherished, but it should lead into no delusions about the matter. The field should be carefully surveyed and action be promptly taken to get upon firm ground. The campaign before you may be a longer and tougher one than you at present suppose, but with well

matured plans you can pull through. But there must be plans. There must be a well arranged system of operations to bring about the desired end. We insist that there is no more uncertainty in the business of farming than in any other business; we say that a farmer can lay out his plans for future operations on the farm with the same certainty of success as can any other class of men. He can keep his accounts, calculate his income, regulate his expenses, raise and handle his crops with the same assurance of what the outcome will be, as that which actuates the lawyer, the merchant or the banker. At all events and at any sacrifice, but that of honor, the debts must be paid and no more debts incurred. After a long experience, a somewhat careful observation and an intimate acquaintance with farmers and farming pursuits, we do not think we are wrong in saying, with a good deal of feeling and with strong emphasis, brother farmers, get out of debt and keep out of debt.

## THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Elihu Burritt believes that the tramps are not likely to pass away and disappear with the exceptional times that produced them. He is of the opinion that the habit of vagabondage has become settled and strong in thousands, who love to live by it without labor; that, in fact, an order of civilized nomads has arisen to whom the fascinations of an aimless, thriftless life are as attractive as a roving existence is to the Gypsies.

We fear that this will be the final outcome of the tramp business. A year ago we had a deal of sympathy for these fellows. We have little for them now. No rugged, healthy man to-day has a shadow of excuse for going round begging victuals. Every such man ought to be arrested as a suspicious character. He is a vagabond, and, if not actually guilty of crime, is in a fair way to become a criminal. If he professes to be in quest of work, let every man who has work to be done set the tramp to work and make him earn his dinner before he eats it. Let the authorities of town or city take in hand every vagrant they can catch wandering round begging, and send him to the poor house or find him work so that he can earn enough to prevent him from becoming a burden to individuals or to society. It is time to do something in this matter so that the nuisance may be speedily abated. We fully believe that all sympathy and aid to able-bodied people, begging from place to place, and from town to town, is misapplied and harmful to all concerned.

## GREENBACK CONVENTION.

The State Greenback convention met in Wyandotte, on the 19th ult. Much enthusiasm was manifested on account of the encouraging progress the cause is making in all parts of the country.

Hon. U. F. Sargent, of Bourbon county, called the convention to order, as chairman of the State central committee, and was afterwards chosen permanent chairman of the convention. S. H. Downs, of Shawnee county, was chosen secretary.

After permanent organization, the first business was to elect a State central committee as follows: First district, John Davis, L. P. Hamilton and W. D. Rippey; second district, F. Sanford, H. F. Sheldon and U. F. Sargent; third district, S. H. Downs, D. P. Mitchell and J. W. Adams.

In the afternoon, the following platform was reported, and, after full discussion, adopted:

WHEREAS, Our organization was called into existence by the necessities of the people, whose political interests have been betrayed by party leaders; whose commercial interests have suffered by unwise legislation; whose industrial interests have been neglected, and are now hampered, restricted, and suffering severely from a suicidal financial policy that is paralyzing commercial vigor, destroying business, and bringing vast numbers of industrious people to idleness and want. At a time when the lifeblood of the nation—its currency—needed its fullest volume to be poured through the various channels of commerce to infuse life and vitality into every branch of industry, unwise and suicidal legislation provided for a withdrawal of supply, a contraction of its volume, which weakening process has gone on from year to year, until the business energies of the country have become less active, stagnation in trade has ensued, hard times for all the industrial classes of our people have continued until the entire business and industrial interests of the country are paralyzed.

We now hold the old organized parties responsible for a failure to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the people; and, keeping permanently in view, that under the management of the party in power during the last few years, the drift of legislation, both State and federal, has been towards the gulf of centralization of wealth, uniformly in favor of organized capital and against the industrial interests of the country. That vast grants of land and subsidies given to railroads and privileges accorded to banking institutions has lodged a

great power in the hands of those corporations, a power which, at the present time, exercised through various influences, overshadows the power of the people, and seriously endangers the equilibrium that ought to exist between commercial and industrial interests, and between labor and capital. We therefore enter our solemn protest against the present tendency of our legislation to build up powerful corporations and rob the industrial classes to accomplish it, and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks and aid us in our efforts for financial reform; the emancipation of our industrial interests from the power of overshadowing dangerous corporations, and to fortify the industrial classes of the country against the encroachments of organized capital; therefore we demand—

1. A law of congress making greenbacks a full legal tender for the payment of all debts both public and private with constant supply and sufficient amount of full legal tender money, issued by the government, to meet the requirements of the people.
2. The repeal of the national bank law.
3. The remonetizing and coining of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, but opposed to issuing United States bonds to purchase bullion, thus increasing our interest-bearing debt.
4. The immediate repeal of the so-called "resumption act."
5. The repeal of the resolution of congress of 1869, saying that all our United States bonds shall be paid in coin.
6. A law of congress providing for arbitration in all disputes between the corporations of the country and their employees, on such equitable terms as shall do justice to both parties.
7. That labor shall receive its just reward, and that the same may be brought about by the adoption by congress of the Independent Greenback policy, which will restore confidence in all business circles and thereby unlock and put to work the dormant capital which has so long lain idle.
8. That the government shall cease granting subsidies to railroads, either in lands or bonds.
9. A law making it a penal offense for corporations to issue so-called watered stock.
10. The repeal of the clause in the tax law granting fifty per cent. interest on unpaid taxes, and that a much lower rate be fixed, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. per annum.

## EX-TREASURER SPINNER'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner, who so long and faithfully watched the money bags of the government, and who understands the working and necessities of our financial machine as well as any other man, in a recent interview with a newspaper reporter, said: "The financial question is in reality not so difficult as many suppose. I was brought up a bullion Democrat, and am quite willing there should be a metallic currency for those who wish one; but I think paper is best. Wm. D. Kelley has the true idea, though it is not original with him. A metallic currency is wanting in elasticity. At times an expansion of the circulating medium is necessary for the purchase of crops, transportation, etc. What we want is an issue of legal tender notes, convertible at any time into an interest-bearing bond of the United States—a bond for which the holder could get currency with accrued interest whenever he should desire. At a rate of interest no higher than 3.65 per cent. the desired amount of circulation would be absorbed when not used for commercial purposes, and the bonds would be converted when the business of the country required a large amount of currency. Such currency would soon be on a par with gold, and it would be the parent of a new prosperity and of a new era of patriotism. The present plan of resumption will have no other effect than to oppress the people and cripple the energies of government. The power to issue notes should be taken from the banks and vested in the government. Without a change in the financial policy the worst is yet to be apprehended. The people will not stand too much oppression."

## GENERAL NEWS.

TOPEKA, Oct. 2.—The Republican State central committee met in this city to-day, pursuant to a call of the chairman, and decided not to call a State convention, but put in nomination for chief justice, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Kingman, Hon. A. H. Horton, who now fills the position by appointment. They also placed in nomination for lieutenant-governor, Hon. L. U. Humphrey, of Independence.

WHEELING, Oct. 2.—The scaffolding on the new Washington hall building, containing Thomas Kirk and Edward Price, gave way at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Kirk was instantly killed, and Price is supposed to be fatally injured. Kirk was one of the contractors for the brick work.

