

PLUMB IN LINE.

A Kansas Senator who Represents His Constituents.

[Kansas City Times.]

Hon. P. B. Plumb, U. S. senator from Kansas, passed through the city homeward bound to spend the holidays a few days since, and while en route a representative of the Times had a lengthy conversation with him concerning the absorbing topic of interest in the West—the financial legislation now pending in congress. Knowing in a general way the senator's views on the money question before his election, the Times was anxious to ascertain whether or not the atmosphere of Washington had changed or modified them, and it is pleased to state that it has not, except perhaps to strengthen his convictions and confirm him in his ideas about Western interests.

The senator conversed very freely, and gave his opinions and views with great clearness and perspicuity. In regard to the passage of the silver bill by the senate, he said there was not the least doubt, and that it would be the Bland bill and not the amended bill as reported. He said that he and Senator Cockerell had fully and carefully canvassed their respective political sides of the senate, and he spoke advisedly when he asserted that the Bland bill would pass.

"Will the president veto it?" asked the reporter.

"No, I think not. Mr. Hayes will hardly do that in the face of the fact that there will be a two-thirds majority for the bill in both houses. In his message, while arguing against the re-coinage of silver, he promised to abide by the will of the people, and of this he cannot be ignorant, for the people are about as unanimous for the re-coinage of silver as they generally are on any subject."

"But there will be a bitter opposition to the passage of the bill by the gold men?"

"Yes, they will leave no stone unturned in their opposition, and they work most assiduously as well as insidiously. Besides their open opposition and the violent denunciation of the press, they will attempt by every means known to defeat the measure. They have sent committees of bankers and business men to Washington to influence congressmen and senators, and they are now plying us with petitions and remonstrances. Wherever there is a Western or Southern senator or congressman who has acquaintances or business connections in the East, they are hunted up and their influence is brought to bear on the 'wayward brothers,' as they consider us silver men. Congressmen and senators are invited to New York, are wine and dined and proffered loans and accommodations, all for the purpose of placing them under obligations and controlling their votes on the money question. I never before fully realized the insidious influences brought to bear by the East in shaping legislation. The New York papers are almost the entire vehicles of news and information in Washington, and such is their power and influence that they are well nigh omnipotent. Where they cannot carry their point by satisfactory, they attempt to do it by intimidation and abuse. A case in point is that of Senator Matthews. Because of his resolutions, introduced some weeks ago, they are now trying by every means in their power to break him down, and have misrepresented him most shamefully and falsely. When in New York, a short time since, on private business, I was invited to a meeting of the Union League club, and a concerted effort to influence my opinions was made by business acquaintances. These gentlemen were earnest and important in their endeavors, and used every argument at their command. One of them, the representative of a concern that had loaned large sums of money in Kansas, assured me that they would place no more loans there if the silver bill was passed. I asked him if the people of Kansas had not paid the interest and principal of these loans as they became due, and he replied that they generally had, as well as in other sections. I then asked him if he had any doubt about the security, and he said not. 'But,' said he, 'this is foreign money we are lending out West, and we promised our foreign patrons that while they were loaning greenbacks they would get back gold, and it will ruin our business and prevent our getting any more foreign capital if we have to send them silver.' I replied that while we needed more capital in Kansas I thought it would be a blessing in the long run if no more ten or twelve per cent. loans were made there; that the very facility with which people could borrow had plastered the farms with mortgages and drained hundreds of thousands East every year to pay interest, and in the majority of cases the parties could have got along without the loans if they had been forced to do it—therefore that argument failed with me."

"The fact is," continued the senator, "those Eastern bankers, capitalists and bondholders seem to have forgotten that there are any other interests to be consulted except their own. They make their money out of the great producing regions West and South, and they seem to think that is all the rights we have; that they have all the financial wisdom, and that the entire legislation on this subject must be dictated by them and in their interest. I warned my friends there that they were carrying this thing too far, and that they did not understand the temper of the Western people; and while I would not go as far as Mr. Bland did in his public expression in reply to the bankers who visited Washington, still there was more truth than poetry in what he said, and that one expression had a wonderful effect in opening the eyes of the Eastern gold men."

