THE

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 44. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1878. WHOLE NO. 352.

"HELP! HELP! SOMEBODY!"

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Help *yourself!* It is best, youg man.
Stand up straight, for you know you can.
Call on nobody! That's the plan.

No one has stolen your chance away;
Fate is as kind to the world to-day
As it was when the Spartans joined the fray.

"Help! help! *somebody!*" That's your cry,
Nobody heeding as you pass by—
Nobody giving you sigh for sigh.

Each one helping himself, my friend,
Bids you, too, on yourself depend—
Rather than take, you had better lend.

Less than a man you could not stand
A freeman born in a glorious land!
Then keep your inches of stature grand.

Try your muscle, and try your nerve;
Don't be ashamed should you have to *serve*—
Once in the right path, never swerve.

When you have shown to the world your light,
Earned your way in the busy flight,
Friends you will find to the left and right!

Help yourself! It is best, young man.
Stand up straight, for you know you can.
Call on nobody! That's the plan!

"WYNDY" GLYBB'S EXPERIMENT.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Wyndham Glybb, Esq., was a man of wonderful word power. As a basis of speech, he could make one idea go as far as six would with ordinary men. Indeed, at a pinch, he could talk without any idea at all, reminding you of Davy Crockett's comparison of a certain boisterous congressional orator, with a saw-mill, under full headway, without any log to saw.

With so rare a "gift of the gab," it is not surprising that "Wyndy" Glybb, as he was commonly called, after a brief residence in the county, discoursed himself into a nomination for the legislature over the heads of several older if not better soldiers in the party ranks. The opposing candidate was a plain man, of no great fluency; but the county was a close one, and notwithstanding Mr. Glybb's superior volubility, the chances stood pretty even.

The contest, at first animated, soon grew to be rancorous—so virulent, indeed, that in a scurrilous hand-bill Mr. Glybb's private character was anonymously assailed. Among other things it was asserted that he had absconded from his former residence in consequence of certain acts of swindling which made the place too hot to hold him. Even the names of the victims were given, and the particulars so circumstantially stated, that Mr. Glybb's friends stood aghast, and, for a season, his enemies were jubilant.

But such an accusation, like a two-edged sword, cuts both ways. If sustained, it proves fatal to its object; if confuted, swift and sure destruction falls upon the author. A character, moreover, never shines so brightly as when emerging from the mists of a dissipated calumny.

Now, it so happened that Mr. Glybb was able, in a very brief time, to disprove every allegation made against him. He even produced the affidavits of the very persons he was charged with having cheated, clearing him from every shadow of suspicion. His vindication was triumphant, and his popularity rose to a white heat.

It was a proud day for Mr. Glybb, when standing up before "a large and enthusiastic audience," he poured, for two hours, a torrent of invective on the invisible head of his defamer.

"I brand him," *peroarated* Mr. Glybb, "as a calumniator and a coward! Let the dastardly skulker come forth! I challenge him to show his sneaking face! If he has a spark of manhood in him let him reveal himself, and I promise to call him to a stern and bloody account!"

This defiance of the detractor was a masterpiece of rhetorical address. It was a fire-eating community, and with such nothing gives a man greater *eclat* than showing a willingness to fight.

Mr. Glybb and his friend, Tom Wyke, were relaxing over a bottle of wine after the great oration, when a visitor sent in his card.

"Fergus Croft," said Mr. Glybb, glancing at the card; "the name is strange to me; do you know him, Wyke?"

"He's a staunch supporter of the opposition. What can he want, I wonder?"

"Show him in," said Mr. Glybb to the waiter; and almost immediately a thin-visaged, stern-looking man entered.

"Mr. Glybb, I presume?" he said, inquiringly, with a stiff bow to that gentleman, who returned it with another as stiff.

"My name is Croft," the visitor continued. "I am charged with a letter to which I must invite your present attention."

Mr. Glybb leisurely opened the missive placed in his hand. Soon it began to flutter in his fingers and his face vividly paled.

"I—I will be ready with an answer in an hour," he stammered.

"Rather a long delay, under the circumstances," returned Mr. Croft. "However, you must be your own judge. I will call at the end of the time mentioned."

"Look at that!" exclaimed Glybb, when the two were alone, tossing the letter to his friend.

Tom took it and read:

"WYNDHAM GLYBB, ESQ.—*Sir*:—To-day, in a public harangue, you denounced the author of a certain publication as 'a calumniator and a coward.' Avowing myself responsible—as I here do—for the article in question, you must be sensible that I cannot permit such language to pass unnoticed. The insult is too gross to be atoned for by a simple apology. I am under the necessity, therefore, of at once demanding that satisfaction which, in such cases, is usual among gentlemen. This will be handed you by my friend, Col. Fergus Croft, whom I trust you will refer, without delay, to some friend of yours, with a view to arranging the necessary preliminaries.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"CEPHAS MOLDWARP."

"What a confounded scrape to be in!" said Wyndham Glybb, when Tom had finished reading.

"There's but one thing to do," said the latter.

"What's that?"

"Fight."

Poor "Wyndy" started as if already struck by a bullet.

"But, you see, I—I don't believe Mr. Moldwarp wrote the hand-bill. In—in fact I *know* he didn't."

"Very likely," replied Tom; "but the opposition couldn't well let the matter rest after what you said to-day. *Some* of them must have published the libel; and, if the author didn't take up your challenge, and nobody else did, it left an imputation of cowardice lying round loose among them, which somebody had to resent for the good of the party, and, as like as not, Mr. Moldwarp was the man selected. But how do you know *he* didn't write the hand-bill?"

Glybb blushed and hesitated. Then leaning over whispered in his friend's ear, whereat the latter gave a start of surprise.

"Don't you think," resumed Mr. Glybb aloud, "if I wrote to Moldwarp, saying I was satisfied he had nothing to do with the offensive document, and never intended my remarks to apply to him, it might prove satisfactory?"

"Certainly not. Mr. Moldwarp having avowed the responsibility, to question his word now would only furnish fresh ground of offense."

Mr. Glybb sat for a minute gloomy and silent. Then looking up nervously, he said:

"That man will be back for his answer soon. What shall I do?"

"Simply refer him to a friend. No other answer is required."

Further colloquy was cut short by Col. Croft's return. Mr. Glybb, with as bold an air as he could muster, referred him to Mr. Wyke.

The two seconds retired to consult, and not long after Mr. Wyke returned alone. Everything had been satisfactorily arranged, he said; but it was anything but satisfactory to Wyndy Glybb to learn that he was to fight with pistols at ten paces at sunrise next morning.

When his friend had left, poor Wyndy sat for a long time in moody reflection. Then springing up suddenly he cried:

"It's my only chance!"

Opening his writing-desk, he penned a brief note, which he carefully sealed and directed. Concealing his face with a muffler, and slouching his hat over his brows, he sallied forth. After walking a short distance, he called a boy to whom he gave a quarter to carry the note to the proper address. Then hurrying home he flung himself on the bed, without undressing, to await the horrors of the morning.

He had just fallen into an uneasy slumber, when Tom Wyke came and shook him by the shoulder. He started with a shudder like a condemned criminal aroused from his last sleep by the hangman's touch.

There was barely time to reach the ground; so they started immediately. When they arrived they found the other party already there.

The seconds set to work without delay. The distance was measured, the pistols loaded and the men placed, in less than ten minutes.

"Are you ready, gentlemen?" called out Col. Croft, in a clear, sharp voice.

"Yes," responded the impassive Moldwarp.

Wyndy Glybb's ear was bent in another direction. It had just caught the sound of hoofs.

"The sheriff! the sheriff!" he cried, more in a tone of relief than of alarm—"save yourselves all!" and without waiting for the others, Wyndy took to his heels.

"Stop! stop!" bawled the sheriff; "I'm not going to interfere. I've come merely as a looker on."

But Wyndy only ran the faster, and soon was out of sight.

"Confound the coward!" growled Tom Wyke. "He confessed to me yesterday that the hand-bill was written by himself as an electioneering dodge, knowing that nothing helps a man like a slander well refuted, and hoping to make a reputation for courage by bullying the pretended author."

"And I think it's not unlikely," the sheriff added, "that the anonymous note which called me here this morning came from the same hand."

Wyndy Glybb never came back to learn the result of the election, and it is quite probable he never repeated his experiment.

The Housemaid's Story.

When I lived out first, ma'am, it was with a lady as had a fine large family of her own, and there was a deal cooked, and great dinners made and breakfasts and suppers likewise; and the provisions were all kept in a storeroom, and Mrs. Madder, the housekeeper, had charge of them, and under her were five servants—the cook and the chambermaid and the waiter and the housemaid and the seamstress. Oh, but Mrs. Madder was a quare lookin' little woman, sharp as a hatchet, and cross as two sticks, and she followed us about as if thaving was our trade; and I hadn't been in the house long before I found out that there was continual changing, and that the rason always was dishonesty.

Now there'd be wine gone, and now fruit. Now a spoon and now a napkin; and always Mrs. Madder complained, and there was dismissing. Before I had been there a month a silver handle corkscrew was missing, and the waiter lost his place; and then an old tablecloth, and off went the waitress.

"Dear, dear," says my mistress, says she, "is there no finding an honest servant?"

"Ma'am," says I, hearing her, "I am one, ma'am."

Says she, "You look it, child."

Says I—then says I, all of a sudden like, for the thought popped into my mind in a minute:

"Ma'am, a deal is stolen here, and you can't diskiver the truth. May I ask who finds out the losses?"

"Mrs. Madder, that faithful woman," says she. "But for her I'd be cheated out of my very eyes."

"Maybe so, ma'am," says I. "But, indade, I think the waiter was innocent of the spoon, and Hannah Jane of the cloth."

"I don't know," said she, shaking her head. "Mrs. Madder thinks differently."

"Ma'am," says I, "I've a notion. I want to ask your lave to watch. I'll get at the truth, or I'm no woman, if I've your permission. If I'm caught spooking about I may be thought a thafe myself. Will you stand up for me if I am? Indade, ma'am, I'm true and upright, and only anxious to get at the secret, for thaving goes on though the servants change, and there's a mystery in it."

Says she, "You've my lave, Maggie."

And that's how I came to go tiptoeing about of nights, losing my sleep and breaking my rest, and being took for a ghost by the waiter—a new one—and come near breaking his neck on the stairs with master's hot night-cap—I mane a one to swaller—on a tray in his hands.

But come what would I watched on, until one night I said to myself, "What is the use? Things go all the same. Servants are dismissed. Old Madder calls us wicked names and suspects me of all sorts of things. The house is bewitched, I think. I'll watch one night more, and then I'll go before I'm sent away on account of spoons I never took or forks I never wanted."

We counted the silver and linen after dinner, and whenever that is done there's a loss. Then I looked out from my window and saw that the curtain of Mrs. Madder's room was up, and that late as it was she was up too.

I could see through into the room, and what I saw was quare enough. There was the old lady standing at the door with her ear to it, and her shoes off. She listened for a bit, and then nodded her head and went to the closet. Out of it she took a little dark lantern and lit the candle in it. Then she opened the door and went creeping out.

"If she's found a thafe I'll help her," said I, and off went my shoes and out I went without a lantern, but I found myself able to see my way by that Mrs. Madder carried, whenever she opened the slide.

Straight ahead she went, the clock striking two that minute, to the dining-room, and I followed. I got behind the door and peeped at her as she went fidgetting about, and my heart was in my mouth when the thought came to me that if I was found she'd take me for a thafe for certain. What was she looking for—what was she doing? In five minutes I knew, for what did the old creature do but take the silver ice-pitcher from the sideboard and creep away with it.

As for me, I ran to my room as quick as I could, and leant out of the window. And I saw her come in and open a closet and put the pitcher in and lock it up.

"For safety, maybe," said I. "But we'll wait and see."

Next morning came, and we were all in the kitchen, and in comes Mrs. Madder.

"John," says she to the new waiter, "John, did Mrs. Rose bid you bring the ice-pitcher to her room last night?"

"No, ma'am," says John.

"Where is it, then?" says she.

"On the sideboard," says he.

"I don't see it," says she.

The poor things looked at each other. Mrs. Madder turned on me.

"Where did you go at nine last evening, Maggie?" said she.

"To my aunt's," said I, "and an honester woman doesn't live."

"We'll see," says Mrs. Madder. "Oh, dear! oh, dear! this is the most valuable loss yet. Mrs. Rose, ma'am, will you step here?" for the mistress was just passing the door.

Then began the hullabulloo. I heard it all without a word for awhile, and then I spoke:

"Ma'am," says I, "I'm not the thafe, but I found her last night. She went down to the dining-room with a lantern, and hid the pitcher away nate and clever. Oh, Mrs. Madder, ma'am, don't stare at me. It's you I mane, and you daren't open your closet and show the mistress this minute, that you daren't."

"My lady would not degrade a gentlewoman in reduced circumstances by asking her to do such a thing at the instance of a dishonest servant," says she.

But I up with the ax from the side of the hearth.

"Mrs. Madder," says I, "I'm honest, and I've but my character, if I am poor. Open the door or I'll chop it down, if I'm hung for it. What I'm sayin' I'm knowin' too, ma'am. The pitcher is in her room."

"Mrs. Madder," says the mistress, "all I ask is that you'll prove the untruth of this assertion."

"I won't be insulted," says Mrs. Madder.

But master, who had come in, held out his hand. "Your keys, if you please, Mrs. Madder," says he.

Oh, how she scowled at him; but she gave him the keys, and master went ahead, and we all followed on but Mrs. Madder; and the closet was opened, and in it, as I knew, was the ice-pitcher and all the things that had been stolen for years besides.