The little low-water steamer Comfort exploded her boiler at Pipe creek, sixteen miles below this city, about 2 o'clock to-day. Several lives were lost.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—There is no truth in the reports telegraphed from the Rio Grande yesterday, that Shafter's and Bullis' commands had met with disaster in Mexico. These commands have returned to the American side of the river without loss. The expedition was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the Indians had been warned of Bullis' pursuit, and escaped. Twelve horses and two mules that had been stolen from the American side of the river were recaptured. A small body of Mexican cavalry kept upon the trail in sight of the command during their march from the San Diego river to the Rio Grande, but made no offensive demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The president, in the course of an interview with Hon. J. E. Leonard, Republican member of congress from Louisiana, this morning, remarked that, from what he had seen during his late trip to the South, he believed the whites in that section were really anxious to accord to the colored people their full civil and political rights, and that his trip had greatly strengthened him in the con-

viction that his Southern policy would rebound greatly to the interest of the blacks in whose welfare he had always felt, and should continue to feel, the deepest interest. The president also stated that he had lately received renewed assurances from leading Republicans of their support of his Southern policy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 2.—George R. Waterman, clerk in the Pacific mills, connected with the corporation for twenty years, is alleged to be a defaulter for \$15,000. Later.—Further investigation into the affairs of George Waterman, assistant paymaster of the Pacific mills, develops a positive discrepancy of at least \$50,000 between the actual pay roll of the mills and the amount drawn by Waterman from the treasurer in Boston, it having been the custom of the former to alter the footings of the pay roll, making a requisition for increased amounts. He owns considerable property, and will make good the defalcation, and the case will be kept out of the courts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The *Times*' St. Paul special says: "The Democratic State convention met to-day with an unusually full attendance. The committee on resolutions submitted the majority and minority reports, which caused considerable discussion. The majority report yielded a little to the Greenback and Labor convention, whose candidate for governor (Banning) was nominated. The minority report was stiffly conservative, and adamant on the money question. The former was finally adopted with some modifications." The following nominations were made: For governor, Wm. Banning; lieutenant-governor, L. L. Ames; attorney-general, John R. Jones; secretary of State, P. T. Lindholm; treasurer, John T. Meagher; railroad commissioner, H. W. Hill.

A TELEGRAM from Little Rock, Oct. 1st, announces the fact that United States Marshal Torrence has made a successful raid on the illicit distillers operating along the Missouri line. Deputy Marshal Woodward, in charge of a posse, on Thursday, captured two stills, destroyed a large amount of beer and raw whisky, and arrested four men. While on his way to Sharp county, where he intended leaving the prisoners under guard, preparatory to making other arrests, he was attacked by twenty friends of the prisoners, but after a sharp fight in which one of the attacking party was killed and others wounded, he succeeded in driving off his assailants and bringing in his prisoners. They were brought before Commissioner Goodrich for examination to-day, and in default of bail were committed for trial.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 3.—The national pork packers' convention assembled here this morning. Thirty delegates, representing some of the largest firms in the Union, were present, besides the Keokuk packers. The morning session was taken up by an address of welcome delivered by Mayor Irwin, and the appointment of committees. The committee on credentials reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George B. Smith, of Keokuk; vice-presidents, J. M. Smith, of Illinois; Luther Parker, of Ohio; J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa; G. Boyle, of Missouri; secretary and treasurer, Charles B. Murray, of Ohio; assistant secretary, H. B. Leideman, of St. Louis. The report was adopted. Resolutions were adopted that rule three be stricken from the general rules, and that the other rules and regulations adopted by the convention at Indianapolis and now in force be adopted. A banquet was given to the delegates and invited guests by the city of Keokuk.

A LONDON dispatch of Sept. 28th says: "Gen. Grant arrived at Stratford-on-Avon to-day, and met with a brilliant reception. His visit was made the occasion of a festival in which the whole town took part. Houses were decorated with flags, among which American colors were conspicuous. Stars and stripes were displayed from the town hall and mayor's residence. The mayor and members of the corporation received the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by Gen. Badeau, at the railway station, and escorted them to Shakespeare's birthplace. Thence the party proceeded to the museum, the church, Annie Hathaway's cottage, and other places of interest. The distinguished visitors were subsequently entertained at public lunch at the town hall. A toast to the health of General Grant was proposed and drunk with cheers and he was presented with a very cordial address, enclosed in a casket made from wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. The general, replying to the toast, spoke most heartily of the welcome given him, and declared it would have been impossible for him to leave England without visiting the birthplace and home of Shakespeare. He pointed to numerous American Shakespearean societies as a proof of the honor paid to the poet in the United States."

A DISPATCH from London Sept. 28th says: "It is reported that the czar's order on the question of war or peace has been discussed by the council of ministers at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and the minister of war pronounced for a continuance of the war. The other ministers were in favor of peace negotiations." A special correspondent confirms the Turkish story that Plevna was reinvaded and reinforced on the

23d inst. by twenty battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, two of cavalry and an immense quantity of food and ammunition. It is stated that the rainy weather is impeding operations. The porte has ordered an expulsion of Russian monks from Mt. Athos and Veer, on the statement of the Greek monks. Osman Pasha reports three considerable engagements. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from against Plevna.

BELGRADE, Oct. 2.—It is most positively denied in official circles that Serbia has already resolved upon warlike action. However, it is thought probable that the final resolution of the Serbian government will mainly depend upon the communication of the newly appointed Russian agent, who has just arrived.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—Only 800 rifles were seized in Transylvania. The projected raid into Roumania was the work of a few enthusiasts and adventurers. It had no connection with the Hungarian popular sympathy for Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that three Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked his rear guard at Nick Javan, on Monday. The Russians, after five hours' fighting, were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed. Four battalions of Russian infantry and three regiments of cavalry, who at the same time attempted to create a diversion by attacking a Turkish regiment, were also repulsed. The sultan has conferred the title of gheiser (conquerer) on Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 2.—300 Turks have crossed the pontoon bridge to Kolaract from Siliestria. Russian reinforcements continue to cross the Sereth in Wallachia. The Russians have ordered the construction of 186 miles of railway in Bulgaria, and the building of huts for 150 men and hospitals for 15,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Sioux and Arapahoe Indian delegation had their last pow-wow at interior department. Red Cloud said: "My people are opposed to going to the Missouri river. They say if we go there all our stock will die. I know when I go back all my young men and people will feel very badly because we have got to go to the Missouri river. All the northern Indians that have been brought into the reservations have been brought by Spotted Tail and myself."

Spotted Tail said: "The decision the great father has made is ruinous. It is your decision, and not ours. You ask me and my people to go too near to the Missouri river. We cannot go near the Missouri river this winter. I and my delegation here have altogether decided that we cannot go to the Missouri river. If I should tell my people I had been ordered to go there and had sanctioned the order, they would scatter all over the country. This delegation are with me. We have told you our opinion, and have decided what to do, but it seems my plans are not entertained. We have picked out a good place, and are willing to go on it in the spring, but we cannot move this fall. We would like to be at peace and keep peace with the whites, but it is impossible for us to move away this fall. We want our agency at Wounded Knee creek. Your words to me are very good, but we do not want to move to the Missouri river, and move back again in the spring. Where we are at present we are all prepared for winter. White men never throw away their labors. What the white men have they love; it is the same with us. We don't want to throw our labors away. If you want us to throw our property away, you should pay us for it. If you pay us for it, probably we can move; otherwise we can't."