"Do you not think, senator, that the national capital should be removed from Washington and located away from where these undue influences are used to shape legislation in the interest of one section and against the others?"

"I do most assuredly, and so long as I occupy a seat in the senate I shall not vote one dollar for further improvements in Washington. Of course there are certain expenses necessary in caring for what property the government has there, and for properly and conveniently transacting the public business, but no more appropriations for permanent improvements in Washington is my policy. No people in the Union are so favored as those of that city. The government has improved and beautified the city, and the immense army of government employees receive and disburse their wages there—a regular and fixed thing—subject to no contingencies and absolutely independent of how business may be elsewhere. The taxes which they are called on to pay are lower than those of almost any other city of its size. I compared the tax on bank stock in Washington and several other large cities. This is a good standard, as its value is about the same everywhere, and I found that the banks in Washington pay from a third to a half less taxes in proportion than in St. Louis or Chicago. And yet Washington is a city of leeches and cornucopiants. They are continually asking for something, and are importunate in their demands. They want to build up a great national capital like the European monarchies, that will be the political center from which will radiate the ideas of government. But this is not the genius of our government as organized by the founders. Under the constitution the national government has but a few and simple functions to perform, but they are endeavoring to change its whole theory and build up a strong centralized government at Washington. This is contrary to the principles of Republican institutions, and the only way to prevent it is to remove the national capital to the heart of the country, and away from the malignant influences of Washington. Of course we have spent millions in government improvements at Washington, but we can afford to throw them away, for with the capital removed to the Mississippi valley, we could save enough in a few years to replace them."

"Should not the Western people make their sentiments known in regard to the financial legislation now pending in congress?"

"Most assuredly. The great meeting at Chicago had a good effect, and similar meetings should be held all over the West before congress reassembles. You should have one in Kansas City, and there ought to be one in every city in Kansas. I am satisfied the people of my state and of Missouri are very nearly a unit on this subject, but they should give us in congress all the backing possible. Our delegation is all right on the silver bill—we are solid for it—and Missouri is nearly so. But I was surprised to learn in St. Louis that many of the banks there were opposed even to the re-coinage of silver, much less the repeal of the resumption act. The people, however, of the West, and many of the East, are with us, and they should speak out in no uncertain tones. Kansas City, as a leading commercial center of the Missouri valley, should lead off. You have a great and growing young city and her interests are closely identified with my state. So far as I have learned Kansas City is very solid on this question—the press, the bankers and the business men—and you should make yourselves heard."

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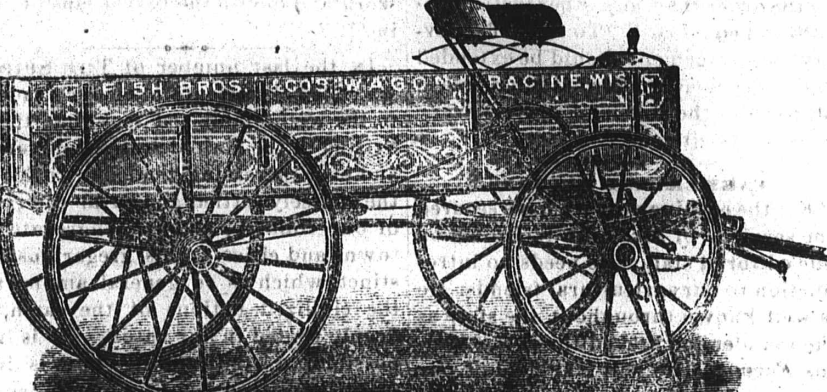
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

- Ten copies..... \$ 12 50
Twenty copies..... 23 00
Fifty copies..... 55 00
One hundred copies..... 100 00

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

LAST year there were reported in the United States alone over one hundred deaths a week from accidents by kerosine. Five thousand two hundred deaths a year, in our own country from such a cause, would seem to indicate an amount of carelessness in the purchase of poor oil, and in the handling of lamps, most culpable and appalling.