Oh, how mistress cried, and how master talked; and when we came back to the kitchen there was Mrs. Madder choking. She had tried to hang herself with her garters.

They didn't send her to prison, or try her as they would a common servant. They called what she'd done a big name—kleptomania, I'm thinking it was—and let her go; and they apologized to all the poor things they had turned away, and I had my wages raised, and lived there ten long years; but I never could make out why it was that Mrs. Madder was only a klepty—what's-his-name—and not a thafe, as I'd have been if I'd robbed the house wholesale as she did.

Cure for Wounds.

As soon as the wound is inflicted get a little stick (a knife or file handle will do) and commence to tap gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt, but continue until it bleeds freely and becomes perfectly numb. When this point is reached, you are safe; all that is necessary is to protect it from the dirt. Do not stop short of the bleeding and the numbness, and do not, on any account, close the opening with plaster. Nothing more than a little simple cerate on a clean cloth is necessary. We have used and seen this used on all kinds of simple punctures for thirty years, and never knew a single instance of a wound becoming inflamed or sore after treatment as above. Among other cases a coal-rake tooth, going entirely into the foot, a bad bite by a pig, several instances of file-shank through the hands and numberless cases of rusty nails, awls, etc., but we never knew a failure of this treatment.—*Scientific American.*

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As this is Saturday evening I thought I would write you a few lines. I have not been going to school for two weeks. I have only missed two words in my spelling class. My pig and Archie's are growing very nice, and our pup is a big dog; he will weigh about seventy-five pounds. Ma was home to visit us on Sunday with quite a number of other friends. We are a looking for our aunt and uncle to-morrow. Cousin Jack Secrest came out to see us Thursday evening from Indiana. Grandpa has gone to the Democrat convention at Clinton to-day. Some kind person sent me a nice paper and I thank them very much. I like to have such nice presents; it makes me think if I am fatherless I am not friendless. I thought I would get to stay with Mrs. Celly a few days, but brother Archie got sick, for they are true friends of ours. I am sorry that there was no letter in the "Young Folks' Column" this week; it looks like we were very anxious for a prize. I hope I will improve my time in the future.

VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Oct. 28, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for your paper. I go to the Quincy school, in the fourth grade. I study arithmetic, spelling, reading and geography. I go to school in the morning. My teacher is Miss McAlister; I like her very well. I used to live in Kentucky, six miles out from Louisville, at a place called Glenview. Our house was surrounded by woods, and we could see the Ohio river and the big boats going by. A railroad went close by our house. Every day great picnics came out in the woods, to stay all day sometimes There were all sorts of flowers in the woods. The trees were hickory, beech, walnut, poplar and oak. The first flower that was in bloom was the "pepper-and-salt;" we called it so because it was a white flower with black stamens. I had a garden of wild flowers. I used to ride to town on the train every morning to school and come back in the afternoon. We used to get bushels of walnuts; and, in the winter, we gathered mistletoe from the old walnut trees and put it in vases. Mistletoe has beautiful, little, white, wavy berries. We kept chickens, ducks and a cow. We had in our garden blackberries, raspberries and grapes. We used to go bathing in the river almost every day in the summer, when it was warm. My cousin lived in town and he would bring his wagon sometimes and stay all day. My father owned a skiff on the Ohio river and we used to go boat riding. We have a meeting at our house every Saturday to make things for Christmas, and invite girls to come and work with us. RUSSELL R. WHITMAN.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 28, 1878.

Little by Little.

Charlie and Lucy were sitting one evening on their Uncle George's knee.

"Uncle," said Lucy, who was a dear child, "what did the minister mean this afternoon at church when he said that 'the man who despises small things shall fall by little and little?'"

"Well, Lucy, my dear," replied Uncle George, "I think that you will understand me better if I tell you a story. Many years ago I was visiting at Panama. This is a place which you will find on your map, south of the United States and Mexico. I remained here for many months. Near my hotel was a very large wharf. Year after year the ships had come up to it, and had unloaded their cargoes. It was built at very great expense, and every person thought it entirely safe. Merchants often permitted thousands of dollars' worth of goods to remain on it over night. It was the custom of the wharf superintendent to examine it every month. Now, while I was there, the report was spread that some little insects were eating away the wood. He looked at the place, but said it was of no consequence—that there were only a few insects, that could do no great harm. Month after month passed, and still these little creatures ate away at the wharf. They did not seem to be numerous, and but little attention was paid to them. One day, as I was looking out of my window, I heard a dreadful crash, and behold the whole immense wharf had fallen into the sea! Sixty or seventy persons were killed, and an immense amount of property was destroyed—all by the work of these tiny little insects. Afterward it was found that they had been eating for years at the wood. Had they been stopped at once no harm could have come, but the superintendent thought them too small to notice; he despised them because they were so small.

"Children," said Uncle George, "be careful of little things. Whenever you discover a bad little habit, kill it at once. If you don't, it may kill you. Ask God, for Jesus' sake, to help you; and he will, for he has promised to hear those who ask him.—*S. S. Visitor.*

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.
Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.
Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES

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

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
William Mcairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
D P Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.
A Huff, Belle Plain, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
F M Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
H G Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
Geo S Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.
Wm A White, Wichita, Sedgwick county.

Rev. G. W. Henning, pastor of the M. E. church in this city, organized the first subordinate grange in California.

When you hear merchants, lawyers and speculators denouncing co-operation among farmers as a wild and brainless scheme, make up your mind that those same individuals are fearful lest such an effort on the part of the farmers will succeed and thus make it impossible for them to continue to fatten by extortion.

The members of each subordinate grange should ask themselves the question "What shall we do to make our grange meetings interesting during the coming winter?" and then each and all should set about to see that they perform their duty in the matter. Contribute essays on subjects with which you are familiar; go to the meetings prepared to impart some valuable information concerning your work on the farm during the past season. And the lady members, let them introduce and discuss household matters. Resolve to go home from no meeting without having done some good or being benefited yourself.

Co-operation.

Our faith in the wisdom, the utility and practicability of co-operation, as opposed to competition and antagonism of interests, is founded on a deep conviction of the universal agency of the Divine Providence in the development of society. We believe that the Creator of the material and the moral worlds is also their legislator; that His laws extend to every fact of history, no less than the movements of the and phenomenon of nature; that the progress planetary spheres, is obedient to His bidding; and that the condition of man on earth has been, and will continue to be, the evolution of a grand complicated drama, the final issue of which shall be universal harmony—peace on earth and good will to men.

It is our conviction that the progress of society from its original Eden of infantile innocence and ignorance to its complete development, to its co-ordinated powers, its organized industry, its universal order, its supremacy over evil, its harmonious action and its ages of culture, religion and brotherhood, is as certain as the course of the sun from one quarter of the horizon to the other. This progress of society we are able to trace historically through the successive stages of savagism, patriarchalism, barbarism and civilization, to the present point in the grand journey of humanity. It has ever been onward from its lower phases to its higher; and who shall stay its course or stop its progress till the race attains its destiny—till the kingdom of God shall come and His will be done on *earth*, even as in heaven?

Co-operative Report.

We always read the quarterly reports of the Johnson County Co-operative association with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction, for the reason that each and every one gives evidence of a healthy and steady growth. Bro. Livermore, the energetic manager, has sent us the report for the quarter ending October 1, 1878, and we publish it for the benefit of the Patron readers of THE SPIRIT:

STOCK.

Capital at commencement of quarter	$5,074 20
Capital at close of quarter with profits	6,403 41

AV. DAILY SALES.		MONTHLY SALES.	
July	$268 39	July	$7,246 57
August	306 46	August	8,274 59
September	300 25	September	7,506 32
		Total	$23,027 48

PROFITS.

Profits on sales for quarter		$1,773 44
Clerk hire, rent, taxes, etc	$848 90	
Interest on money invested	126 85	
		975 75
Net dividend		$797 69

DIVIDENDS.

Per cent. rebate on purchases to stockholders	12.24
Per cent. rebate on purchases to Patrons	6.12
Average per cent. goods sold at	7.70

N. ZIMMERMAN, Z. F. EZELL, } Auditors.
HENRY RHOADES, GEORGE BLACK, } Invoicers.

Organized Labor on a Larger Scale.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your last issue I spoke of the admirable working of the Cass-Cheney farm of 8,000 acres, under the supervision of Oliver Dalrymple, who has had large experience in raising wheat, and who has attained such eminent success that he has, with reason, received the appellation of "wheat king" of the West. It seemed to me that the economical appointments and successful working of this farm afforded a good illustration of what might be accomplished on a larger scale and by a proper co-ordination of other branches of farming on a strictly co-operative principle. I objected to the large dividends paid to capital in the division of profits, and to the insufficient remuneration of labor in proportion to its contributing force to the success of the business; and I indicated in a general way how the profits of the company might be more equitably distributed between the three factors—labor, capital and skill—employed in running the farm and creating values.

Now, suppose with wheat growing there was organized another distinct branch of business, say the manufacture of wheat into flour. This would necessitate an additional outlay of capital in constructing mills and the employment of an overseer and manager to run the same. By the manufacture of wheat into flour it would increase its market value not less than forty per cent., and the interest on the outlay for mills and all the apparatus necessary for conducting the business would be very small in comparison with the capital invested in land and the equipments for raising the wheat; consequently, the dividends on this branch of the business would be much larger than those earned by the raising of wheat; and the two dividends joined together would largely increase the net profits paid to capital, labor and skill.

These two branches of industry being thoroughly organized and co-ordinated, a third branch might be easily added which would be more profitable than either. Let this branch be the dairy business. The wheat straw of the 8,000 acres properly cut and mixed with the bran and the shorts remaining from the manufacture of flour would be very nearly enough to keep the cows through the year. The straw would furnish them with a sufficiency of cut feed, and the four and a half pounds of bran and shorts mixed with it as an allowance for the daily food of each cow would be ample for keeping up the flesh and furnishing a good flow of milk. The net profits of each cow after deducting all expense of food, which costs almost nothing, and the cost of making the butter, ought to be at least $30 per head. The number of cows, 2,000, multiplied by $30 would make the snug sum of $60,000. This sum added to the profits of wheat growing and milling would, after all expenses for running the whole concern were deducted, give some twenty per cent. to the capital invested, some $600 per year to each laborer, after deducting the necessary expense of boarding and clothing, and leave two per cent. of the net profits to be paid to overseers, managers and exceptional skilled workmen in the different branches.

This co-operative business I think might be conducted by one hundred laborers, and it is upon this basis that I have made a division of the profits.

In the Cass-Cheney farm there are only two persons who are interested as capitalists. In the organization of these three branches of industry as I have indicated there would be an opportunity offered for a hundred small farmers to pool their several capitals and enjoy their dividends thereon, as well as those dividends which would occur to labor and skill. I think that some such organization of forces, and the uniting the interests of many to promote one common end—large profits—could be carried out to the entire satisfaction of both labor and capital, and serve to unite together those forces which are now working in antagonism and to the injury of individual interests.

CO-OPERATOR.

Suggestions to Farmers.

The time is at hand to be making arrangements, or at least planning, for farmers' institutes. The grange undoubtedly has done more for the farmer in this regard than any other plan of effort before devised. We have several times aided in keeping up farmers' clubs, but the work always devolved on a few persons, and in a few months it would drag heavy and finally die out. The reason of this was in great measure because the plan was too narrow—too limited. The topics taken up were too exclusively such as interested the men, and the old heads at that. Too little effort was made to enlist the women and make meetings interesting and helpful to them, and too little attention given to make things interesting for the young folks. Of course this was not intentional; it was from not knowing how to do any better. In our old-time farmers' clubs we did the best we knew. Now, with years of growth, experience and thought, we ought to be able to do better.

In all your plans for a grange institute, or a farmers' institute, or an agricultural congress, or any sort of gathering for consideration of farm interests and topics, do not neglect to provide a place for the women and the young people. We would suggest as subjects for essays, talks or discussions in this field, the following:

"Ought the women folks on a farm to do the milking? if so, why? if not, why not?

"What parts or how much of the garden making and cultivating ought to be considered women's work? or is that properly men's work?

"What conveniences can men put up themselves about the house to make the women's work easier? (For instance—cupboards, drawers, shelves, clothes-reel, nails, pegs, boxes, towel bars or lines, etc.)

"What can women do to make the home more attractive, pleasant, cheerful, comfortable, elevating, healthful?

"Ought the women to be expected to do the churning?"

Here is a start, and your own wit will readily suggest other topics equally proper, and worthy of careful thought and study. For the boys' and girls' interest here are some topics that would be good:

"Ought the children on a farm to have chickens, calves, pigs, lambs, colts, etc., to be specially their own individual property? if so, why, and at what age? if not, why not?

"Is it best for farm girls to do any outdoor work they can do, such as driving reaper, picking apples, gathering potatoes, etc.? if it is best, why is it? If not best, why not?

"Is it best for farm boys to be required to help at house-work, such as churning, washing dishes, wringing out clothes, scouring knives, tending baby, etc.? What good reasons can you give either in favor of or against the practice?

"What can we do to provide more of healthful pastimes, more fun, frolic, amusement, recreation, wholesome pleasantry or social enjoyment for the young people of farm families?"

We offer the above as suggestive of what is needful, and really quite as necessary and important in solving the great problem of mind culture in farm life, as the more materialistic topics of wheat, corn, hogs and steers.—*Iowa Farmer.*

A Model Grange Fair.