Secretary Schurz replied, saying: "You came here to take counsel with your great father, and he has spoken to you kindly. When he became your great father he found in the books certain treaties. These treaties were all laws to us, as they ought to be laws to you. These treaties made it his duty to carry provisions for you and fix you on a place near the Missouri river. There are many things there that are not as you desire, and many that are not as we desire. As wise men, we have to accommodate ourselves to things as they are. Your supplies are on the Missouri river now. They were carried there in accordance with the law, so we might give you food when you were hungry, and it is now too late to carry them to any other place. The great father was pleased at what you said about taking a place on White river, and he will be better pleased if you go near the supplies on the Missouri river, so he can help you when you need it. He will not desire you to remain on the Missouri river longer than this winter. He will be glad to see you settled down on your permanent places, and will aid you in every way, and give you all that the white law permits, in the way of mills, wagons and schools. All he desires you to do now is to aid him in making it possible for him to help you. This winter you will need food, and as food cannot be carried near the place where your people now are, you will have to go near the place where the food is."

After a general hand shaking, the Indians retired. They leave to-morrow evening for home by the way of New York. President Hayes was present during the latter part of the conference.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, 25 cts; one month, 75 cts; three months, \$1.00; one year, \$3.00.

City and Vicinity.

CHARLES K. CARMEAN came down from Denver on Monday last.

COUNTRY produce, such as potatoes, wood, fruit, etc., will be taken at this office in payment for subscription.

MR. J. J. BAKER, of Tiblow, Leavenworth county, has our thanks for a basket of splendid peaches; they are the finest late peaches we have seen this year.

ON account of stormy weather, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Douglas county fair will be continued all the week. We hope the people of county and city will see to it and make the fair a success.

MAYOR LUDINGTON has received a dispatch from Geo. Wm. Ballou & Co., of Boston, stating their acceptance of the terms recently proposed by the city council in relation to the settlement of our bond difficulties.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of a large sale of Short-horn cattle at Kansas City next month. The sale will be the largest and the stock the finest ever seen in this section.

W. W. CONE, of Shawnee county, made us a friendly visit last evening, and presented us with the history of Shawnee county, a work on which he has been engaged for the last six months. Call often, friend Cone; we are always glad to see you.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS SEETIN, Esq., left at our office a few days since several ears of corn of the yellow Dent variety. For size, weight and filling out we have seldom seen finer corn. Mr. S. left also some specimens of apples which would make a fine show at our horticultural society, and get attached to them their appropriate names. There were in this lot two or three seedlings which ought to find some good name as they were beautiful looking apples.

Do Skunks Eat Insects?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have been requested to answer the question at the head of this article through the columns of your paper. I cannot answer the question better than by relating two incidents which have come under my own observation.

In the summer of 1866 an old mother skunk and seven little ones took up their abode in a corn field belonging to my father. The corn was well up and growing rapidly when a small brown worm, commonly called the "wire worm," and another known as the "grub worm," began to devour the corn, working, as is their habit, at the root. It was at this time that the skunks made their appearance in the field and for many rods round about their den I noticed that they had dug out all the corn. At first I determined to kill them, but on examining into the matter a little farther, found that they had not eaten the corn, but that they had only dug it out and left it to wither and die. I did not know at that time why it was that they had thus dug up the corn. In the spring of 1874, I observed more carefully a den of nine skunks which made their home in a corn field. This time I observed the same thing, and concluded that it was for the worms and not the corn that they destroyed the crop. This became more evident after considerable investigation for I found many grains of the corn, which still adhered to the young stalks, partially devoured by some insect, which, from the character of the wound, must have been caused by a smaller animal than a skunk.

The skunk belongs to the order of *carniivora* or flesh-eating animals, and it feeds almost exclusively upon flesh in one form or another. It is well known among those who have ever studied the habits of the skunk that the principal part of its food is made up of insects and other small animals, such as birds, rabbits, etc. Although the skunk now and then depopulates a hen roost yet it is very questionable whether it deserves capital punishment for the first offense. I think it should be rather be driven away and if possible persuaded to turn from the error of its ways. That the skunk devours insects can be verified by any one who will take the pains to dissect one and examine the contents of its stomach during the summer months while insects are abundant. Skunks were very instrumental in the destruction of the Rocky mountain locust in some parts of Kansas during the past summer. They are said to devour both egg and young hopper.

GEO. F. GAUMER.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your last issue there appears an editorial headed, "James E. Watson," in which article you call upon the voters of the county to show their appreciation of the many good qualities you claim for Mr. Watson by giving him an overwhelming re-election to the office of county treasurer. You also say: "For some reason there are a few who have raised the cry of ineligibility; a three or four of the best lawyers in the city have told us it was all moonshine; that he was eligible." I take it that this is the opening of Mr. Watson's can-

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. We have no clerks and no expenses save our own living, and this does make a difference. Come and see for yourselves. We also keep the best line of fine goods in the city.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

vass, and that he in this manner throws down the gauntlet to the "few who have raised the cry of ineligibility." As one of the "few," and the only one who has raised this question in any public meeting, I therefore accept the wager of Mr. Watson, and his "three or four of the best lawyers in this city." Passing over all you have said about his business qualifications, his integrity as a public officer, and unimpeachable honesty as a man, let us deal only with the single question, "Is Mr. Watson eligible to another term as county treasurer?" I claim that he is not, and offer the following disqualifying facts: At the general election held in November, A. D. 1871, Theodore Poehler was elected treasurer of Douglas county for the constitutional term, beginning on the first Tuesday in July, A. D. 1872, and ending on the first Tuesday in July, A. D. 1874. Of that term Mr. Poehler served one year, when in July 1873 he resigned and James E. Watson was, by the board of county commissioners, appointed to fill the vacancy. At the general election in November of the year, A. D. 1873 (that being the year when, under the laws of the State, county treasurers were to be elected), James E. Watson was elected to the unexpired term, ending in July 1874, and also to the next constitutional term beginning in July 1874, and ending on the first Tuesday in July 1876. Again at the regular election in November, 1875, James E. Watson was elected to the next constitutional term as treasurer of Douglas county, the term which he now holds, and which does not expire until the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1878, serving out which he will have held the office for five years.

Now the question arises, under what rule or enactment of law are these facts made effectual to disqualify him from again holding the office? It is well understood that constitutions, the fundamental law of all States, deal only with general propositions, leaving matters of detail to be regulated by legislative enactment. Thus the constitution of our State prescribes the term of all county officers, leaving it to the legislature to regulate the time when that term shall begin to run. The limits of the term, as prescribed by the constitution, can neither be abridged nor enlarged by any act of the legislature. By statute it is provided that certain county officers, as probate judge, clerk of district court, etc., shall be elected in November of the even numbered years, and that others, as sheriff, treasurer, etc., shall be elected in the odd numbered years. By statute, it is also provided, when these various officers shall enter upon the duties of the term to which they have been elected, the time in all cases except treasurer being in January following their election. In the office of county treasurer, however, another date than January was rendered necessary in order to allow an incumbent of that office to transact all the business pertaining to the collection of any one year's taxes. As under the old law the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes was appointed to be had in the month of May, the close of the official term of an outgoing treasurer and the commencement of the term of his successor was fixed for July. Under the new tax law, wherein provision is made for the semi-annual payment of taxes, the last of which is due and payable in June of each year, the tax sale is postponed until September. In consequence of this postponement of the tax sale, either there must be a change made in the date at which the next constitutional term shall begin to run, or a new treasurer must enter the office and close the year's business of the old officer. Our legislature has seen proper to change the date at which treasurers shall enter on the discharge of the duties of the term, by postponing the time from the first Tuesday in July to the second Tuesday in October. So much for the various legislative enactments. Returning now to the fundamental law, the constitution, we read that "No person shall hold the office of sheriff or treasurer in any county for more than two consecutive terms." Desiring to fully understand what this means, we glance back a few lines and we read that "the term of all county officers shall be two years, and until their successors are qualified."