THE lecturer of the Ohio state grange, J. W. Ogden, is doing a good work in Ohio. A thoroughly live man like him, one entirely devoted to his work, is a tower of strength to the order and ought to be liberally encouraged by a grand rally of the Patrons wherever he speaks. No one can do more to support the feeble hands and strengthen the weak knees of distrustful and discouraged Patrons than an earnest, faithful and truth-telling lecturer. Such lecturer will do more to build up and impart life and strength to the order than any other instrumentality of equal cost. To this officer every encouragement should be extended and every facility afforded him to reach all parts of the state and address every class of its citizens.

FARMERS AND PATRONS.

For the ensuing year we have secured the services of Mr. John S. Brown on our editorial staff. He needs no introduction to our agricultural friends. He is well known throughout the state as the founder and first editor of the Kansas Farmer. He will take hold of our paper with the same earnest spirit, the same tact, energy and practical talent which made the Kansas Farmer, while under his control, so able and successful a paper. We know that the Patrons and friends of THE SPIRIT will be glad to hear of this accession of force to our paper which has already attained a good reputation and a large circulation among the practical farmers of this and adjoining states. We assure the friends of THE SPIRIT that we shall spare neither pains nor expense during this current year to merit a greatly increased patronage, and to place our paper in the front rank among agricultural periodicals. We place great reliance on the efficient co-operation of our grange friends and farmer patrons in helping us to achieve success in this, our new enterprise.

We have now done with the figures "1877." They always seemed a little awkward and difficult to make; they never became facile to our pen. We can write "1878" with a freer and bolder hand. We are glad the year is gone; we bid it good-by without regret. It has been in many respects a hard one. We hail the advent of the new year with hope and animation. We expect it will turn out to be a happy and prosperous one to all our patrons. It is now a good time to form plans; to determine that we will do more and better than we have in the past. It is well to aim high; to set up a fair mark; to bear a steady hand, and to keep the eye single. Determination, persistence, systematic effort will accomplish great results. In the spirit of our martyr President Lincoln, we must keep pegging, pegging away. In this spirit we shall conquer. The diligent hand maketh rich. He that tilleth the ground shall have plenty of bread. He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. These are fine promises and will be fulfilled to the letter, but only as we comply with the conditions on which they are made. Friendly readers of THE SPIRIT, we shall be among you this year inspecting your farms, taking notes, marking your progress, recording your successes, witnessing your failures, so that we can make full report of your doings in your weekly paper. Brother Patrons and farmers, now do your very best; put your best foot forward and march steadily on. Thus you will make a good record, carry a clean conscience, win self respect, achieve a noble independence and attain a perfect manhood.

DEFINITENESS OF AIM.

The life of Charles Sumner, just published, is full of valuable lessons for young people. At college, finding that he could not excel in mathematics, he gave himself to literature, and no student of his class read so widely as he. Deciding upon law as a profession, he entered upon his studies with persevering energy, and bent every faculty of his being towards realizing his aspiration of being an ideal jurist.

This spirit of energy and perseverance, this definiteness of aim is just what the young farmer should have when entering upon his life's business. Eminent success, honor, wealth and social eminence would as surely be the result of this definiteness of aim, this steadfastness of purpose, this eagerness of pursuit in the young farmer, as it was the result of the exercise of the same faculties in the young lawyer. Successful farming requires the combination of just as fine qualities of mind, just as much study, close observation, and hard thinking, as the successful practice of law. "I always try to find out exactly what I want to do, and then I go to work and devise the best means of doing it." This was the remark of an old man who attained success in his profession. It would be well for our young men just commencing the work of farming to adopt this motto, as the guide of their lives: "I will always try to find out exactly what I want to do, and then I will go to work and devise the best means of doing it."