Twenty granges in Windsor county, Vermont, united and held an agricultural fair at Ludlow on the 19th and 20th of September. The weather on both days was very fine. At an early hour on the first day the various kinds of stock were seen coming in all directions, and before noon there were fifty pairs of oxen and steers in their places, and the pens were well filled with cows, young stock and sheep, making a good display of Short-horns, Devons, Ayrshire, Duchess and Jerseys. The Jerseys took the lead in numbers, and are evidently gaining favor with the dairymen in that part of Vermont. Some very fine specimens of Jersey butter were shown by L. G. Fullam, of Ludlow, and others; the cows that produced it being upon the grounds. The speaking in the afternoon consisted of an opening address of welcome by the president of the society, James R. Walker, of Springfield; an address by J. W. Stickney, of Tyson Furnace; an essay by George F. Tuttle, of South Reading, and remarks by A. F. Hubbard, of Tyson.

The second day the horses were shown, and although no purses were offered for speed, and no races trotted or run, good time was made upon the track, and some very fine specimens of horses and colts exhibited. One attraction was an exhibition of horseback riding by ladies, very fine. Col. John B. Mead, of Randolph, one of Vermont's finest orator's, delivered an address. He was followed by C. Horace Hubbard, of Springfield, Gov. Ryland Fletcher, Judge French, General G. E. Davis, of Cavendish, and G. L. Fullam, Esq., of Ludlow. The speaking was interspersed by songs from a glee club, under direction of A. D. L. Herrick, of Andover, and music by the Woodstock band, which was in attendance both days. A. A. Merrick, with his splendid organs, discoursed sweet music in the floral hall, which was filled with "things of beauty" by the ladies. No horse-racing, pool-selling, gambling, or catchpenny games of any kind were allowed upon the grounds. And yet came the crowd, and the fair was a social, intellectual and financial success.—*Portsmouth Weekly.*

Farmers' Political Duty.

Every citizen of this republican country owes it as a duty to himself, as well as to the nation in which he lives, to take an active part in its government; not that we would advise farmers to turn politicians, wire-pullers or party managers, but it is incumbent upon each and all who desire a good, faithful, economical administration of affairs, to do their part in its maintenance, in however humble a way it may be manifested.

If good, sound, common-sense, substantial men determine to stay at home and ignore politics, neither taking part in the primary meetings nor in the election of representative officers, then as a natural consequence ring management, political venturers, professional men, schemers and demagogues usurp the power, influence and control that should belong to the majority.

Bad men, incompetent men, unworthy men are lifted into office which they never should hold, simply through the neglect of proper precautions on the part of better citizens. It is radically wrong that laws are made, appropriations voted, taxes levied, moneys squandered, special legislation enacted, subsidies and land grants to monopolists voted, by men who haven't a dollar at stake, who have no property to suffer through excessive taxation, and who are thoroughly irresponsible and improvident themselves.

A neglect of business to attend to politics should not be advised by any careful investigator, but it is high time that every farmer should wake up to the dangers and necessities of the situation, should determine to acquaint himself with the leading principles of self-government, in general with the duties and privileges of legislators, with the aim, and purposes, and character of legislation, with the qualifications of those who are up for office. Herein is legitimate work for farmers' organizations, for clubs, granges and societies; not that they should become political gatherings, but the dignity of agriculture should be maintained, that farmers should be somewhat schooled in legislation, in securing their rights, in asserting their power and position, in obtaining such legislation as shall recognize the farmer and his property, in protecting his produce from the excessive freight charges of railroad monopolists and other greedy corporative bodies. The farmer needs a wiser and broader supervision of the laws and lawmakers of the country. He must do his share towards purifying politics, elevating the standard of morality and securing a fairer and more equitable administration of governmental functions, or else submit quietly to the consequent abuses sure to follow the neglect of politics by the property owners of the country.—*American Cultivator.*

The Demands of Farmers.

The Farmers' alliance has given expression to the demand that agriculture have a fuller representation in the legislative bodies of the country. Farmers attribute a great share of their political grievances to the fact that existing laws have been made almost exclusively by lawyers, many of whom have been in the employ of railroads, insurance companies and other corporations while acting as legislators. They claim that the real property and commercial interests of the state and country should be represented in the bodies that make our laws and regulate public affairs. They do not ask class legislation. They desire to prevent it. They ask that the expenses of government be more equitably and more generally distributed. They would not exempt farm property or any kind of real estate from taxation, but they ask for laws that will reach personal property and place it on the same footing with real estate. The farmer is obliged to pay taxes on the full value of his farm, whether he owes for a part or the whole of it, while the possessor of personal property is at liberty to deduct his indebtedness, which opens the door by which a large proportion of personal property escapes taxation. It the legislature will do no more than simply to remove that provision of our assessment laws which permits the offset of indebtedness in the assessment of personal estate, the demand of farmers will be practically met and an important advance made toward an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation.

Public expenses are heavy. They are much larger than they ought to be, but if all the property of the state could be made to pay its full share of those expenses, real estate, which is as a rule the least productive class of property, and which has the smallest need of protection from the state, would experience important relief.

They demand that the power of the state be used to protect its citizens against the unjust discriminations of railroads and to restrain its corporations so far as to secure the rights and property of all classes.

They would not permit railway managers to build up cities or individual shippers by affording them lower rates of freight than are given to other places and shippers whose location is equally advantageous. They would protect stockholders and bondholders as well as the patrons of railways.

Railway wars as well as railway pooling schemes are directly against the best interests of the people, whose servants these corporations are designed to be. There is no disposition to deny the roads the privilege of charging fair and profitable rates for freight and passengers, but there is a determination to compel them to fix these rates on such general and just principles that they will be according to distance and difficulty all along their lines and with all shippers alike.

Farmers do not ask rigid *pro rata* laws. They recognize the justice of charging proportionately more for a short distance than for a long one, and a higher rate for a small than a large shipment, at least up to a full car load. What they ask is reasonable and practicable and must be granted. If it does not come next winter the pressure will be increased and the right will finally triumph.—*Elmira Husbandman.*

Meeting of the Massachusetts Grange.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts grange, P. of H., held at their headquarters in Boston the 12th inst., on motion of Bro. B. P. Ware, the following preamble and resolutions, after full discussion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A newspaper called the *Advocate*, published in New York, which a few years ago was conducted ostensibly in the interest of the grange, and claimed the patronage of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has now a department entitled "The Grange," headed by the names of the officers of the National grange, and thereby calculated to deceive the public by the belief that the Patrons of Husbandry, as an organization, indorse the political and financial principles promulgated by the paper; and

WHEREAS, This is entirely untrue, and tends to place the organization in a false position before the public, as the order disclaims all connection with any political party; therefore

Resolved, That the Massachusetts grange, No. 38, does not acknowledge any affiliation with the political party (Greenback) of which the *Advocate* is an organ, its principles being in the opinion of this grange subversive of the true interest of the farmer and not in accordance with the principles of honesty and patriotism.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to each grange in the United States.

Resolved, That the worthy master of the National grange be requested to ask the *Advocate* to disabuse the public by publishing the above resolutions and hereafter omit from its columns the grange heading, as there is no harmony between the principles of the grange and those of the *Advocate*.

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Net surplus	966,501 03
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks	983,060 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc	194,363 07
Reserve for contingencies	30,000 00
Total assets	$3,173,924 31

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Agent for Douglas County.

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Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
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Potatoes, Apples, Grain,
Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
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Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

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for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

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

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Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

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What a Kansas Hickory-Nut Did.

[*Neodesha Free Press.*]

While one of our town boys was out hickory-nutting last Saturday afternoon a large hickory-nut fell from a tree and hit him on the head, knocking him senseless. He has not fully recovered his right mind yet, and it is thought he never will. This will be a warning for people to keep from under the hickory-nut trees when the wind is blowing.

Sheep Raising in Kansas.

[*Ottawa Journal.*]

The large profits arising from sheep raising in Kansas are shown by the experience of Mr. Chas. Bosworth, of this county. On November 25, 1875, he bought 90 head of sheep—55 of which were ewes, balance were wethers. From this beginning and the increase he has sold to date, August, 1878, three clips of wool and 25 muttons, receiving therefor $900 cash, and has left 250 head of fine sheep worth over $1,000.

Elk County Wheat Crop.

[*Howard Courant-Ledger.*]

The acreage sown in wheat will not be as large as usual this fall on account of dry weather in the early part of the season. The late rains will be good on the wheat just sown.

It is said those who are sowing wheat are doing it in a hurry. The result is the planting, mostly broadcast, is not well done; the grain is not well covered, and if the winter should be a severe one, as is generally anticipated, a large portion of the wheat thus carelessly sown would be frozen out and lost.

A Fire Department Presented With a Bible.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

The library in the fire department has received an addition of an elegantly printed, morocco-bound, English reference, quarto edition of the bible. On the front of the cover are the words, "Presented to the Topeka fire department by M. H. Case, mayor, 1878." The print is large and the execution in all parts is good. In the place usually devoted to a record of the births, marriages, etc., is a register where the names of the members of the department will be placed. It is a handsome present, and one the boys appreciate.

Fatal Accident.

[*Belleville Telescope.*]

Mr. James McMillan, Washington township, met with an accident on Monday last which caused his death almost instantly. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows: He had been to the field and gathered a load of corn, and on his way to the house the front endboard of the wagon slipped out, letting him down under the horses' feet, the front wheels running over his head, smashing it almost flat. It is supposed that when he fell he was kicked by one of the horses, which would seem quite probable, yet there is nothing definite as to that. Deceased was sixty years of age; was father-in-law of Mr. John Stockton, of Washington township.

A Man Missing.

[*Garnett Journal.*]

A man by the name of Rhoda Dennihan, who resided in Reeder township, near Central City, and who had been paralyzed about three years, some three weeks ago hitched up his team and left home. He came to Garnett and had his harness repaired, and from that time nothing has been heard from him. He was a county charge, but took with him some money his wife had saved up to repair the farm fence. He leaves a wife and three children, and any information as regards his whereabouts will be thankfully received. He is a small man, an Irishman by birth, and is now, likely, still crippled in the right hand from paralysis, and was unable to use his tongue, from the same cause. The team was composed of a light sorrel horse and a mule.

Children Accidentally Shot.

[*Salina Herald.*]

Two or three cases of accidental shooting have occurred in this county within the past few days. In all cases, those getting shot were boys. A little son of D. D. Gibbs, near Roxbury, was shot in the head a few days ago killing him instantly. He was looking into the barrel, and the gun, being cocked, was in some manner discharged, blowing one side of his face entirely off. Mr. Burnett, of Roxbury, who gave us the information, says little Willie was the pet of the family, and the bereaved parents feel their loss keenly. A five-year-old son of Martin Lawson, of Spring Creek, was accidentally shot by his brother, last Saturday, the charge going through his right chest. The boy is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Hardly a day passes that we do not hear of some accident through the careless handling of fire-arms. Parents cannot be too careful in permitting their children to handle fire-arms of any kind.

A Mother and Son Poisoned.

[*Neosho County Record.*]

One day last week Dr. Bartl was sent for in haste to visit the widow Cocanower, residing in the Henry Clay neighborhood in Centerville township, who was reported to be delirious from some unknown cause. On arriving and seeing the patient, the doctor immediately pronounced it a case of poison from belladonna. Fearing that the case might prove fatal in spite of all remedies that could be applied, Dr. Bartl requested that another physician be called in, and accordingly Dr. Kennedy, of Parsons, was sent for. In a short time a son of Mrs. Cocanower complained of being sick, and on examination showed that he also was afflicted in the same manner as his mother. After several hours of careful treatment, the patients were placed out of immediate danger. It is supposed that the poisonous dose was designedly put into the food the family ate. Suspicion points to certain parties who it is thought are the would-be murderers, but as yet nothing definite in regard to the matter has been learned.

Burning of an Elevator.

[*Junction City Union.*]

About 2 o'clock last Monday morning flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the grain warehouse of B. Rockwell & Co., near the railroad depot. The discovery was made by John Mills, engineer on the switch engine of the M., K. & T. Alexander Clarke, night operator in the office of the M., K. & T., immediately ran to the engine-house and sounded the fire bell, and in due time the engine and firemen were at the place where the work of destruction was in progress. The flames had gained such headway, before the arrival of the firemen, that it was found impossible to save the building and contents, though through their efforts the depot and many cars were saved. A strong wind was blowing northwesterly at the time. There were 8,000 bushels of wheat stored in the warehouse, and the wheat was so burned and injured as to be nearly worthless. Five freight cars were also destroyed. In one car near the fire were fifteen kegs of gunpowder, which fortunately escaped the flames. Capt. Rockwell and others broke into that car to rescue the freight therein, but they hastily vacated it upon a hint from A. C. Schnell. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the prevailing opinion is that it was caused by tramps. The losses by the fire were as follows: B. Rockwell & Co., $6,000; insured for $1,000 in the American Central of St. Louis; net loss, $5,000. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company, warehouse, $1,000; one box car, $350; one box car belonging to the C., B. & Q., $200. Kansas Pacific Railway company, three box cars, $1,500; other damage, $50. Totol loss, $9,100. The Messrs. Rockwell experienced a net loss of $5,000. This is a heavy loss, but they are not gentlemen who whine over mistortunes.

A Gritty Girl.