Can the consecutiveness of constitutional terms be broken in any way other than by the

intervening of a constitutional term? I hold that it cannot. There is no power that can create any other term than that provided in the constitution, and nothing but a two years' absence from official life (or at least life outside the duties of the particular office) can break the consecutiveness of terms under the constitution. If this be true, how does it stand with James E. Watson? Elected to fill the unexpired term of Theodore Poehler he served one year, followed by two years' service under the constitutional term running from July, 1874, to July, 1876; and while serving this term he was again, in November, 1875, elected to the next succeeding constitutional term running from October, 1876, to October, 1878. Can you find any term intervening during which Mr. Watson did not hold the office of treasurer of Douglas county? For one I should like to know just what Mr. Watson's "three or four best lawyers" base their opinion upon. Have they ever examined the question of the legality of his present tenure of office? J. E. RIGGS.

The Season of Intermittents.

All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by unwholesome exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season. In every section subject to the visitation of fever and ague, or other forms of intermittent disease, the causes which produce these maladies are now actively at work. This, therefore, is a period of the year when the inhabitants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the unwholesome condition of the atmosphere by a course of tonic and alterative treatment. Foremost among the invigorants, recommended by time and experience as a means of fortifying the system against all endemic and epidemic maladies, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of the bitters, the feeblest resident of an unhealthy soil may escape the sickness which, without the aid of this potent ally of nature, will be apt to overtake the strongest.

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

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

Kauffman 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, four trees 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, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth branch of K. P. W. R. SMYTH.

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. HMOE'S medicines will be sold to drug stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 percent. All orders of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

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

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

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

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 41 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 Pittsburg. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning. (Tickets good via the Falls), and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:30 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, same as other lines. T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo., Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates: To Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and Return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$60; Cincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Topeka, Kansas.

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 manufactories at Geo. Hollingberry's general sewing machine agency, 121 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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. Business of importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is earnestly desired. The meeting will be at the bank, and one thousand members to be present. We hope all stockholders will come determined to stay until the business is accomplished for which they are called together. T. E. FABER, Secretary.

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.

Silverware.

Mr. E. P. Cneater 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.

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

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 Jennies; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

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WATCHMAKER

-AND-

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE. Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility, and a Private Medical Advisor 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. HUNTS, 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, Rumboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a Bible reader, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 90 E. Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Horticultural Department.

Mulching. All kinds of fruit and shrubs of the half hardy kinds should be protected from the frosts of winter by mulching. For instance, the currant bush, roses, the blackberry and raspberry, some of which are quite hardy, ought to be protected by mulching. Even if they are not specially liable to be winter-killed, they will do better and be more likely to bear fruit the coming season if a good coating of coarse manure, straw, hay or leaves is placed over their roots and around their stems.

Peaches. Most of our Kansas farmers have seen and probably got a taste of some excellent peaches this season. By their good eating qualities and beautiful appearance they will be stimulated to try the experiment of raising them. Ten trees of the best early and late varieties, carefully planted, cared for, and the borers kept out, would in the course of ten years pay a good per cent. on the investment, if not in cash profits, yet certainly in the pleasure and pride of seeing and eating the fruit. If you are desirous of encouraging your boys to become farmers, and of making them love home, tempt them with an abundance of all kinds of good fruit.

The Garden. A vegetable garden is one of the necessities of life that no farmer can afford to do without. This is the season to plan out and make preparation for a garden for next year. As a general rule a garden should be in the form of a parallelogram whose length should exceed its width ten times. It is much better to have a row of beets or cabbages twenty or thirty rods long than to have them in a square bed. The cultivation of long rows can be done by horse-power and a cultivator that will supersede the necessity of using a hoe. The garden spot should be made rich, plowed deep and kept free of weeds. If the garden is plowed and properly ridged up in the fall it will be ready to sow in the spring as soon as the frost is out and the ground dry enough to work. Farmers might have vegetables for the table much earlier than they usually do by taking a little pains and doing their work in season. By a little care the pie-plant would be ready for use about the first of April; by the middle of April the asparagus would be ready for cutting. From the first of April till the middle of May there should be in the garden plenty of greens, such as spinach, dock, dandelion, etc. By the middle of May the early varieties of peas would be ready for picking. So from the first of April to first of July there would be a succession of garden vegetables which would furnish a large part of the food for the family. Let the farmer once form the determination to have a good garden and carry out his determination for one year and he would never afterward consent to be without a garden. He would find profit, pleasure and health in it.

The Pecan as a Timber Tree. L. Harrison writes to the Prairie Farmer concerning the value of the pecan tree for timber. He gives his experience as follows: The cottonwood was hardy and of rapid growth, but worthless as a timber tree and very inferior as fuel. The locust would sprout from the root so as to become a nuisance, and the borers ruined the groves. The gray willow did not realize the anticipations formed of it, even as a fencing material. The soft maple was valuable for wind-breaks and for fuel, but was not a timber tree. At this point I thought of the pecan (Carya oliviformis), a species of hickory, a native of Illinois and Mississippi valleys. I satisfied myself, by experiment and investigation, of its value as a timber tree—wagon and carriage-makers, wherever they had used it, testifying of its value, as being equal to the best of white ash for all purposes of buggy or carriage manufacture, possessing equal durability and greater strength and elasticity. At various points on the Mississippi river steamboat carpenters who had used it found it valuable timber in boat building. As a fuel it has no superior. But would it grow and thrive on our prairies? To test this, in the fall of 1871 I dug up in the bottom land along the Illinois river a dozen or two young trees, heeled them in my garden for the winter, and in the spring removed them to my farm on the prairie. The summer of 1872 was hot and dry; but all the trees grew and did finely. Next year I increased my planting, and thus far have three different settings of trees. I find it as easily transplanted as any tree I ever handled, having never

lost a tree, of vigorous growth, clean and healthy. By my advice, several of my friends have procured and planted this tree, and I have five hundred more which I intend to plant in the coming spring. The pecan tree ordinarily commences bearing when about eight years of age. It bears one of the finest nuts, which sold in the Cincinnati market for the past six years at an average price of five dollars per bushel. A gentleman in the southern part of the State who has a pecan orchard, partly natural, which he has increased by further planting, says it is of more value to him yearly than his apple orchard. The pecan tree is grown readily from the nut, if it is not allowed to become dry before planting.

Don't Prune Grape Vines too Much. A great many vines are seriously damaged by excessive pruning. We have no pet theory to defend in grape culture, nor have we any desire to shield the reputation of any professional grapegist. If a vine must be pruned, we must have a cogent reason for cutting off any portion of it; but we do not believe in the random slashing often recommended. A grapegist of extensive experience assures us that it is his belief that the damage done to vines by the phylloxera is not so great as is generally supposed, and that the chief cause of the death of grape vines is the severe pruning to which they are subjected annually, and to the profuse use of sulphur, which is used to destroy the mildew. As regards the pruning he thinks that instead of setting the vines only eight feet apart, and keeping them pruned down almost to a mere stump, it would be better to set them sixteen feet apart and let them run up to a height of several feet (so high, in fact, that a man or horse might walk under the branches), and to make the "head" of the vine at this height, the same as it is now made nearer the ground. Cutting off the large branches and keeping the main vine stunted, makes it less healthy and vigorous and more liable to fall a prey to insects and decay. This theory is plausible and seems to be founded in reason. If the vines were allowed to grow larger they would naturally be healthier, more productive and longer lived than at present. If only half as many vines were planted to the acre it would be easier to care for them and to gather the fruit. If the vines were set out and pruned according to this plan, the gentleman who makes the suggestion thinks that we might as well have mammoth vineyards as an occasional mammoth grape vine. He states that the use of sulphur is injurious to the grape vines. It is said to be sure death to gooseberries, and the inference is natural that it may be bad for grape vines. It is put upon vines once or twice a year to prevent mildew, and falling upon the ground, year after year, a large quantity of sulphur becomes incorporated with the soil and has a blighting influence upon the vine.