IN the last number of THE SPIRIT we called the attention of our readers to the well established fact that there existed in the United States a universal and ever increasing tendency to leave the sparsely settled and rural districts of our country, and to congregate in towns and cities. This gregarious instinct, which is so general among all the civilized nations of the earth, is deeply rooted in our nature. It is impossible to eradicate it. It was implanted by God in the human heart, and must be recognized, not as an evil passion, but as one of those original elements of our being, which, if rightly directed, will lead to important and beneficial results. In all our reform movements, in all our benevolent purposes towards the poor, the unfortunate and ill conditioned of our crowded cities, we must recognize and respect this deep seated and universal instinct of the race. The tendency of men to unite in masses, to live and associate together, to congregate in large bodies and to concentrate in cities, is as strong and universal as the attraction of gravitation. Any scheme for colonizing the surplus population of cities, and for successfully and permanently planting classes of men in agricultural districts on isolated farms for the purpose of making homes and winning bread, must be managed with great care and consummate wisdom, so as not to come in conflict with the strong passion for concentration in masses, which we have already indicated. If we ignore this instinct and continue to act in opposition to it by scattering and dispersing families over large areas of territory, thus preventing close association, co-operation and intimate and helpful relations, we shall certainly fail of our object, and ten families will continue to turn their faces towards the city while one shall be persuaded to migrate to the fertile prairies of the West, and content itself with an almost complete isolation from society.

In considering all the aspects of the case, we come to the conclusion that the only sure, safe and practical way of colonizing the surplus population of cities, those who are willing to work but can find no remunerating labor, is to organize them into companies as large as can be got together and concentrate them on sections of land contiguous to each other, and locating them as compactly as possible. Four sections would be ample for the accommodation of sixty-four families. This would furnish forty acres to each family, which would be as much as one man could profitably cultivate. By a careful arrangement of the dwelling houses they might all be built within the compass of a square mile. This proximity of families would greatly facilitate social intercourse, promote good feeling, invite co-operation, stimulate to thrift, economy and industry, and help to realize to a good extent those advantages which are enjoyed in city life. Sixty-four families living

close together would be able to form an association for special industries which could be carried on to much better advantage and with more profit by the co-operation of many than by individual effort. Cheese making; the canning and drying of fruit; the marketing of garden products; the wholesale purchase of groceries; a joint bakery and laundry; a common library and reading room; a unitary system of fencing; a steam engine for doing much of the hard work of the associated families, such as threshing, grinding corn and grain, churning, sawing wood, cutting fodder for the feeding of stock, and the like. In short, there would be found at least a hundred separate kinds of farm work which could be done at a vast saving of time, strength and money, by carrying out on a broad and comprehensive plan the principles of co-operation, which are advocated by those who have been fairly initiated into the practical and most important part of the grange movement.

LETTER FROM BRO. J. F. WILLIAMS, OVERSEER OF STATE GRANGE.

To the Patrons of Kansas:—The same reasons exist to-day, the same stern necessities require that agriculturists should organize now, that caused the great tidal wave to rush over this whole country and cement with the mystic ties of the grange the grandest and most powerful organization ever known to the world; and while curiosity and a desire for preferments have crowded our gates and afterwards depleted our ranks, we yet have every reason to be proud of what has been accomplished. Though weaker in numerical strength our order is far stronger in wisdom and experience. The benefits received from the social and educational features have repaid with interest the entire cost to the membership, while the business arm has, wherever properly applied, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all the earnest workers. Membership is steadily increasing; the fact is fully established that we have come here to stay, and, believing that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we expect no spasmodic efforts in the future but one constant struggle for liberty and independence until our calling has been made profitable and honorable, and our sons and daughters educated and elevated to the highest standard of citizenship.

Having settled the question as to successful co-operation, the Patrons of this state have resolved to embrace the grand opportunities offered to better our condition financially; and, having the fullest confidence in the bright future, we ask that all true Patrons devote their energies to the work of local and state co-operation with a zeal that knows no failure; with a persistency that has crowned our efforts heretofore with success.

THE BOARD President Kansas State Co-operation Association.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—There will be a meeting of the Kansas State Co-operative association at the Odd Fellows' hall, in Topeka, on January 9, 1878, at one p. m. All members requested to be present as business of importance will come before the association.

JAMES WILLIAMS, President.