[*Hutchinson Interior.*]

One day last week Mr. W. F. Jobe, of Sego, took his family to Wichita, leaving the farm and house in charge of Miss Amanda Lawson, a young lady seventeen years of age. About dark two men and a woman drove up and asked permission to make their bed on the floor and stay through the night. This was granted; but instead of all three coming in, one of the men stayed outside, as he said, "to keep watch of the team." They retired early, being tired, and also desirous of starting soon in the morning. Miss Lawson, in the meantime, had noticed several little things that had aroused her suspicions, and shortly after retiring became possessed with such fear that she got up and took an "observation of the surroundings," just in time to see a man carrying a bucket of oats from the bin and throw it into the wagon. Instead of being scared out of a year or two's growth, she quickly dressed herself and started out to put a quietus on the gentleman's movements. He saw her coming and started to run. She ordered him to "stop, thief," which he did as soon as a good hiding place was found behind the barn; but the young lady was not disposed to drop the subject on so slight an investigation, so she followed him up and "dug him out." Then, reminding him that the grain belonged to a poor old man who had worked hard for it, and that being left in her care she would die a time or two, more or less, before it should be touched, she proceeded to denounce him most bitterly as a "thief," "a contemptible sneak" and "scoundrel of the deepest dye." She didn't stop here, but after making him pay for the oats went back to the house and ordered the whole "kit" to "git up and git," threatening if any resistance was offered to have a warrant gotten out for their arrest. They did not tarry long but "got up and gotted," leaving Miss Lawson the heroine of the hour. If our country could exchange a lot of light, frivolous devotees of fashion for such brave, sensible girls as Amanda Lawson, we would soon see a revolution of the present state of society.

A Murder at Victoria—Unabated Immigration.

[*Ellis County Star.*]

For the first time in the history of the village, the quiet little town of Victoria has been aroused to the full appreciation of a genuine sensation. On Saturday evening last two men named Cook and Woods started together to a saloon to indulge in a quiet game of cards and glass of beer. They remained there until a late hour when they both together with two or three others went to the boarding-house; they of necessity came close by the depot, the keeper of which owns a small store. At this store they concluded to stop and take a last drink of cider and then retire. Whilst they were in this store some loud and angry words passed between the men, when Cook was suddenly laid on his back by a third party. After this the station agent succeeded in getting the men out and all was quiet for a short time and the agent went to bed. He had not been in bed long before he was called out by a man who wished him to telegraph at once to Hays for a doctor to come and see Woods, stating at the same time that Woods had been badly cut in the region of the abdomen. The surgeon arrived late on Sunday morning, and found the major portion of Wood's bowels lying upon the outside of his body. Upon a careful investigation they found that in order to return the intestines an operation would be required, which was promptly performed and the wound bound up. Woods survived until 11:30 o'clock Sunday night, when he quietly and calmly passed across the dark river from whence no traveler returns.

There is no perceptible falling off of immigration to this section. Every train brings some one who comes to "settle down" and "grow up." And a great many are those, too, who had not been out of the county in which they were born, scarcely, and are consequently men of stability, economy and worth. They can hardly be otherwise classed than as "old-fashioned, good people;" and we overheard one (an old lady, who had just arrived and stopping at the hotel) remark that the people in her neighborhood had always thought that the Indians were in every part of Kansas, and that it would probably be ten years before they would get rid of the idea.

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NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Bushmer.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1878.

LOOK HERE!

To the man or woman sending us the largest club of subscribers within the next thirty days, club to be not *less* than twenty, we will pay a cash premium of *ten dollars*, and give one copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We are making THE SPIRIT the best family paper published in the West, and shall continue to improve it as our means will justify. The subscription price is $1.50 a year. Names can be sent, as fast as taken and the paper will be promptly forwarded.

Now let us see who will win this cash premium. Remember, the one sending the largest club wins.

THE people of Nebraska are rejoicing with Kansas over the heavy immigration that is pouring in. A Nebraska exchange says: "Every train brings dozens of land hunters, and the highways are white with covered wagons filled with happy and expectant faces, all set towards the setting sun."

IS B. D. PALMER COMPETENT?

The following letter explains itself:

LAWRENCE, Oct. 21, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—You ask me my opinion as to the qualifications of Mr. B. D. Palmer, for clerk of the district court: He has held that position for some time past and I have, both as a practicing attorney and officially, been brought into close and intimate relations with him in his official capacity, and confidently say that he has always discharged his duties faithfully and with marked ability. I call him capable, fearless and honest. He has established a reputation beyond his county, and I have many times heard him called by people in other counties "Your model clerk of Douglas county."

You can make no mistake by giving him a hearty support. Yours truly,

N. T. STEPHENS.

To GEO. R. GOULD, ESQ.

THE failure of Dodd, Brown & Co., dry goods merchants of St. Louis, which occurred on Wednesday of last week, caused considerable excitement in the dry goods trade in New York City; and this fact is not surprising when we read that the amount of the firm's indebtedness to New York merchants was as near as can be ascertained $607,500. The difficulty in making collections in the yellow fever districts was one of the causes of the failure. Dodd, Brown & Co. had been doing business in St. Louis for thirteen years.

SOME say we have had too much legislation in the past for the good of the country. There is a good deal of truth in this statement. But is it not also true that if those who were delegated with power to make laws for us had used that power less to further their own selfish ends and more to meet the necessities of their constituency there would have been no occasion for half the complaints now heard? Let the past be a lesson that will govern your action in the future. Root out the old political hacks and elect men to office who will represent the people.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A young man, twenty-three years of age, by the name of Juan Morcasi, living in the country bordering on the Mediterranean sea, arrived at Madrid, Spain, on the 20th inst., and on Friday evening last, as King Alfonso was driving through the street, young Morcasi fired at him from the crowd with a pistol. The bullet missed its mark and the king continued on his way to the palace amid the acclamations of the crowd. The would-be assassin was arrested and arraigned on the following day. A Madrid special of the 26th says: "When asked what his object was in coming to the capital, Morcasi replied defiantly: 'I came here to kill the king.' It is reported that the king has requested that Morcasi be not executed but imprisoned for a term of years. Morcasi is a member of the International society."

RETURN OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Are they returning? Do we see anything in the dim distance that seems to indicate a brighter future? Surely, there is a change in the business atmosphere. Let us see if we can make up the probabilities. History tells us that each wave of universal business adversity is followed by a corresponding wave of prosperity, and that one follows the other right along from age to age. So far all is well. Now then, since 1873, we have felt that the opposite of prosperity has been ruling supreme all over the land, and this unpleasant season has brought about a necessity for the adoption of measures of economy in every sphere of life. The result is, we or the majority of us are now living within our means; we are importing less each year and exporting more; the balance of trade is in our favor.

Prodigality and carelessness reduced us. Industry and economy will restore us. It certainly seems that one wave is passing away before the approach of another.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRANGE PAPERS.

The object of agricultural and grange papers is not so much to give specific directions for the cultivation of particular products as it is to stimulate thought, to set the brain to work, and induce farmers to observe the processes of nature and find out how she accomplishes her great results. It is to very little purpose that a farmer tries to follow set rules. If he attempts to raise potatoes or beans in the self-same way that his neighbor does, and by which his neighbor has achieved success, he will very likely fail. The quality of soil may be different; the seed he plants may be different; the season may be widely different from that in which his neighbor tried his experiment.

The laws of nature are invariable. They do not work one way with one man and another way with another man. They are uniform, working the same way always under the same set of circumstances. If different results are at any time arrived at, the blame should not be thrown on nature; neither should it be thrown on the experimenter, and his methods be pronounced a failure. They are an honest record, so far as they go, by whch he attained success. In trying experiments one cannot note down every particular. There are many things, perhaps, which have not been recorded. The precise state of the atmosphere; the exact point of heat indicated by the thermometer; the condition of the soil as to heat and moisture; the nature, quality and richness of the ground; these and a hundred other things may have been left out of the account and only a few of the more obvious facts noted. So if we fail, when following as nearly as we can the methods by which others have succeeded, we must not be discouraged, or throw aside rules as worthless, or condemn book-farming, or pronounce recorded experiments of no practical value. We must remember, always, that the circumstances under which experiments are tried cannot by any possibility be precisely the same; consequently, the results cannot be the same.

The value of recorded experiments and of theories and book-farming is to wake up the intellect and make men see and think and observe. What one man has done another man under like circumstances may do. The mind must have food for thought, facts to work upon, stimulus for exertion.

When we look over a well cultivated farm, or a fruitful orchard, or a well arranged garden; when we see a flock of sheep of finest breed and in the best condition, or a herd of cattle, fat and sleek and finely molded, we always make comparisons. These men, we say, are doing better than we are; their farming operations are more sightly and profitable than ours; they obtain more income from their flocks and herds than we do. How is this? What is the cause of their prosperity? It will never do for us to lag behind; we must be up and doing. God is no respecter of persons. His providence smiles no brighter on them than on us; His rain and sunshine are equally distributed. The fault is in us, so we must take hold with more energy. We must work and study and plan to better purpose.

It is here that THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is doing its work. It takes us over the whole state; it shows us what other farmers are doing—what they raise on their farms and how they raise it; it tells us how much corn this man had to the acre, and how much wheat that man had to the acre; it records the process by which the corn and wheat was raised, and we are moved to go and do likewise, or to do better. By these agricultural statistics we are encouraged, strengthened, stimulated. We feel that we can do more in the future than we have in the past, and we take hold with a heartier purpose and a more resolute will.

From Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

To the Voters of Douglas County:—While I have taken no part in this election, I feel it my duty to say to you that I think it is to the interest of the county that you vote for the 35-cent compromise. I think that this bonded indebtedness ought to be settled, and I see no way to settle it without a compromise. We can never settle the question until some starting point is made. Now this is my opinion, and you can vote and ought to vote whichever way you think best. JOHN DESKINS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 29, 1878.

General News.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Snow to the depth of nine inches fell on the northwestern part of Ontario last night, doing great damage to fruit and other trees.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 28.—About an inch of snow here to-day. A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Grand Forks, Red river of the north, says: "Slush is running, and navigation is about to close.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—B. Goldman & Co.'s slipper factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $17,000, covered by insurance. Seventy-five men and women were employed in the factory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Maud S, the four-year-old filly that trotted a mile over the Lexington course, last Saturday, in 2:17 1-2, has been sold by Capt. George N. Stone to W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, for $21,000. The captain paid $350 for her.

EDINBURG, Oct. 26.—The bankruptcy is announced of Jonas Wright & Co., of Glasgow and London. Wright is one of the imprisoned directors of the City of Glasgow bank. He and his partner, William Scott, are heavily indebted to the bank on acceptances.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—The Taylor Manufacturing company, at Eastminster, Carroll county, Md., which has made an assignment, estimates its liabilities at $100,000, chiefly local, with some at Pittsburg and Boston. The assets and amounts due the company, it is said, will foot up $25,000 above the liabilities.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 26.—The pork packing establishment and slaughter-house of Christian Kluch, East Buffalo, was burned this morning. Only about forty out of some four hundred or more hogs were saved. An immense quantity of pork, lard and dressed hogs was destroyed. Estimated loss, $160,000; insurance, $85,000.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A six days' pedestrian tournament began this morning at Agricultural hall. Twenty-three contestants started, including John Ennis, of Chicago, and Weston of Providence. Vaughan is entered, and he and Weston are favorites. At 1 o'clock Ennis was nine miles behind the leading score (sixty-eight miles) and Weston seven miles behind it.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 26.—Official figures from ninety-four counties on the vote for secretary of state at the late Iowa election are as follows: J. A. T. Hull, Republican, 130,183; E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion, 122,001; scattering, 1,193; Hull's majority, 6,989. The remaining four counties will increase this to 8,362. The majority of the other state officers will be less.

PRESCOTT, A. T., Oct. 28.—A fire broke out at Fort Whipple, about one mile north of the town, at 8 o'clock this morning, totally destroying three government cottages, two occupied and the other unoccupied. Loss to government $15,000. The furniture of the occupants was worth about $500. No insurance. The fire originated in a defective flue. The persistent bravery of the officers and men saved the powder magazine, which would have involved great loss.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—An indemnifying bond for a quarter of a million was given to-day by Sylvester T. Smith, the new receiver of the Kansas Pacific railroad, who will take charge of the road on November 1st. This bond will be filed in the United States court at Leavenworth to-morrow. Mr. Smith will also give a regular receiver's bond for a quarter million, with ten citizens of Kansas as bondsmen. The securities on his indemnifying bond are S. C. Greeley, S. M. Edgell, John D. Perry, T. G. Meir and Dwight Treadway, all of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The treasury now holds $348,741,600 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $1,488,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits, and $5,073,600 to secure subscriptions to the four per cent. loan. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $5,385,000. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $574,950. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $32,158,820; gold notes, $1,452,920. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $363,671; customs receipts, $448,780. Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, $3,920,000; 1878, $2,037,000; subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day, $471,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The steamship Frankfort arrived direct from Bremen with 116 passengers and officers and 85 crew. Many are emigrants for Texas, but quarantine prevents them reaching their destination. The agent of the German Emigration company consulted with the president of the board of health, and was advised to bring the emigrants to the central part of the city, which the fever has left. The agent of the North German Lloyd states that they cabled to Bremen that the fever would not abate until a heavy frost, but the steamer, which had already been withheld some weeks, was allowed to sail, in hopes of frost here before arrival.

In a shooting affray Friday, at Plaquemine, between Charles A. Brite and State Senator George B. Waite, the former received a flesh wound in the arm; the latter was seriously wounded in the side, and is now in a critical condition. Cause politics.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 25.—On Tuesday afternoon companies B and D, Third cavalry, under command of Captain J. B. Johnson and Lieut. Thompson, while scouting in the South hills, about seventy miles southeast of this post, came upon about 150 Cheyennes, under Chief Dull Knife. The hostiles at first showed fight, but upon seeing themselves outnumbered gave up and were brought into Major Carlton's camp on Chadron creek, where they were disarmed and their stock taken away, the latter numbering about 140 horses and mules, which were sent here. A courier from Chadron creek this afternoon reports that when the hostiles were informed that their destination was Camp Robinson, they refused to go, and scattering over the prairie they commenced digging rifle pits with hunting knives. They appeared to have rifles secreted, which they secured, having given up only a few old guns and revolvers. Artillery has been sent from here to shell them from their position should they continue their resistance. Considerable excitement prevails here over the anticipated trouble.