Small Fruits in Gardens. But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please at noon, and your tea table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume, in one way or another, about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally expel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come, to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries if the climate is not too cold for cultivated varieties; then currants ripen, and remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half acre of ground in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.—Chautauqua Farmer.

Fall Setting. As to setting of raspberries and blackberries, the Fruit Recorder remarks that last year we urged upon our readers the importance of setting these in the fall; another year's trial has more fully convinced us of its importance. Last fall we set out about two acres, hilling up the plants well when set, and the past spring we set as many more. To-day those set in the fall are fully double the size of those set in the spring, while the failures to grow will number four times as much in the spring planting as those set in the fall, and besides, there is so much more time in the fall to do the work than in the spring. By setting in the fall, and a small quantity of manure thrown over each hill, the soakings from this going to the roots of the plants gives them double the start next spring. An important point in growing small fruits, for either family use or market, is to get as large growth as possible on the plant or vine the first year, for in proportion to their growth so will they yield. Coal ashes spread around trees or bushes of any sort, or around grape vines, will aid materially in producing large and fair fruit. So says an exchange.

The Household.

Mr. Editor:—I thought I would try and write a few lines and send a recipe for our department: Apple float (which is very nice)—Stew nice, tart apples and strain through a colander; beat into them while hot the whites of four eggs well whipped, then stir the whole with a boiled custard made of the yolks of the eggs and about a quart of milk; sweeten to taste; flavor if you like; eat when cold. Will some one tell me how to cook vegetable oysters and oblige a friend? L. Rose.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am sorry not to see the household department filled with letters from the farmers' wives and daughters. Come, ladies, please write and tell us how you think is the best way to can and preserve fruit and also how to pickle. Many thanks to Mrs. Mack for her receipt for making a hanging basket; have not made one yet but will try it soon. I will tell you how I made one: First I took an old wash dish and covered it with putty, and then took peach pits and cracked them in halves and stuck them in the putty and some small pine cones around the top and then I put in larger ones at equal distances apart around the top, also one in the center at the bottom. I would like to hear from Aunt Helen and a great many others. CLARA. CADMUS, Kans., Oct. 1, 1877.

Housework in the Old Time. An elderly lady was relating the other day in our hearing her experience in going out to do housework in her younger days. She engaged with a lady in Columbia to do general housework, no price being agreed upon, and entered upon her duties at once. About the first thing to be done outside the regular housework was to make soap—having assistance in putting up the lard, the rest of the work to make a barrel of soap she performed herself. Killing hogs came next in order; she trying the lard, taking care of the skins and helping to make sausages. Then came the butchering of beef, the tripe of which of course must be saved, and this she was required to dress alone. She spun the warp for thirty yards of all-wool carpet, and in the mean time the lady was sick and she officiated as nurse and did the washing, ironing and cooking for the family. At the end of four weeks she was to return home, and her bill was called for. Now, gentle reader, what do you think she charged for doing the amount of work narrated above? The first week seventy-five cents, the second eighty-three cents, and the last weeks one dollar each, making \$3.58 for four weeks' service. The lady thought the price decidedly too high, and she threw off twenty-five cents, leaving \$3.33 for four of the hardest weeks' labor ever put upon woman to perform, and yet she never struck for higher wages, but served her time faithfully, and is to-day a hale, hearty old lady, fast approaching her four-score years, able to do her own housework and lend a helping hand to a neighbor in need, or whenever duty calls.—Willimantic Journal.

The Scrap Book. Every one who takes a newspaper which he in the least degree appreciates will often regret to see any one number which contains some interesting important articles thrown aside for waste paper. A good way to preserve these is by the use of a scrap book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly realize the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant, familiar pages. Here a piece of poetry meets the eye, which you would long since have lost had it not been for your scrap book. There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it yet, although it may be for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable recipe you had almost forgotten, and which you found just in time to save much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares. Indeed, you can hardly take up a single paper without reperusing. Then hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the end of the year what a rich treasure you will have accumulated.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—The small, long kind are the best for pickles and those but half grown are nicer than the full grown. Let them be freshly gathered, pull off the blossom, but do not rub them. Pour over them a strong brine boiling hot, cover closely, and let them stand all night. In the morning drain on a sieve, and dry them in a cloth. To each quart of best cider vinegar put one-half ounce of whole black pepper, the same of ginger and allspice, and one ounce of mustard seed—add onions if agreeable. When this pickled vinegar boils up, throw in the cucumbers and make them boil as quickly as possible for three or four minutes—no longer. Put them in a jar with the boiling vinegar and cover closely. Made in this way your pickles will be tender, crisp, and green. If the color is not quite clear enough, boil the vinegar over the cucumbers and cover perfectly tight.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough. Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite. When the bowels are costive, skin scallow, or the symptoms of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required. These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & CO., N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Phila. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine. 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, O. W. VANDEGRIFT. Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huff, 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. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: 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 with it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD, 1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: In 1873 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated 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 decided endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. It is the only medicine I 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, Mass., convinces every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood. HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the violent 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 fifteen 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 suffered 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 effects; 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 patrons 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. MANFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. FARM. ORCHARD. PRACTICAL EDUCATION. SHOP. KANSAS STATE STORE. Agricultural College. No Tuition or Contingent Fees! Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened August 23rd and closes December 20, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for Bro. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas. WINDSOR HOUSE. Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public. Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDNER, - - - EMPORIA.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fluxia, Poll-Evil, Hild-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit! Also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loss of the skin and smoothness of the hair. Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls. N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you post-paid.

Wholesale Druggist and Manufacturing Chemist, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. J. T. WARNE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, 77 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans. The most complete stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, Such as LOOKS, HINGES, Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc., In the city. Also sells SYTHES AND SNATHS, GRAIN CRADLES, HAND RAY RAKES, AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS. CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS, BABY CARRIAGES. The finest assortment of TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS In the West. All to be sold at Low Prices. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE! \$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine! The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our PAGE BOOK, FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

MARRIAGE SECRETS. A Book of nearly 200 pages in plain language; contains numerous engrossing, revealing secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure disease. How to secure happiness. How to avoid disaster. Send security and for 25 cents. Address Dr. C. A. BOLLEMAN, 60 N. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Farm and Stock.**

**Time Enough to Sow Rye.**

It is not too late to sow winter rye. If a few acres of this grain could be sown now it would furnish an early bite for the cows and young cattle, while as yet the prairie grass has not started. There is a time from the middle of March to the first of May that stock fare pretty hard unless they can be furnished with some such early crop as rye to feed upon.

**Crops in Douglas County.**

The acreage of corn in Douglas county for 1877 has increased 3,681 acres over that of 1876. In bushels the increase has been 646,958 bushels. Of wheat the acreage has increased 1,805 acres and the number of bushels shows an increase of 39,590. Of oats and rye and flax there has been a pretty large decrease both in acreage and bushels. Barley has increased some 2,130 bushels.