A TREMENDOUS silver meeting was held in Chicago, the other day, in which the leading business men of the city participated. The East is beginning to hear thunder. Any Western senator or congressman who refuses to support the silver bill, may as well make up his mind to walk the plank, at the expiration of his term. The president, ditto. After silver is safe, then for the resumption act. It must go!

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is stated to-night by a prominent Democratic senator that the reassembling of congress will find every member of his party in thorough accord with the determination to support all nominations of the president, unless it be plainly shown that such appointments would be prejudicial to the public service. He said that those senators who had assisted Conkling in his former contest with the administration were now fully aware that they had made a grave mistake; that there now was a full and complete understanding between the Democratic senators not to sustain Conkling nor any other Republican leader in any manner or shape against the president. Allusion was also made to the proposition of a resolution by Cookrell, which would be in the shape of an amendment to the constitution,

prohibiting the payment in any shape of rebel pensions or war claims and losses, with a special prohibition against secession. This, it was stated, would set that vexed question at rest forever.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 31.—It is rumored that Mr. Talbot Fairleigh, a merchant of Forest City, Holt county, who was reported to have eloped last week with a dashing young widow, has returned to this city.

On Saturday morning last a homicide occurred near Sparta, in this county, the particulars of which are as follows: "Wm. Davis and a man named Smith, brothers-in-law, live on John Utz's farm, but Smith was to give up the house to Davis on the first day of January, who remarked to Hawkins on Friday that when he got possession he would not allow so many visitors to come around, and that Smith always had a lot of worthless people around him. Davis' wife, who was Smith's sister, reported to her brother the remarks of her husband, and when they met the two men had some words over the matter, Davis denying the whole thing. Saturday morning about eight o'clock, Davis went to Hawkins' place and demanded of him a retraction, which he refused to make. Smith came in about that time and Davis again insisted on Hawkins telling him that he (Davis) did not make use of the words alleged. Hawkins told him that he said it, and he could not and would not retract it. At this, Davis attacked Hawkins, knocked him down, drew a pistol, and was about to shoot him, when Smith interfered and prevented the deed. About this time Hawkins' wife came in, and not knowing what the difficulty was between her husband and Davis, she begged Hawkins not to have anything to do with the latter. Hawkins, seeing that Davis was still determined to shoot him, reached up over the door to where his gun was hanging in the rack, and taking it down, shot Davis through the abdomen. The gun was loaded with small shot, but it took fatal effect, and the wounded man died about 6:30 that p. m. Deceased was a young man, and had only been married a few months. He bore the reputation of a desperado, and was very dissipated. Hawkins has the reputation of a quiet and peaceable man. He had but recently arrived from Virginia, and has a wife and five children. He is justified by all parties as having done the deed in self defense. He claims that he had no idea of killing Davis."

BELGRADE, Dec. 31.—The garrison of Nisch seems inclined to surrender, and negotiations have been opened for their capitulation.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Daily News' Bucharest correspondent states: "Intelligence is received that the bridge at Petroschenie, the last which remained across the Danube, has been carried away. A few boats occasionally cross, but the passage is hazardous, and several persons have already been drowned. A special from Plymouth reports the whole channel fleet and all commissioned ships under repair, ordered to be ready for sea by January 16." A Constantinople dispatch says: "Austria, in her reply to the Turkish circular, reserves the right to intervene on the opening of peace negotiations as to guaranteeing the frontier. The Russians are approaching Sofia, and the authorities have ordered the inhabitants to leave." Mukhtar Pasha has left Erzerum. One account states that he has been recalled to Constantinople; another, that he has taken command of a small force in the field, with which he will endeavor to keep his communications open. Ismail Hakiki Pasha is in command of Erzerum. The Russians have suspended their concentration of troops against that place, on account of the snow. They are making roads by tunneling through the snow.