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 28.—The state normal school building at Emporia was burned Saturday morning. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock, and the building burned with such rapidity that not a thing was saved. C. M. Pomeroy, the president, lost his valuable library, besides all his household effects. On Friday, throughout the entire day there was an odor of gas throughout the entire building. Mr. Pomeroy made a careful inspection of the building and found the coal in the cellar, seventy-five tons, to be in a heated condition, and had the janitor with some help shovel it over to cool off. At 11 o'clock at night the janitor left his work, feeling everything was safe. But the fire broke out and in a short time nothing was left but the walls, and they are injured and in no condition for building. Had the business portion of the town been burned the people could not have felt the loss more than they do by this catastrophe. The building cost $85,000 and had not a farthing of insurance. The next morning the students sang "Hold the Fort," and an arrangement has been made for the fall term to be continued by using some of the churches and vacant buildings for recitations.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A New York dispatch of last night says: "The Manhattan Savings and Deposit bank, corner Broadway and Bleecker streets, was robbed between 6 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning of a large amount of money, securities, jewelry, plate and other valuables. The robbery was one of the most daring and complete ever committed. Seven men were engaged in it. The watchman of the bank, Dan Reilly, left his post at 6 o'clock after calling up the janitor, Louis Weikle. He resides in the upper part of the bank building with his family. While the latter was dressing, seven masked men entered his room, and, under threats of instant death if he refused, forced the bank keys from him and the combination of the vault. They then handcuffed him, his wife and mother-in-law, and left three of their number to guard them. The remainder then proceeded to the bank on the ground floor, opened the vault, forced the inner doors and rifled the various compartments of their contents, consisting of securities to the amount of $2,757,700, of which $2,505,000 are registered in the name of the bank, and are not negotiable, and $1,608,000 are payable to it; $73,000 in coupon bonds and $11,000 cash. One box containing $50,000 in bonds belonging to Edward Schell, the president of the bank, was overlooked by the burglars. As soon as the robbers left, the janitor, nearly dead with fright, descended from his room to the street and gave the alarm. The police were notified immediately, one police station being only two blocks away, and the keenest detectives in the city were put at work at once. Several arrests on suspicion were made during the day. The burglars left all their tools in the bank. Among the bonds stolen are the New York state sinking fund, New York county court-house, New York City improvement, New York City revenue, Yonkers City bonds and a large amount of United States registered bonds."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The gigantic robbery of the Manhattan Savings institution is the sensation in banking circles. Notice has been posted in the bank saying: "For the purpose of preventing loss to depositors, it is ordered that no payments will be made without sixty days' notice. The surplus of the bank is more than sufficient to cover any probable loss that may be sustained by reason of the robbery." A great number of depositors have given the necessary notice. The directors were in secret session to-day. It is said to be the rule for janitors of bank buildings in this city to have the combination of the vault. Every available detective in town has been assigned to the case.

The *Evening Post* says: "So far as can be ascertained, no arrests have been made. Superintendent Walling said this morning that he could give no new information about the case, and denied that he professed last night to have a clue to the robbers, and if he had one he would not admit it. The janitor and night watchman are at the bank to-day, helping to straighten out matters. Augustus Schell, Democratic candidate for mayor, and brother of the president, says the bank will have a surplus of $500,000, if all the coupon bonds stolen were counted as lost. A great crowd continued all the morning about the bank."

The robbers left behind them a skeleton key, also three pairs of handcuffs. Of forty or fifty boxes stored away, about twenty had been opened and the contents rifled. It is possible that the amount taken may be more than $3,000,000, since the contents of a number of the tin boxes containing gold coin and government bonds with which the sides of the vault were lined have disappeared.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, October 29, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine	$3.00 @ 3.25
XX	3.50 @ 3.60
XXX	4.00 @ 4.10
Family	4.25 @ 4.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall	83 @ 83½
No. 3 red	78½@ 78¾
Corn—No. 2	32 @ 32¼
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 20
Rye	39½@ 40½
Barley	70 @ 1.00
Pork	7.50 @ 7 75
Lard	5 75 @ 6.00
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 20
Country	10 @ 12
CHICAGO, October 29, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter	84 @ 84¾
No. 2 spring	79¾@ 80
No. 3	68 @ 69½
Corn	33¾@ 34
Oats	19 @ 19½
Pork	7.10 @ 7.20
Lard	6.00 @ 6.10
KANSAS CITY, October 29, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	70 @ 71
No. 3 fall	68 @ 69
No. 4	64 @ 64½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	23½@ 24
Oats	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2	30 @ 35

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, October 29, 1878.	
Cattle—Fair Texas	$2.40@ 2.75
Butchers'	2.45@ 2.50
Hogs	2.75@ 3.30
CHICAGO, October 29, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.70@ 4.85
Hogs—Packers	3 00@ 3.45
KANSAS CITY, October 29, 1878.	
Cattle—Native butcher steers	2.00@ 3.20
Stockers	2.00@ 3.00
Fair to choice fat cows	1.75@ 2.50
Hogs—Packers	2.65@ 2.80

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 14@20c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7½@8¼c.; eggs, 12@13c.; broom-corn, $35@80 ℔ ton; chickens, live, per doz., $1.75@2.25; potatoes, 30@45c.; sweet potatoes, 60c.@$1.10; green apples, $2.00@2.50 ℔ bbl.; onions, 45@60c. ℔ bush.; flax seed, ℔ bush., $1.10; castor beans, $1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, ℔ sack, $2.25@2.35; XXX, $1.60; XX, $1.50. Rye flour, $1.60. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 70c.

We quote wheat and corn at about the same figures as last week. Wheat is 40 cents lower than this time a year ago.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 83¼c. October, 83@83½c. November and 84¾c. December. In Chicago No. 2 is 80c. October, 81c. November and 82¼c. December. In Kansas City No. 2 is 70 to 70½c. October and 72c. November. No. 3 is 68½c. October and 69c. November.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 1.00⅜ and closed 1.00⅜. Money was quoted at 3@6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent. The stock market opened buoyant. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds firm; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were $8,500,000.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principle points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail October 19, 1878:

In store at	*Wheat. bus.*	*Corn. bus.*
New York	2,798,614	3,078,544
Albany	33,500	5,000
Buffalo	516,849	1,070,804
Chicago	2,739,060	1,470,435
Milwaukee	1,100,460	16,216
Duluth	174,304	.....
Toledo	553,631	297,997
Detroit	413,598	3,721
Oswego	180,000	205,000
St. Louis	747,985	176,976
Boston	179,401	231,000
Toronto	124,209	300
Montreal	175,425	103,405
Philadelphia	435,834	152,847
Peoria	841	64,000
Indianapolis	74,741	44,982
Kansas City	598,932	96,633
Baltimore	733,696	223,904
Rail shipments, week	754,080	242,262
Lake shipments, week	1,568,442	1,324,916
On canal	2,800,000	1,260,000
Total October 19, 1878	16,503,659	10,218,895
Total October 12, 1878	14,701,428	9,883,943
Total October 20, 1877	10,440,058	10,088,858

There has been an advance at London in the price of silver bullion. It is supposed to be caused by the conviction that congress will this winter authorize free coinage of silver. It is said the Rothschilds now desire it, and they have sent an agent to this country to look after their interests. Probably the Mexican and trade dollars will become par in a few months.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

READ Dr. Bangs' "Testimonials" in these columns. We have been personally acquainted with the doctor for a number of years and do not hesitate in advising the afflicted to secure his services.

GEORGE MARCH is not only a good citizen but he is also a good dry goods merchant, and always keeps on hand a full, fresh stock of everything in his line. Go and see for yourselves if these statements be true.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER will receive her lady friends at her store to-day and to-morrow, October 30th and 31st. The date of Mrs. Gardner's reception is Thursday, October 31st. The ladies should not fail to be present on the opening days above mentioned.

THE citizens of Douglas county will be addressed on the political questions of the day at Liberty hall, in this city, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., by John A. Anderson and Noble Prentis; and at 7 o'clock p. m. by Hon. D. C. Haskell and Wm. A. Phillips.

ABOUT two months ago a little seven-year-old son of Dennis Smith, living on New York street, met with an accident in which one of his arms was broken just above the elbow. The bone was not only broken square off but it was also split right into the elbow joint. Under the skillful treatment of Dr. V. W. May the injured limb has been restored to its former strength and soundness. In such a case as this it is seldom that a cure is effected without leaving the limb stiff at the joint.

WE call the attention of our readers to J. T. Warne's new advertisement in another column, and then we wish to say that we have examined the stock of goods at this well known and popular hardware house and find it first-class and complete. But the best thing of all is this, Mr. Warne believes in the golden rule as applied to business matters, and he is selling goods at away down low figures for cash. Builders, farmers, everybody, buy your hardware at J. T. Warne's and you will do well.

Death of Judge Smith.

Again our people are called upon to mourn the loss of an old and prominent citizen—one who, since its earliest days of civilized progress, has ever stood by Kansas and assisted to advance its interests. Judge G. W. Smith is no more of earth. He died at his home in this city on Monday afternoon last, at 3 o'clock, having lived to the good old age of seventy-three years.

Judge Smith was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He came to Kansas in 1855, and almost immediately after settling here became identified with the Free State cause and soon rose as a leader in the movement. He entered into the work of building up Kansas as a free state with dauntless energy, and was always found standing shoulder to shoulder with the bravest pioneer in defense of the right. He received a majority of the votes for governor under the Lecompton constitution in 1857; was elected speaker of the house of representatives for one term, and has for a number of years held the office of police judge and justice of the peace in this city.

After a long life of usefulness he has gone to rest. Of late he has been troubled a great deal with dropsy. We called upon the judge at his office one day last week, and during the course of our conversation he informed us that the disease was wearing upon him. Said he, "It may take me away after a time."

The funeral will take place this afternoon from Trinity church.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Lawrence at their headquarters, on Monday evening, October 28, 1878, the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That we have learned with feelings of profound regret of the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. George W. Smith. During his long residence in this city he has endeared himself to our people without distinction of party as an able lawyer, an upright judge and as an ardent friend of the best interests of Lawrence and of Kansas. We deplore his death as a great public loss, and tender to the sorrowing friends our warmest sympathies in their deep affliction.

Senator E. G. Ross and Capt. Hoysradt were called on and addressed the meeting, expressing deep sympathy at the loss of so able a lawyer and so worthy a citizen.

E. G. ROSS, Chairman.
ELY MOORE, Secretary.

Against the Bridge Proposition.

WHEREAS, As the county commissioners have submitted the question of levying a direct tax of $45,000 for bridge purposes, to the voters of Douglas county the members assembled in Barker grange passed the following:

WHEREAS, The county is already in debt, and the national finance in a very precarious condition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is in our opinion our duty to oppose the levy and request all voters to do the same. A. H. GRIESA, Secretary.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

—AT—

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

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

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

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

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

Please call and see goods, get prices and be convinced, at the old Burt stand.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

PROPOSITION

To Compromise the Bonded Indebtedness of Douglas County, Kansas.

To the People of Douglas County, State of Kansas:—Your are hereby notified that the following resolution was duly adopted by the board of commissioners of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 14th day of October, 1878:

WHEREAS, The bonds and coupons for the interest thereon have been issued by the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, as follows: To the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad company, one hundred and twenty-five bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, bearing date July 1, 1869; and two hundred bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, bearing date July 1, 1872; and to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad company three hundred bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, bearing date January 1, 1868; all of said bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and are now outstanding; and

WHEREAS, The board of commissioners of said county of Douglas have been petitioned to submit to the holders of the said bonds and interest coupons, a proposition for the compromise and settlement thereof, by issuing new bonds of the said county, as provided in chapter forty-nine of the laws of 1876 of said state. Said proposition to be submitted to the legal voters of said county, by an election to be held, as in said chapter forty-nine of said laws provided. Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, by the board of county commissioners of said county of Douglas, That an election of the legal voters of said county, be held at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the first Tuesday in November, 1878, to authorize the said commissioners to issue to the holders of said bonds and coupons the bonds of said county to the amount of thirty-five-hundredths (35-100) of the principal of said outstanding bonds and thirty-five-hundredths (35-100) of the interest coupons thereon accrued, such new or refunding bonds to bear date January 1, 1879, and each payable at the office of the treasurer of Douglas county, Kansas, in equal semi-annual installments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on said bonds, payable thirty years from the date of their issue, and having attached thereto coupons for the several installments and the interest accruing from time to time by the terms of said bonds, substantially as provided in said chapter forty-nine of said laws of 1876: *Provided*, that the new bonds shall not be issued faster or to a greater amount than the old bonds, and all outstanding interest coupons thereto belonging shall be surrendered at the rate and on the terms following, to wit: For every new bond so issued, there shall be surrendered old bonds or accrued interest coupons, the face of which shall amount to one hundred dollars for every thirty-five dollars of the face of such new bonds issued, and the old bonds so surrendered shall be accompanied by all outstanding interest coupons not due, originally given with such old bonds.

And you are further notified that in accordance with said instructions the election therein mentioned will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, at the usual places of voting in said county; that the particular indebtedness named in said resolution proposed to be satisfied by the issue of said new bonds consists of $125,000 voted to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad company, bearing date July 1, 1869, and $200,000 voted to the Lawrence and Southwestern Railroad company, and bearing date July 1, 1872; and $300,000 voted in aid of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad company, and bearing date January 1, 1868. All of these said bonds bearing interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The amount necessary to satisfy said bonds in accordance with the proposition in said resolutions contained is $300,000. That the principal of the bonds proposed to be issued will be payable in sixty semi-annual installments, the last installment to be thirty years from the date of issue of said bonds. The said proposed bonds are to bear seven per cent. interest payable semi-annually. That the ballots cast in favor of said proposition should be "for the bonds," and ballots against or opposed to said propositions should be "against the bonds."