**A Jersey Cow.**

We always like to chronicle the products of the dairy—this time it is a Massachusetts Jersey cow. She calved February 27, 1877. From the time of calving to the first of September (just about six months) she has made 472 pounds of butter. During the first part of the season it took twelve and a half pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. Now twelve pounds of milk make a pound of butter. The butter is of a deep golden color in winter as well as summer, and does not have to be colored by artificial means.

**Fall Plowing.**

It would be a good thing if more fall plowing could be done by farmers. There is usually a time in the fall, either early or late, when the ground is in a good condition for the plow, having been moistened by the rain so that the clods are easily broken in pieces and the soil well pulverized. Farmers usually have more leisure in the fall so that they can do their work more thoroughly; and then the weeds and stubble being plowed under are in condition to rot and give fertility to the ground; the soil also is in a better condition for planting after it has been mellowed by the freezing and thawing of our winter weather. We would be glad to hear from some of our practical farmers in regard to their experience in this matter of fall plowing.

**Poultry.**

The *Poultry World* says: "The fact is, really good poultry, first-class in size, quality and points, is never a drug in the American market."

It might add also that good poultry is never a drug in the farmer's family. There is profit and pleasure in keeping a few fowls. Eggs furnish a cheap and healthy food. The farmer's wife is never at a loss what to get for dinner when she has plenty of eggs in the house and a pork barrel to resort to. Then a brace of chickens every now and then furnish an excellent meal. Poultry and eggs always find a ready sale in market. Finding hen's nests and gathering the eggs is just the kind of business for children; they like the care of chickens. The charge of poultry will furnish them work and amusement.

**The Crops of 1877.**

For the entire State of Kansas the increase of wheat over 1876 is 28,043 acres and 81,200 bushels; on oats the decrease is 81,501 acres, but in bushels there is an increase of 69,244; on rye the decrease is 47,119 acres and 1,062,489 bushels; on corn the increase is 671,638 acres and 44,342,224 bushels; on barley the decrease is 2,407 acres, but an increase of 419,069 bushels; on flax the decrease is 31,512 acres and 235,721 bushels.

It will be seen from these statistics that while the acreage of wheat for 1877 over that of 1876 is quite large, the increase in bushels is quite small; of corn the increase in both acreage and the number of bushels raised is immense; of rye and flax the acreage and the number of bushels raised have very materially decreased; while of oats and barley the acreage has decreased and the quantity raised has somewhat increased.

**Improved Cattle.**

We cannot urge upon our readers too often the importance of improving their breed of cattle. We have talked with several farmers who raise graded cattle and they all agree that a half-bred short-horn steer will weigh as much at two years old as a native steer

will at three years old; and all cattle men know that the grade is worth more per pound than the common native. We know the reason given for not improving their stock by a great many farmers is, they are too poor to make the start. Right here is where co-operation comes in; what it would be impossible for one farmer to do alone, six, eight or ten farmers can do, and that easily. We know of one grange that two years ago bought the best young Short-horn bull they could find, and the improvement in the stock in that neighborhood is wonderful. The brothers all unite in saying it is one of the best things financially the grange ever did. We hope more of the farmers of Kansas will follow the example spoken of.

**Fencing.**

If the law, or custom, which is stronger than law, were for every man to keep his own stock within his own boundaries, instead of fortifying himself to keep everybody's stock out of his fields, a poor man could go anywhere upon our Kansas prairies without a dollar of capital and take up public land and hire it plowed, on credit, to be paid for out of the crop or by his labor, and thus could, in a few years, become the owner of a good farm. He is kept out of this available condition because custom requires him first to fence his fields, and then to plant them. To do this is impossible without capital. The lowest cost would be one dollar a rod, making the expense of enclosing an eighty acre lot four hundred and eighty dollars. In many places it will cost twice this sum. Then custom requires division fences, say four twenty-acre lots, making a total of seven hundred and twenty dollars for fencing a lot of land whose original cost is but one hundred dollars.

If we could go back to first principles and act in strict justice, a law would be established at once making every man responsible for his own stock, and preventing him from trespassing upon his neighbor's property. We could never see any equity in a law which compels a man to take care of his neighbor's cattle. We do see the justice of making every man take care of his own stock and keep them from trespassing on another man's crops.

**Kentucky Blue Grass.**

At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club a Kentucky farmer said he had had great experience in growing blue grass—that it is one and the same with common spear grass, varying in size and appearance according to the soil and latitude in which it grows. The plant is a light green color, and the spikelets are frequently variegated with bluish purple. It flowers in June, but once a year, which recommends it for lawns. The produce is ordinarily small compared with other grasses, but the herbage is fine. It grows in a variety of soils from the driest knolls to a wet meadow, but does not stand severe drought as well as the orchard grass. It endures the frosts of winter, however, better than all other grasses, and continues luxuriant through mild winters. Blue grass requires two or three years to become well set, and does not arrive at perfection as a pasture grass till the sward is older than three years, therefore it is not suited to alternate husbandry, or where the land is to remain in grass only a few years. Blue grass should be cut as the seeds begin to open, spread well and protected from rains and dews; on the second day stook, shelter and salt.

**Walking Horses.**

Everybody concedes that there is no gait which so greatly adds to the actual value of the horse as a fast walk, and yet it is notorious that there is no gait so little cultivated. Even our agricultural societies, that are supposed to especially foster the improvement of our domestic animals in all useful qualities, persistently ignore this, the most valuable of all gaits, in the horse. A premium for the fastest walking horse is very rarely offered, and when there is any such thing, the amount is so insignificant as to attract no attention; while hundreds, and in many cases thousands of dollars are offered for trials of speed at the faster but much less useful gaits.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Levi Dumbauld, who had a fine lot of cattle at the Lyon county fair this season, took them to the Shawnee county fair at Topeka, recently, and the *Commonwealth* speaks as follows:

Levi Dumbauld, of Lyon county, took the following premiums: Best bull three years old and over, first and second; best bull one year old and under two years, first and second; best bull calf, first and second; best cow three years old, first and second; best cow one year old and under two, first; best bull any age or breed, first; best bull and five animals sired by him, first; best bull and cows, first.

**Reading for Farmers.**

There may be a person here and there who thinks that as agriculture is the comparatively solitary pursuit that it is, it can take no interest in what is going forward in the world, but will content itself with the land alone and what pertains to it. The same individual would logically be apt to say that an agricultural paper should in no sense whatever be a newspaper. Our own opinion, it may be unnecessary to say, is different. The farmer is the very man who needs to have the world brought for him to his door. No man needs more to see the currents of his great movement as they flow by. He wants to know, and of course he cannot go from home much to learn it, what the active ideas of the age are; what topics are uppermost in men's minds; how the markets are influenced and to what degree; and, in fine, everything of real interest and importance which other men want to know.

It would be an extremely narrow and notional plan that kept the farmer closely down to his work without carrying him all the living features of current intelligence along with the weekly instruction which he derives from the perusal of his favorite paper. There ought to be genuine journalism in agriculture as well as in trade. Farmers and their families want to read about something besides their regular calling as much as merchants and mechanics and professional men do. And they are equally nourished and stimulated by it. It is an old fashioned notion, long since exploded, that a farmer does not need to read anything except what relates strictly and entirely to his vocation. For him to know what other men are doing and what they are thinking about is to feel that he is all the time in the midst of them as a fellow-worker and fellow-citizen, and not the isolated being he used to be before the day of railroads and rapid locomotion, and the holding of fairs and conventions.

The above are the sentiments of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. We adopt them heartily. They are true and ought to be acted upon and carried out by every editor of an agricultural paper.

**"A Little Land well Tilled."**

The *New York Tribune* has this to say about farming:

There is no letter preventive of, or remedy for, ordinary human troubles than the one indicated by this quoted line. A farmer who is a good manager—who does not let his work drive him—and does enjoy more, both physically and mentally, than any other class of men. The horrors of fear, care, envy, ambition and temptation scarcely come near him. He is surrounded by plants, trees, fields, birds, animals, hills, brooks and valleys; the great book of nature opens page after page, more than his whole life time will suffice for examining, and enough to give each day a fresh interest and a fresh wrinkle. The farmer who loves to cultivate his mind as well as his fields and his foals, becomes the most practically learned of men. There is scarcely a science that does not contribute directly to his practice and his needs. He is not much a man of words; he leaves grammar and dead languages to others, while he enjoys intercourse with nature and learns from God's own hand.

But how can the wasting lives of the youth of cities be blessed with the abundance and enjoyment of the farmer's substance and lore? An early insight and inclination to soil culture is essential, and so are habits preoccupying the mind before trammelled with other tendencies. Our common schools teach much more than words, figures and manners. Industry and morals should be the endowment of every young citizen whose judgment and whose vote are to contribute equally with others to the life or death, the welfare or ruin of this great republic.

The *Bulletin of the Exhibition* (Philadelphia) says: "The wonderful inventions and improvements that have taken place in American agricultural implements are owing in a great degree to associations organized in almost every county in the United States for the advancement of agriculture, horticulture and domestic economy; by local and general exhibits, and by the creditable system of awarding prizes, not only for implements for farming purposes, but for farm and dairy produce, animals and fruit, and, possibly, more than all else, the eager desire on the part of the American farmer for the dissemination of that character of knowledge that readily enables him to improve his stock, his implements and his seeds."

**Selecting Seed.**

We know from actual experiment not only that any given variety of grain may be brought to a high standard of excellence, but this attained, care must be used in keeping the standard good; else it will degenerate in far less time than was required to bring it up. The means to be used to breed up grain or other vegetable products of the farm are precisely those used by the breeders of animals. That is careful selection and breeding to a type. This, and attention in selecting only ripened seed, with good cultivation will in a few years increase the yield on a farm from fifty to one hundred per cent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**Veterinary Department.**

**Jibbing and Balking.**

These habits are, in most cases, the effect of injudicious treatment. Leaving the various supposed causes out of consideration here, we will only make it our business to consider whether such horses may with safety be purchased.

The inconvenience of such varies so much from circumstances that, alluding to the same animal, we would recommend one man to buy him, and another not to accept him as a present.

We are not supposing a horse to be so regular a jibber that, with a fair vehicle as to weight behind him, he will, on a level road, stop every ten minutes, but one who will feel disposed to do so when more than common exertion is required.

A horse that is not staunch to his collar, is never safe to be driven in crowded streets, for, probably, at the very moment when, to avoid danger, we want him to make an exertion, he hangs back in his traces; and all our emphatic language to the contrary, notwithstanding, leaves us perhaps to be crushed between an omnibus and a steam engine; hit him, he runs back or plunges.

In a country where the hills are such as render it necessary to get up them in a walk, such a horse would probably be useful, and as probably dangerous; for jibbers are not always satisfied with stopping, looking back, and making faces at you, but will run back, and are then as likely to land you in a ditch, or send you over a precipice, or leave you in the road. The only security against this taking place is (if there is room), instead of urging the horse forward, to at once turn him sideways to the hill; in other terms, directly across the road. Generally speaking, after standing there a few minutes, he will go on; at all events, it stops his running back.

When hills are moderate, that is, such as can be trotted up, a horse must be a very rank jibber if he stops, unless the hill be very long and wearisome, in which case, before he does, turn him sideways and give him a minute's breathing time. In such a country, with a little judicious management, an otherwise good horse need not be rejected, if he is a little false collared.

Pulling such horses into a walk, generally ends in their tossing their heads about, and then stopping; it is far better to stop them at once, before they stop themselves. In driving them, an eye must be kept to the road; if new-laid gravel, or a soft place is seen ahead, rattle over it, and then give them a pull up if it is thought wanting. But without additional impetus, such occasional abstractions are all but certain to produce a dead stop. If this occurs in either such occasions as we have mentioned, we wish the driver well out of the predicament.

Many of the best teams of horses that ever looked through a collar, if pulled into a walk on heavy ground, would not draw an ounce, though they will take two or three tons through it on a trot; and the higher bred and higher courage a horse is, the more likely is he to refuse what may be termed a dead pull; very few high-tempered ones would draw a barge on a canal. This does not arise from indolence or dislike to exertion, but from impatience of the pace requisite to move heavy weights. Many of the best and gamest collared horses in the world would not start an empty cart if the wheels stood in only a moderate water drain or gutter.

**Galled Shoulders.**

Please inform me how to prevent shoulder-galls in work horses, and how to care for them when they are there.

ANSWER.—During the hard work of spring on the farm, the horses are in some seasons more than at others (in wet and warm seasons) subject to galled shoulders and backs, which, when not attended to, are apt to produce troublesome sores. The skin not only is abraded by the collar and saddle, but the flesh irritated and inflamed, and if the irritation is kept up an ichorous discharge takes place, which is difficult to heal without giving the horse rest. When a saddle-gall is observed, the harness should be looked to, and the pressing points which have caused the sore should be relieved. If the shoulders are galled, it may be necessary to use pads, so arranged as to prevent any bearing on the sore places; or some of the stuffing may be removed at the places where the collar hurts. It will be necessary to keep the parts of the harness that come in contact with the horse, as well as the skin of the horse, free from sweat and dirt, every evening by the use of warm soap and water, and drying with a soft cloth. After which a portion of the following lotion may be applied to the bruised parts: To about two pounds of unslacked lime add two quarts of cold water; and after they have intimately combined pour off the liquid into a dish or pot. Add thereto five wine-glassfuls of linseed oil, and two ounces of sugar of lead, dissolved in a little water. Stir them together and then bottle and cork up the lotion for use.

**Chronic Bronchitis.**

I have a mare, eight years old, which had the horse distemper one year ago. Shortly after she got well she took cold, which seems to have settled in her head. Since that time she has been very much affected in her breath-

ing, resembling very much a horse windbroken. When driven she discharges a whitish, frothy substance, and she seems to be worse in wet and damp weather. I work her in the team; she keeps in good flesh. Will you tell me what to do for her.

ANSWER.—There is no medical treatment that will effect a cure in your mare, but you can probably palliate the difficulty considerably by giving one drachm each of carbonate of iron, iodide of potassa in fine powder, and tartar emetic; two drachms each of powdered African ginger and gentian root, well mixed together, morning and evening, in a mash, made cold, composed of equal parts of bran and oats, and one pint of bruised flax seed meal. Mix all thoroughly together. Do not expose your mare to storms or sudden disturbances of the weather any more than actually necessary. Keep her body at all times well clothed, especially her chest and throat. Feed her vegetable food mostly.

**Joint Public Sale**

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

RIVER VIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO., On Friday and Saturday, NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 1877.

The subscribers announce they will sell at the above time and place to the highest bidder, without bid or reserve.

**200 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN**

Fashionably-bred cattle, consisting of 150 females and 50 bulls, representatives of the following well known families:

*Oxfords, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Pearllettes, Arabellas, Phyllises, Louans, Dulcibelas, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras, Miss Severs, Red Roses,*

and other choice families, as well as a few choice bred aged bulls.