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 14th day of October, A. D. 1878.

JOHN DESKINS, Chairman. [SEAL.]
JOHN S. WALTON. [SEAL.]
J. C. WALTON. [SEAL.]

And be it further resolved, That the sheriff of Douglas county make the proclamation of the time and place for holding said election and that the county clerk of said county be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to procure, according to law, the publication of this resolution and a notice stating the time and place of said election, with a statement of the particular indebtedness proposed to be satisfied by the issue of said new bonds, and the amount necessary to satisfy the same; and also the time when the bonds proposed to be issued shall be payable, and the rate of interest they are to bear. Said publication to be made three weeks next preceding said election.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county this 14th day of October, 1878.

[SEAL.] B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.
By ALBERT G. BROOKS, Deputy.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of clerk of the district court of Douglas county, subject to the will of the people as expressed at the polls at the November election. G. W. W. YATES.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

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

GEO. RHEINSCHILD,
Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

ARCTIC overshoes at Connelly's.

GRANGERS, you will remember that Geo. Leis & Bro., the popular druggists of our city, have moved to their new quarters on the corner, where you will find them busy as ever rolling out goods at less prices than before. Give them a call and tell your neighbors of their astonishing low prices.

MEN'S rubber boots at Connelly's.

Cow and country produce wanted in exchange for a sewing machine at SPIRIT office.

Go and see Connelly for your winter boots and shoes.

Money to Loan

On improved farms. Address Lock Box 337, Lawrence, Kans.

BUY your boots and shoes of A. J. Connelly, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets.

For Sale.

Two yearling Cotswold bucks and 35 good native ewes, bred to a Cotswold buck.

WM. ROE, Vinland, Kans.

THE best and cheapest kip boots in the market—buy them of A. J. Connelly.

I HEREBY announce myself as an independent candidate for township trustee for the township of Wakarusa. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability faithfully perform the duties of the office. V. L. REECE.

A FINE, side-lace, pebble goat (sewed) shoe for only $1,50, to be found only at A. J. Connelly's new shoe store.

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

I HAVE the best lady's shoe for $1 ever offered for that money in this market.

A. J. CONNELLY,
Corner Massachusetts and Warren streets.

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

P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

Announcement.

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

Testimonials.

To those who are afflicted with the *piles* I would say, that about three years ago I was badly afflicted, and had been for several years, with the disease. Neither physicians nor the popular pile remedies gave me any relief. Mr. Rote, the then superintendent of schools, advised me to call on Dr. Bangs; said his sister, Mrs. Pemberton, had been cured by the doctor. I called on him and he gave me medicine that relieved me at once, and I have been free from the disease ever since. J. JOHNSON,
Janitor New York and Quincy Schools.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 12, 1878.

This is to certify that about a month ago I was sorely afflicted with the *piles*, so much so that I was not able to do my work. My son procured some medicine of Dr. Bangs, which gave me immediate relief, and in three days was able to do my work free from pain.

MRS. BASS,
Cor. New York and Berkley Streets.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 12, 1878.

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. GARDINER - - EMPORIA.

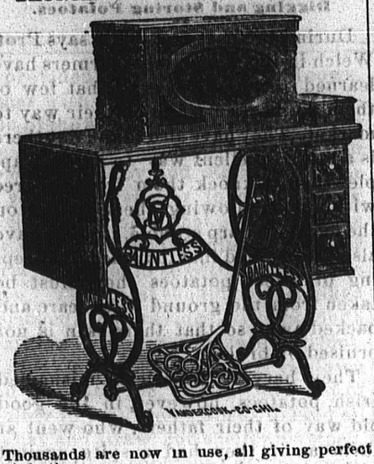
SURE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. Prescription Free to any person who will agree to pay $1, when a new growth of Hair, Whiskers, or Mustaches is actually produced. Sanderson & Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

Patent Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.

L. D. L. Tosh & Co.,

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Improved farms and city property for sale very cheap. Vacant lands in Douglas and adjoining counties wanted to place upon our list.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

THE WHITE

SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

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.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

Horticultural Department.

LINN COUNTY.

Orchards—Suggestions as to Setting Out—Elm Grove Grange—Brother Payne—Liberty Township.

NO. IV.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Again we take up the thread of horticultural interests in this county. The time is rapidly approaching for setting out fall trees, and very many of our farmers have made their purchases, and are awaiting delivery, to add to their old orchards and set out new ones.

We take this opportunity of making a few suggestions in regard to setting out orchards, etc. It is not recommended by those who know about such things to set out orchards in the fall, but the spring is considered to be the correct season. Nevertheless, it is highly desirable to procure the stock in the fall, and heel it in on one's own premises, for the following reasons: In the first place, if the trees are dug this fall, the roots where they are cut bleed now, and have become callous by spring-time; consequently, at least one-third, more growth is attained. Secondly, if a man has the trees he can put them out just when the right time comes, and it very frequently happens that towards the end of February a spell of some ten days occurs of open weather; then is just the time to set out.

We give the following instructions as to the wintering trees procured in the fall, which we have found good in our experience: Choose a dry spot, where no water will stand during the winter, and with no grass near to invite mice; dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclining them at an angle of forty-five degrees; widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, and place another layer in the trench reclining the tops on the others; so on continue till they are all in the trench, when finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. If these directions are followed out, in the spring the roots will be found, if planted at the proper time, to start into immediate growth.

Saturday evening finding us just closing our inspection of Mr. Robertson's extensive orchard, we sought the neighboring town of La Cygne for Sabbath's rest, and Monday morning wended our way west to Liberty township. Our road carried us through Cadmus, where the memory of the speech delivered by the worthy editor of THE SPIRIT before the grange is still green. We made a call on Brother Payne, who keeps the grange store. He and Bachelor Redfield reported business lively and the grange prosperous. After a short stay, we struck out for the old Bishop & Seaman nursery, about four miles distant from Cadmus. This firm has been dissolved, and part of the site of the old nursery is now occupied by the very extensive orchard of Mr. A. G. Seaman. We passed through not less than one hundred acres of trees which were originally set out as a test orchard, and which appeared to be good bearers, thrifty and to cover almost every variety of apple. This orchard lies on the east side of the road which here runs north and south. We had a pleasant chat with Mr. Seaman, who was formerly treasurer of the county, and also with his good lady, who hails from Lawrence and is well known among the professors of your city.

We then adjourned to Bishop & Nolan's nursery, west of the road, where we found a large assortment of stock in considerable variety, and were particularly struck with a fine display of evergreens set out in the sod.

The next point of interest was Daniel Underhill's farm. Mr. Underhill, who is present treasurer of the county, has a fine farm, a handsome residence and a large and well stocked orchard.

From thence we took the road to Mr. Bishop's, and here we found the finest orchards without exception in Linn county. The apple orchard is very large, and is replete with almost every variety of apples; the peach orchard is deserving of the same remark. An abundant variety of small fruits and roses, and one of the prettiest yards around the house we ever saw. Mr. Bishop is an acknowledged authority on fruits, and makes a point of exhibiting his productions. His display of forty varieties at the Lawrence fair will be remembered; and he also made an exhibit at the Centennial. This concludes our inspection of Liberty township, and we reserve further comment till our next. Yours, J.

Digging and Storing Potatoes.

During the past few years, says Prof. Welch in the *Times*, most farmers have learned to handle eggs so that few of them are broken while on their way to market. They have also found out there is a more excellent way to harvest apples than to knock them from the tree with a pole, allowing them to fall on the ends of sharp stubble. Some have also ascertained that to insure the keeping of sweet potatoes they must be taken from the ground with care and packed away so that their skin is not bruised or broken.

They harvest American, misnamed Irish, potatoes, however, in the good old way of their fathers, who went at them as if they had a spite against them. Sometimes they run a plow through the vines as they would through a patch of twitch grass, leaving the tubers to wilt in the sun or to be nipped by the frost. At other times they attack them with a heavy, sharp hoe, raising and bringing it down with the force they would employ in swinging an ax. Occasionally a potato digger employs a spade, which he handles in the same way he would if he was digging a post-hole.

He seems to have two objects in view—removing them from the ground and slicing them so they will be in a condition to fry, without further preparation. A few farmers use a manure fork for getting potatoes out of the ground. The favorite way of using the implement is to quickly thrust it into the body of the hill which enables the tines to pierce most of the large potatoes, which are picked off as the fork is pried out of the soil.

The truth of the matter is, no crop requires so careful handling as potatoes and none receives so little attention. A cut or bruised potato is nearly worthless unless it is fed to stock. If stored in a cave or cellar it is almost certain to rot and to affect the sound tubers that are near it. If sent to market, it will injure the sale of the whole potatoes. In digging potatoes in a field that is nearly clear of weeds and grass there is no cheap implement that compares with a fork that has wide and rather blunt tines. It is hard work to use it, but by its employment one may lift more potatoes in a half day than with a hoe in an entire day. A spade is a good tool to use in digging potatoes, but it ordinarily requires an Irishman to handle it to the best advantage. A hoe will take out potatoes cleaner than any tool, and place them where they are wanted to better advantage, but it must be used to scrape away the soil and not for striking into it. The hoe may be used to excellent advantage in digging those varieties of potatoes that have their tubers scattered over a considerable space.

Potatoes should be dug when the soil is dry. They are never salable at the price they are worthy when there is dirt on them. They cannot be thrown out on the surface of the ground between the rows to dry without greatly injuring their eating qualities. Potatoes sprout, grow and mature in the dark, and they should be kept in the dark as much as possible till they are ready to cook. An exposure to the light for even a few minutes injures them. Allow a fine, well ripened potato to lay in the sunlight for a week and it will not be fit for food. It is liable to become green in color and slightly poisonous. The nearer they are kept to an absolute exclusion from the light from the time they are dug till they are cooked, the more palatable and nutritious they will be. A few persons who wish very choice potatoes put them in a bag as soon as they are taken out of the ground and store them in a place entirely dark. The writer of this article has frequently kept potatoes for spring and summer use in barrels covered with a thick, tightly-fitting turf of grass. They had in June the fine flavor of newly dug potatoes.

Hardy Raspberries.

Speaking of *hardy* raspberries, there is really no such thing. Some will endure cold, some heat, some drought. But there is not one that will stand all. Hence it is that in some years what we believe to be the hardiest varieties are harmed, or even cut down to the ground.

The Household.

Cooking.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In a former communication to your paper I spoke of the trials and perplexities of housekeepers in the matter of cooking. It is certainly no light task to plan out, prepare, set on the table, clear away and wash the dishes of the three daily meals, and this year after year. The woman who does the work should have the aid, the counsel and the sympathy of the husband, and of all who partake of the fare prepared at the expense of so much time, labor and anxiety of the housekeeper.

I fear that the work of cooking is not always appreciated by the head of the family. If the meals are not prepared at just the right time, if the bread is not light and sweet, if the butter should be rancid, if the meat is overdone or too raw, there is often a frown upon the face, or an ill-natured word from the tongue of the husband, which does not tend to alleviate the trials of the housewife but makes her burdens all the more heavy.

The work of cooking would be rendered easier and much pleasanter if the wife and daughters could receive aid and counsel, and above all, sympathy, from the husband and brothers of the family. A kind word, a pleasant remark, and, occasionally, a helping hand from them would be a strong incentive to the cook to do her best; and it would certainly cause her to go about her daily task with a lighter heart and a more elastic step.

It would also make the business of cooking more satisfactory and its burdens lighter if it could be entered upon as a work of art. The best cooks in the large restaurants and public houses of our cities have made cooking a study for years, have brought the art to a state of great perfection, are proud of its results, and command the largest remuneration for their services. Cooking is a science, and if it could be entered upon and studied and practiced as such, I do not see why it could not be pursued with the same enthusiasm as its kindred science, chemistry. I understand that young ladies at the university enter upon the study of chemistry with great ardor. They learn the form, structure and laws of different substances; they glow over the retort; they note the chemical changes and physical conditions of various bodies; they become intensely interested in the study of chemistry and in its application to the various arts. Is there any reason why a woman cannot become equally interested in the science of cookery, and in its practice as a fine art? It is really a fine art, and a most useful art, and if entered upon with a determination to become master of it I believe it would possess attractions which would make the pursuit of it anything but irksome or unpleasant.

I will mention another point of interest which in these hard times is worth a careful consideration. The cost of living might be reduced at least one-half by the practice of the best economy in cooking. The French people understand and practice this economy; they can live well at one-half of the expense that it costs us for food. Miss Corson, superintendent of the New York cooking school, has by a series of experiments demonstrated that a good dinner for six persons can be prepared at a cost of only fifteen cents. Such a dinner—palatable, nourishing and satisfactory—can be gotten up and placed on the farmer's table at a less cost in the country than in the city. If a farmer's wife could save, by greater economy and the practice of a better art in cooking, one-half of what is now spent in the family for food, and yet at the same time fare as sumptuously, she would achieve a success in housekeeping of which she might well feel proud. AMICA.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 28, 1878.

"Radical's" Reply to A. Varner.

FRIEND EDITOR:—I do not consider "The Household" a suitable place in which to maintain a theological discussion; but, as I have aroused the curiosity of my theological friend, and he wishes me to explain my position, with your permission I will reply.

I see myself standing reproved, but I hardly know why. Surely not for the sincere convictions of my heart; probably for my boldness in giving them utterance. He thinks I am far out at sea. Strange I cannot comprehend my danger. To me my surroundings seem quite safe and reliable. I think I can illustrate my position: Two men take a survey of their surroundings on an exceedingly foggy morning. Neighbor A looks about him and sees very little fog where he stands, and what there is is rapidly rising and disappearing; but as he tries to look over to neighbor B's he can just see the outlines of his existence, it is so terrible foggy. Neighbor B looks about him and congratulates himself on his high position and pleasant surroundings; very little fog on his place. "But," he exclaims, "I could not be induced to live where neighbor A does; he is perfectly enveloped in fog." Perhaps to the third man they are both surrounded with fog. So much for a difference of opinion. And should that not teach us a lesson of humility in our search after knowledge and truth?

Let us gather the gems of truth from out the mist, no matter where they are found, and appropriate them to the development of our intellect. There are none that have *all* of truth, but perhaps *all* have *some* of truth. My ideas seem strange and new to my reverend friend, probably on account of the source from which they come.

That washing day! I admit there is nothing very ennobling in the sight of the soiled and shattered garments that are presented for renovation and repair; but I have passed through many of those ordeals, and if we have some high and noble aim in life, or try to devise some plan whereby we can contribute to the happiness or comfort of others, it is surprising how rapidly our work progresses and it is accomplished before we realize the necessity of losing our temper. And when, with aching head and tired hands, we look upon the result of our labor and see that unsightly mass of clothes transformed into garments of snowy whiteness and purity, it reminds me of human nature; although we may struggle through darkness and doubt, privations and disappointment, if we have the noble purpose of improving our God-given talents we will surely reap the reward of our labor. There is a sacred element in the influence of home that fully accords with the natures of women, and I do not believe they would lose their tempers while performing the labors that would render that home cheerful if they had physical strength to endure the demands that are required at their hands; and if my friend has experienced the sad results of washing-day, I can suggest a remedy: Let him take that washing to be done so far beyond the boundaries of home that its contaminating influence can in no wise be felt, and then watch the happy result on wife and children. Perhaps the poor washer-woman has no husband or children, and the hope of obtaining a few pieces of that silver that the wise and generous men have coined for her especial use will be sufficient inducement to keep her temper within bounds.

I think it does not require a very great stretch of imagination to comprehend the meaning of a *partial God;* but if it will be any better, I can say "the God of the orthodox." For we can see, since eighteen hundred years ago, through every age and every sect, they worship a God according to their intellect and powers of comprehension. I believe religion a principle, and if so, as old as the Deity we worship and can no more be changed than can the laws that govern and control the universe, and as natural and essential to human nature as the air we breathe is to the physical. And when we believe we are under the holy influences of religion, it is because our minds are developed to that degree that we can comprehend to a certain extent the divine principle that of necessity is within our natures, therefore *natural* and *true*. We do not hire the clergy to teach us *christianity*, but to teach *creeds* and *forms* of religion; and if he is a good minister of the gospel, he preaches to suit the minds of the majority of his employers. No, we need not the clergy to teach us christianity. The principle was first comprehended and then promulgated by the friend of the needy; by the raiser up of the downtrodden; by him who could raise his eyes above his persecutors and say, "Father, forgive them." And he had the same difficulty in making the people believe in *true* religion as is experienced to-day. He was always trying to impress upon their minds to beware of those that made a great display of their religion, but to arouse themselves to the principles of love, justice, truth and mercy; and his whole teachings were to develop the God principle of our being, for in that consisted true religion.

Robert G. Ingersoll says "An honest God is the noblest work of man," and I fully agree with him. When we can from principle do what we *know* to be *right*, without fear of punishment or hope of reward, then this "wide, sinful and wicked world" will be rescued and the example and teachings of Jesus be practiced. RADICAL.

N. B.—Pardon the word "reverend" if not applicable. I drew the inference from that peculiar sensitiveness usually displayed by the clergy. R.

OLATHE, Kans., Oct. 24, 1878.

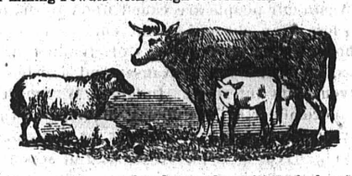
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

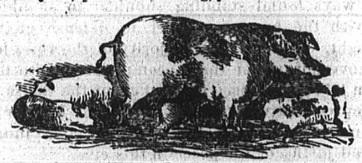
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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



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



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

N. B.—BEWARE OF 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.

Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
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45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabaunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at $3 to $8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

Farm and Stock.

The papers inform us that "the wood of the stalks and the oil of the seeds of two acres of sunflowers are sufficient to supply a Minnesota family with cheerful fires all winter long." Important if true.

Persons who store harness "under foot" may like to know that a dressing of oil in which is mixed cayenne pepper—at the rate of a teaspoonful to the pint—is said to afford sure protection from the gnawing of rats.

Raising Potatoes.

We received a letter from Senator S. C. Pomeroy, in 1865, in regard to his experience in the raising of potatoes. As Mr. Pomeroy was a practical farmer in early manhood, his advice in the matter may be of value at this time, as there has been a partial failure of the late-planted crop this season in Kansas:

"Potatoes can be raised in almost any country, but the treatment must vary according to the climate and season.

"The climate of Kansas, as I have observed it by a residence there of ten years, is usually dry at the time when potatoes if planted early need the most moisture; and it is sometimes the case that those planted late meet a severe drouth, which is fatal to a large growth. I recommend one course to be pursued whether you plant early or late. The ground should be plowed early and deep, and at the time of planting should be thoroughly pulverized and be made mellow, deep and rich. The potatoes should be placed about two and a half feet apart, and about three inches below the level surface of the ground. The ground should never be ridged unless it is low and liable to standing water. After they have been carefully planted, and the surface made smooth and clean from weeds, there should be straw from the old wheat stack or some other grain spread evenly over the whole ground, about four or six inches in depth when thrown lightly on. After the straw is spread evenly over the whole field there is nothing more to be done until harvest, unless it be to cut down some rank weeds that make their way up through the straw.

"This covering of the ground protects it from the hot sun and dry, blasting winds, and the moisture is retained, and the growth of the potato will be improved; and the crop will be not only large in quantity but excellent in quality. The same course should be pursued in planting trees, but the straw need be applied round the roots only. Potatoes planted in this way will require no further cultivation; and in harvesting them you need only rake off the decaying straw, and the new, luxurious crop will be found lying nearly out of the ground and can be gathered with the greatest facility."

The above was written some thirteen years ago. We wonder if any new light or improved methods in raising this useful crop have been discovered. Will some of the farmers of the present generation give us their experience and the methods adopted by them in raising this esculent?

We have a letter from our successful and long-experienced farmer, J. C. Vincent, of Kanwaka, bearing about the same date, containing many excellent suggestions in regard to this crop, which we intend to bring out soon.

Good Living for Farmers.

If there is any class of people that ought to live well it is farmers. They are supplied with a great variety of food, and among the numerous products of the farm and farm-garden are many articles that would be regarded as the choicest luxuries by city people—luxuries because of their freshness and purity. Such milk and cream as the farmer has money cannot buy in our cities. Eggs fresh laid are not to be had there. Vegetables fresh from the soil, chickens as choice and fat as you please. These are among the generally supplied and choice products of the farm which should aid in making the farmer's table an attractive one.

The staple articles of diet are, of course, bread, potatoes, and meat of various kinds. But these articles can be made so good that no one will tire of them, and cooked in such a variety of ways as to always render them inviting and palatable. Some people have an idea that good living necessarily means expensive living, and that the farmer can afford only plain food plainly served, which generally means poorly cooked. What a poor, slovenly cook wastes in providing for an average farmer's family would go far, in the hands of an intelligent, careful and economical cook, toward feeding such a family. One of the greatest shortcomings in our country to-day is in the vast amount of careless and unintelligent cooking. Farmers are taking lessons in agriculture. They are studying and investigating the many questions which are constantly arising in their old but always new business of tilling the soil. Their wives and daughters have need of thought, of study and earnest investigation into the economic principles of cooking. Of course, there are very many accomplished housekeepers and excellent cooks, as there are many model farmers, but the best are generally those who can and will profit most by study, experiment and the suggestions of others. The wise are never too wise to learn, but the foolish are wise in their own conceit. The best farmers, as a rule, are the ones who take the agricultural papers, who are the supporters of our farmers' clubs, granges and agricultural societies that are doing so much good. So the best cooks are the ones who are able to make good use of cook-books, carefully selected recipes, and who take an interest in everything that tends to increase their knowledge and proficiency.

Economy in living expenses is becoming an important consideration with our people, but economy does not require that we go half starved, nor that we live all the while on one or two kinds of food served always in the same way. It requires that more intelligent care be given toward the selection of articles of food, having regard for the relation of value and cost, and that they be so prepared that nothing will be wasted, and that the greatest good may be derived from them.—*Husbandman.*

Salting Meat.

When dry salt is rubbed into fresh meats, a brine soon forms, amounting in bulk to one-third the fluid contained in the raw flesh. Leibig ascertained that this fluid contained the chief constituents of a concentrated soup or infusion of meat, and that, therefore, the salting process changes the composition more than boiling. In boiling, where the meat is placed in boiling water, the albumen remains in a coagulated state in the mass of the flesh, but in salting, the albumen is separated as coagulum. It is now easy to understand that in salting meat, where this is pushed so far as to produce the brine above mentioned, a number of substances are withdrawn from the flesh which are essential to its constitution, and that it therefore loses in nutritive qualities in proportion to this abstraction.

The greater error of oversalting is one of such frequent occurrence in this country that it is seldom that home-cured meat is free from this evil. In many instances, one-half or two-thirds of the salt used would be amply sufficient to preserve the meat, and that is the design of salting in bulk. Oversalted meat is not only very unhealthy, but not half so nutritious as when properly salted.—*American Stock Journal.*

Pastures Improved by Sheep.

The sheep bites closer than the ox. He was designed to live where the other would starve; he was designed in many places to follow the other, and to gather sufficient nourishment where the ox would be unable to crop a single blade. Two purposes are answered by this: All the nutriment that the land produces is gathered from it, while the pasture is made to produce more herbage than by any other means it could be forced to do; the sheep, by his close bite, not only loosens the roots of the grass and stimulates their spreading, but by cutting off the short suckers, causes the plant to throw out fresh, more numerous and stronger ones, and thus improves and increases the value of the crop. Nothing will more expeditiously or effectually make a rich, permanent pasture than its being occasionally and closely eaten down by sheep.

The loss caused by the shrinkage of milk of dairy cows the past season will amount to thousands of dollars. Farmers must learn to supplement their pastures with green forage—millet or corn; an acre more would be better of either, would have made the cows smooth and sleek, filled the milk-pails and been a most grateful panacea for the disease which has made the yard desolate.—*Moore's Rural.*

Large vs. Small Breeds.

A writer in the *Rural New-Yorker* has the following very sensible remarks on the effect of large breeds in deteriorating a farm:

"Few farmers take into consideration the weight of bones, when deciding whether to raise large or small breeds of swine. Yet there is no element of a virgin soil so completely exhausted from what we can call worn-out lands as is the bone-forming material, neither is there an element so difficult to restore. In the face of the fact that the continual drain of bone material from the soil is slowly but steadily telling upon its productiveness, we must first make the demand upon the soil for bone material as small as possible; second, restore all the fertilizers of this nature that are available. In order to lighten the demands upon the soil, I would advise breeding with two points constantly in view—first, small bone of fine texture, such as that found in Berkshire, Essex, Jersey Red and some other breeds; second, early maturity. These points must, of course, be in addition to those all good breeders endeavor to obtain. Small breeds have the reputation among some breeders and shippers of breaking down and becoming helpless when fat. That is because the small breeds put on flesh more rapidly when young, and carry much more flesh in proportion to the weight of bone than larger, slower maturing breeds. Every farmer knows that when feeding the sow with slops and grass, pigs can be made to weigh from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, with but little corn, by good management. My experience is, that the limit of profitable feeding is reached at about two hundred pounds weight with early maturing breeds. It costs the feeder at least ten times as much to grow one pound of bone as it does to grow the same weight of meat."

English Farming.

Take European farming, for instance, and contrast a simple fact or two with the same facts here. An English farmer rents his ground and pays from $4 to $100 per acre rent every year! In order to realize anything he must put on from $5 to $10 worth of guano manure or sulphites; and that too on every acre! When all things are considered, we do not believe he has any advantage over us, for where his chances are better in one thing, ours are better than his in another. Yet English farmers actually get rich under all these disadvantages. True, his better and nearer market is offset by richer soil, nominal rent or cheap lands. Our Western farmer of the Missouri valley, of all this region of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, has no need to manure his soil. How, then, does the English farmer happen to succeed? Firstly, every square inch of ground is thoroughly farmed and made to produce. No extra steps are taken; no useless labor is done. Second, such crops only are put in as pay best. Third, in feeding, not one ounce is wasted. All is carefully harvested and cared for. In feeding it is ground and cooked. Fourth, and chiefly, none but the best stock is kept. They don't go out and buy common stock, half grown. They go slowly but surely. They raise their own stock from the best blood. Finally, the English farmer takes some good paper, full of the latest farming knowledge, gathered from all sources.—*Western Farm Journal.*

Hay, Straw, Tool and Stock Shelter.