Texas.—Cash, or six months' time with 10 per cent. on approved paper, negotiable and payable in bank.  
G. & A. L. HAMILTON, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
SITH E. WALD, Westport, Mo.  
H. M. VAILE, Independence, Mo.  
C. C. CHILES, Independence, Mo.  
J. D. DUCKWORTH, Kansas City, Mo.  
T. C. ANDERSON, Kansas City, Mo.  
Will furnish catalogues on application.  
Capt. P. C. Kid, of Lexington, Ky., auctioneer.

**ELMENDARO HERD.**



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF

**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

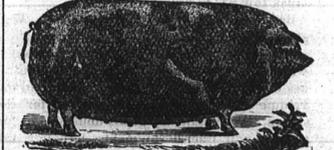
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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

**KING OF THE PRAIRIE.**

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

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PURE BLOOD. THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

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

**JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS,**

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

**BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS**

**FOR SPRING TRADE**

JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

E. B. MOORE,

**Contractor & Builder**

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER.

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, and Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs) in St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, Oct. 3, 1877. Cattle—Prime to choice, 4.00 to 5.40. Hogs, 5.15 to 5.50. Kansas City, Oct. 3, 1877. Cattle—Native shippers, 4.00 to 4.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 15@16c. common, 9@11c. cheese, Kansas, 6@10c.

Wheat during the past week has declined, but is unsettled. In St. Louis No. 2 wheat is not quoted for future delivery.

The demand for hogs is steady. Provisions are reported active and higher. Gold in New York is \$1.03.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce says: "The aspect of general trade matters continues to be pleasing to those concerned."

Some of the millers of St. Louis this week send a ship load of flour from New Orleans to Brazil as an experiment.

The Kansas Millers' Association meets in Lawrence next Wednesday. The A., T. & S. F. and the M., K. & T. and perhaps other railways, will carry the millers who attend at reduced fare.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Peter Laptad and T. J. Harbaugh, partners under the firm name and style of Laptad & Harbaugh, plaintiffs, vs. John Stone, defendant.

THE SAID JOHN STONE, DEFENDANT, who is a non-resident of the State of Kansas, is hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs did, on the 17th day of September, 1877, file in the office of Geo. W. Smith, a justice of the peace, within and for the county of Douglas, Kansas, their bill of particulars against the said defendant, praying judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$14.21 on an account stated for goods sold and delivered by the said plaintiffs to the said defendant; and on the same day the said plaintiffs filed in the office of said justice of the peace, their affidavit and bond for an order of attachment to issue in the above entitled case; and on the said 20th day of September, 1877, the said Geo. W. Smith, justice of the peace aforesaid, issued an order of attachment in said case, and delivered the same to C. C. James, a constable in and for said Douglas county; that afterwards, to wit, on the 24th day of September, 1877, the said C. C. James, constable aforesaid, returned said order of attachment with the following indorsement thereon: "September 30, 1877, received this writ and served the same on John Stone, who is unable to find any personal property in Douglas county, Kansas, on which to levy this order, but I find that the defendant is the owner of an interest in real estate in Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: The south one-half of lot number thirteen (13), in Simpson's subdivisions of that part of the city of Lawrence, known as North Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas."

That afterwards, to wit, on the 24th day of September, 1877, the said Geo. W. Smith, justice of the peace aforesaid, did certify his proceedings in the above case to the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas; and that on the 25th day of September, 1877, the clerk of said District Court did issue a summons and an order of attachment in said case and directed the same to the sheriff of said county of Douglas; that said sheriff did, on the 28th day of September, 1877, in pursuance of said order of attachment, attach the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of lot number 13, in Simpson's subdivision of that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, as the property of the said John Stone, defendant.

The said John Stone, defendant, is hereby further notified that he is required to appear and answer the bill of particulars of the plaintiffs hereon or before Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1877, or judgment will be taken against him for the said sum of fourteen and 21/100 dollars, to wit: \$14.21 thereon, and a decree for the sale of the property heretofore attached in this action, to be sold according to law and the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the payment of the plaintiff's claim and costs of suit.

L. S. STEELE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Peebler & Wolf will take notice that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1877, Hiram Maxwell filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, against Edward A. Taylor, Almira L. Taylor, Charles H. Taylor and Peebler and Wolf, partners as Peebler & Wolf, and Jennie B. Taylor, setting forth that said Edward A. Taylor and Almira L. Taylor executed and delivered to said Hiram Maxwell their mortgage on certain premises, the payment of \$2,500 according to the terms of one certain promissory note, on the following described property situated in said county of Douglas, to wit: Begin in southeast corner of Township 12, range 19, section 16, north 21-1-4 degrees, west 2-3-100 chains; north 46 degrees, west 1-42-100 chains; north 59 degrees, west 3-10-100 chains; west 3-10-100 chains; north 2 chains 38 feet, west 1-2-100 chains; south 20 chains 20 feet; east 40 chains to beginning, being 62 10-100 acres. Also south half 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 25 acres as described. 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 section, south 80 rods, west 80 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 mortgage, interest in said property, and praying for a judgment of said court against said Edward A. Taylor and Almira L. Taylor, and \$170 as attorney's fees with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1877, at rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and \$87.89 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 7th day of February, 1877, and \$170 as attorney's fees 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 interest in said property. And said Peebler & Wolf are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 1st 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 Pluff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court, State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

John W. Neals, plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth J. Neals, defendant.

ELIZABETH J. NEALS HEREBY NOTICES that she has been sued by John W. Neals, who did, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, charging said Elizabeth J. Neals with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Elizabeth J. Neals, and custody of said Neals, aged eleven years, and son of said parties. The said Elizabeth J. Neals will take no notice of said petition until the said petition, filed by said plaintiff, on or before the 17th day of November, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for a divorce and the custody of said child will be rendered against her, according to the prayer of said petition.

J. W. NEALS, Fishen & Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Jane W. Stephens vs. A. C. Henderson et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1877.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of the said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county and State aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of A. C. Henderson, Rebecca H. Henderson, S. N. Walker and Adam Weaver, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Lots seventy-eight (78), eighty (80), eighty-two (82), eighty-four (84) and eighty-six (86), on Indiana street in Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas, and appraised together at twelve hundred and fifty (\$1250) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 4th day of October, 1877. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Cyrus Corning, Attorney for Plaintiff.

JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE AT No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs. Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPER.

OF THE KANSAS PAPER STORE. The only Paper House in the State. A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER. Constantly in Stock. A. B. WARREN & CO. 188 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANS.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale HOME GROWN APPLE, PEACH, PEAR AND CHERRY TREES, ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES. In great variety. Also 100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost.

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

Dr. W. S. RILEY'S Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

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L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY! SPRING WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

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

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

Don't Wear Your Hands out but Use Hall's Patent Husking Gloves and Pins. Made Better than Ever.



Men's Full Husking Gloves per pair \$2.00. Boys' Full Husking Gloves per pair 1.75. Men's Half Husking Gloves per pair 1.00. Single Point Husking Pin 10c. or four for 50c. Double Point Husking Pin 10c. or four for 50c.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them, or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 South Clinton street, Chicago.

BIG BROOM-CORN.

GREGG, SON & Co., Washington street, Chicago, continue to make Broom-corn a specialty, and make liberal advances. Consignments respectfully solicited. Address correspondence to A. D. FERRY, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago, Illinois.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages. Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so CHEAP FOR CASH.

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same. J. N. Roberts & Co.

FALL TRADE! Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO., Call your Especial Attention to their IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS NOW BEING RECEIVED, COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES AND THE MOST RELIABLE GOODS KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to CALL AND SEE US. With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

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

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST! A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY. THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

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

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

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