The California farmer does not need the tight and expensive barn, with interior departments for horses and cattle such as are required by farmers in the Northern states and are common in New England. A large corral divided into apartments, and surrounded on two or three sides with economically constructed sheds for holding hay and sheltering stock, while the opposite side or sides of the corral is a high, tight fence, will best answer the purposes. The sheds should be framed, with double roof, twenty-four feet wide. Side up the outside all around with sixteen-feet boards on end, leaving pitching-in holes at convenient distances, these to be provided with sliding doors. Lay off the hay and straw store bays sixteen feet wide, the entire length of the sheds; or leave spaces for driving through into the corral, and also spaces for tool and wagon sheds as may be convenient. The remaining eight feet all around the interior leave open for cattle, etc. Stalls or stanchions may be provided for work animals and cows, either with or without floors, in a portion of the eight-foot space. Such sheds on any large farm could be made to hold all the hay and straw from year to year, give shelter to all the stock during the winter that could consume the same, and for fattening animals or for a dairy would be better than a tight barn. The corral should be turnpiked or ridged, and provided with thorough drainage in winter, to insure dry footing for stock. Let any farmer sit down and calculate the amount and cost of lumber to build such sheds to hold all his hay and straw, and shelter his stock, and he will be convinced of the economy of this plan. The commonest kind of lumber, with split cap boards for a roof, will answer every purpose. Save your straw and shelter your stock.—*Rural Press.*

Remedy for the Hessian Fly in Wheat.

The farmer who recommends this remedy is a Virginian, and he writes to a local paper as follows: "I hear there is much 'fly' in the wheat that was sown early this fall. To correct this evil I offer the following remedy, which I and others have successfully tested for a good many seasons. Sow of air-slaked or water-slaked lime one or two bushels per acre, broadcast over the wheat in the early morning on the dew, or over night on a clear evening, when there is reason to expect dew or frost. As it dissolves it will form a lye, which will follow the leaf towards the root and destroy the chrysalis of the fly near that point.

"The sower must always sow with the wind, else the lime will be blown back into his face and eyes and on his clothes. And he must grease his hands, face and nostrils with lard, which renders contact with lime innocuous. If two or more sow, they should sow en-echelon, at such a distance that the rear shall cast no lime on the front. A very good but not indispensable plan is, to use tea scoops—diminutive sugar scoops—that will hold a double handful. It enables one better to take up and measure the quantity to be applied. This is an application so simple and cheap as to discredit it with many who are often looking to be told 'some great thing.' I can only say that I know it to be effectual as a remedy, and that in no case can it do harm."

Badly Lighted Stables.

The horse, although it looks straight forward much more than most animals, yet does not do so nearly as much as man, and therefore requires in its habitation an arrangement of light quite different from that in its owner's dwelling. Give the horse the light from only one side, and it will direct only one of its eyes towards it, but the other eye will be in the shade; this inequality weakens both eyes. Put it in such a position that it looks into the dark, which is certainly unnatural, and when taken out of the stable the abrupt change from darkness to light will harm it. To place it straight against the light gives the latter a blinding effect which is also injurious to the eyes. The horse-stable should therefore always receive its light from above, either through skylights or through windows placed near the ceiling in the wall to which the animal's head is turned as he stands in the stall. Moreover, the stable should be always bright, as bright indeed as daylight; for the horse is not a night or twilight animal, and is in no need of an artificial darkness, like fattening stock.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Four years ago N. Batchelder and family settled on a farm on the west branch of the Whitewater. They paid $200 down, all the money they had, and gave a mortgage on the place for $1,400. They have now over a hundred acres under cultivation, good hedges, buildings, orchards, stock, farm machinery, cribs full of grain, grain in the field and stack, and are nearly out of debt. They are ready to buy the quarter adjoining, as they are too much cramped. The "boys" did most of the work. Is this not doing pretty well for Kansas?—*Ex.*

As has been stated heretofore, the United States last year exported 107,364,696 pounds of cheese to England. If this were loaded on drays, each carrying one ton, and occupying eight yards, the line would extend 244 miles, or a greater distance than from Iowa City to Chicago.

Veterinary Department.

Ruptured Ligament.

While driving my horse a week ago he suddenly went very lame; the ankle joint began to swell immediately, until it assumed enormous size. It pains him very much, so that he won't put it to the floor. What can I do for it?

ANSWER.—The animal, either by stepping on a stone or in a hole, has either sustained a fracture or ruptured a ligament or tendon. *Treatment:* Play water on the parts for at least an hour daily, and bathe once a day with the following: Take tincture of opium and tincture of aconite, of each two; extract of hamamelis, six; acetate of lead, one ounce, and water, one pint; mixed. In ten days or two weeks you may apply a blister. A plastic infiltration will obtain, that can more entirely be got rid of. It may be necessary to repeat the blister after a reasonable time has elapsed.

Ulcer.

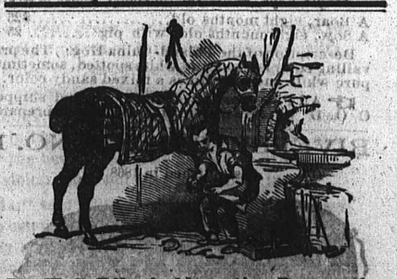
I have a fine Spanish jack, with an old sore and enlargement or gristle on the hind leg outside, just above pastern joint, caused from an old hurt. Can you tell me what to do for it? It is very troublesome, and growing. I think of cutting it off. I don't think there are any large arteries on outside of leg there.

ANSWER.—We presume from your description you have an indolent ulcer, and if the enlargement is prominent enough tie an elastic ligature around it and require it to slough off. If you cannot do that, cauterize it repeatedly with fuming nitric acid till it has become reduced; then dress it with pressure and tincture of aloes. You had better procure some oakum, place a pad of it over the wound, and apply a firm bandage. It will require to be dressed once a day. The artery is deep-seated, and you could not reach it, but you might come in contact with the vein.

Quarter Crack.

What treatment do you advise for quarter or sand cracks in front feet of a two-year-old filly? Is there any cure? My filly was kicked some two months ago on the left leg. The wound was a running sore for some time. Since it healed up, the muscles and bones seem very much enlarged. What treatment will cause the enlargement to subside?

ANSWER.—It is unusual to find either sand or quarter cracks in animals so young. There must be some disease in the feet to bring about such a result. *Treatment:* Pare the wall—taking the opening for the center—after the shape of the letter V, with its base resting on the coronet, and apex extending down to or below its lowest extremity, at the base of the thinning. It should be at least one inch from the crack, gradually thinning as it comes to the center, till the lamina is reached. Remove enough of the inferior margin of the wall, so that when the foot rests on the ground there will not be any bearing upon that part containing the trouble. Clip the hair from the coronets, and apply an active cantharides blister to both feet, which will have a tendency to improve the condition of the feet as well as stimulate a new growth of horn. When the hoof has grown down, the crack referred to will disappear, and the parts be none the worse for it. It will be necessary to keep the animal tied up for forty-eight hours after the application of the blister. Afterward, you have only to rub a little vaseline or pure lard occasionally on the blistered surface, and it will take care of itself. 2. If there is no fever or heat existing, you will get a good result from the following blister: Take biniodide of mercury one, tolard eight parts; rub well together, and apply with friction. One application will be sufficient.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

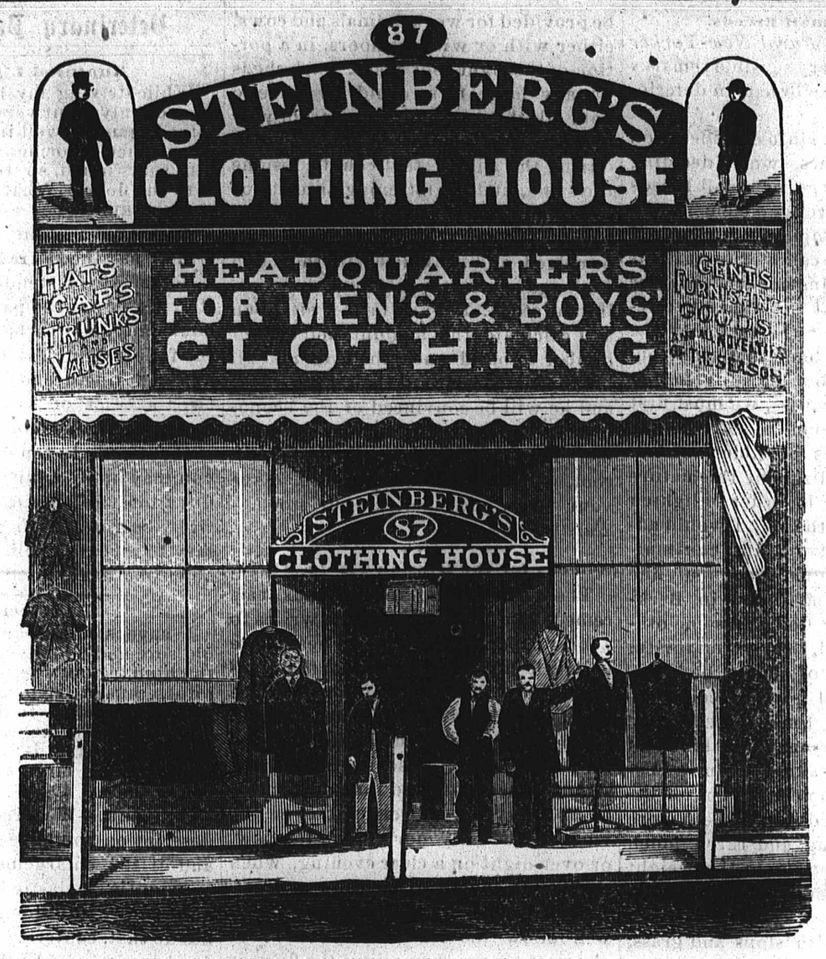


Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.

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

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

STRICTLY SQUARE DEALING.



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BEST MADE CLOTHING!!
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WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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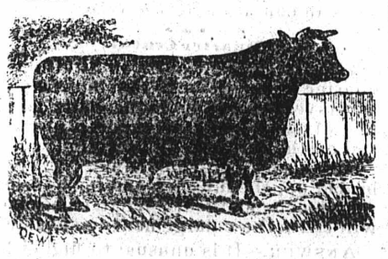

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Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

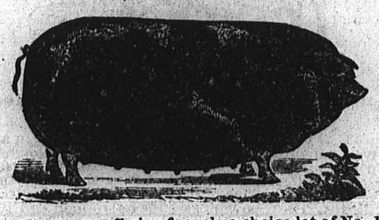
A Boar, eight months old	$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	25 00

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

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

L. BULLENE & CO.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE TO THEIR

GRAND STOCK OF DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

THEY ARE DETERMINED THAT LAWRENCE SHALL CONTINUE TO BE

The Great Dry Goods Mart of the State,

AND THEIRS

THE LEADING HOUSE.

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

LOWEST PRICES ON ALL GOODS.

THEY WARRANT ALL GOODS TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

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

L. BULLENE & CO.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

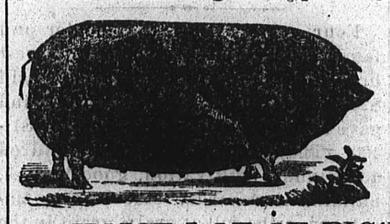
Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
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TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS,

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, $1.00 PER YEAR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

During the months of January, February, March and April, 1878, were

60 PER CENT. GREATER

than during the corresponding months of last year. Could there be stronger evidence of the hold these incomparable machines have taken upon the public esteem?

DON'T

WASTE MONEY

ON AN

Inferior Counterfeit!

☞ Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.
A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.
75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and $1.00.
Our special dress silks at $1.25, $1 40 and $1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS--NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6¼c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

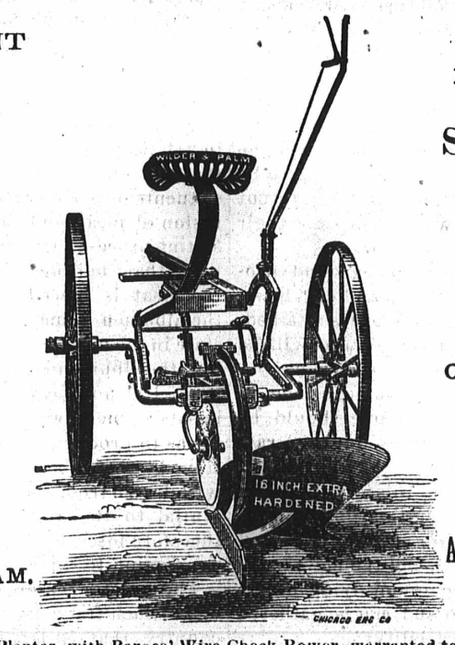
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WROUGHT

IRON

—AND—

STEEL BEAM.



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One week's Trial

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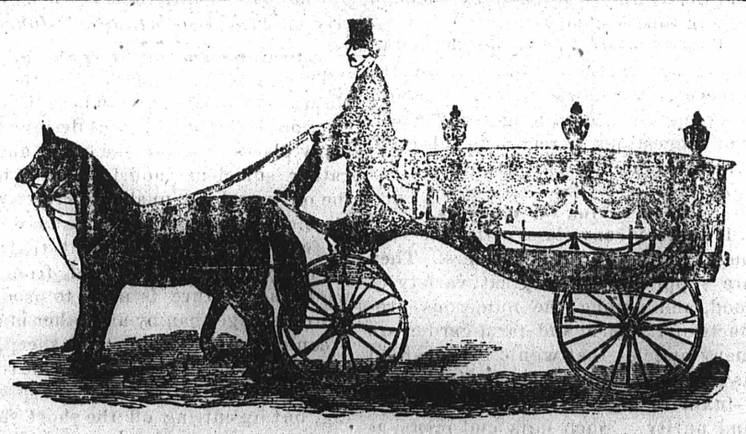
FARM.

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

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



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COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

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HILL & MENDENHALL.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.