A London correspondent of a Manchester paper telegraphs to that journal regarding the government's policy as follows: "There is no idea of the acquisition of Egypt, which would be the abandonment of the policy of opposing the partition of Turkey. It is believed that, should Russia reject mediation, Lord Beaconsfield is prepared to appeal to the country on the question of declaring war for the defense of British interests." (A Bucharest dispatch says: "The bridges across the Danube at Simnitza were taken up to prevent their destruction. It is hoped that the bridges at Petroschenie, just reported as having been carried away, can be repaired. Nine hundred horses perished in the vicinity of Sistova during the recent storm. The total loss of draught animals must be numbered by thousands. Details are slowly coming in concerning the sufferings of the Turkish prisoners from Plevna on their way to Roumania. The prisoners were unaccompanied by any vehicles for the purpose of picking up those who fell by the wayside; these were left by the guards to freeze, as they had no means of carrying them, and to haul them would only have been to increase the number of victims. This absence of wagons was not due to deliberate cruelty, but to that thoughtlessness which so frequently subjects the Russian soldiers to unnecessary suffering. I learn through Roumanian officers who came from Nikopol to Plevna after the passage of these prisoners, that they drove against a number of dead bodies in the snow. No provision was made in the Bulgarian villages for the proper sustenance of the captives, but when the Danube was reached supplies were

provided, and from that time on their lot was not hard to bear."

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The request of the British government for information whether Russia would be disposed to enter into peace negotiations at the desire of the porte has been received. If statements have been published abroad respecting the Russian answer to the conditions which she would propose for settlement, such intelligence must be premature and inaccurate. Nothing whatever has been determined upon, though in well informed circles it is assumed that Russia will make no harsh reply to the steps taken with the object of paying the way for peace, but will show herself accessible to any earnest endeavors for a restoration of peace.

ROME, Dec. 31.—In compliance with a summons by telegraph, Midhat Pasha has started for London. His journey is said to be connected with England's acceptance of the porte's request for mediation.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Official to Evening Post says: "There are grounds for believing that Russia will not at once reject, but will reply in suitable terms to England's inquiry, which only raises the question of peace in very general terms; but only optimists can hope that by England's action any real foundation is secured for a conclusion of peace." "It is probable that Russia will reply that she is ready to open negotiations if the porte directly addresses itself to St. Petersburg."

BOGAR, Dec. 31.—After an exceedingly difficult passage over the snow-covered mountains and frozen foot paths, the van guard of a Russian division has occupied a Balkan pass between Arobokanan and Sofia. Cavalry has already been stationed on the Sofia road. The Turks were taken by surprise, consequently the Russians lost only five wounded. Along the eastern banks of the river Lom the Turks have withdrawn from all their positions, leaving only small bodies composed of troops and inhabitants. The latter with their arms retire to the woods after burning their own villages.

BELGRADE, Dec. 31.—It is rumored that the Turks have retreated from Sofia after burning it, and are marching towards the Ictiman defile, to bar the Russian advance upon Tatorbazarija.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for location (St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City) and various commodities (Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.) with prices.

St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1878. Flour—XX, \$5.15 @ 5.35. Wheat—No. 3 fall, 1.27 @ 1.28. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 44 @ 45. Kansas City, Jan. 1, 1878. Wheat—No. 3 fall, 1.15 @ 1.16. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1878. Cattle—Prime to choice, 4.25 @ 5.25. Hogs—Good steers, 3.75 @ 5.87. In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14 @ 15c.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

A WATCH meeting with appropriate services to the death of the old and birth of the new year was held at the M. E. church.

A MARRIAGE ceremony will be performed in Lawrence to-night (Thursday). The contracting parties are two well known young members of society in this city.

We publish the prospectus of Godey's Lady's Book in this issue. This is one of the oldest magazines in the United States.

THE delegate to the state grange, Bro. Wm. Roe, will be present at the meeting of the Pomona grange, Wednesday, January 9th.

ATTENTION is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating company, 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in our columns.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts.

In another column will be found the prospectus of the St. Louis Republican. The Republic, we believe, is the oldest paper west of the Mississippi river.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the First Central Co-operative association of Patrons of Husbandry.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—The election of officers for Douglas grange came off on the evening of the 29th ult., and the result was as follows: William Meiers, Master; Wm. M. Taylor, Overseer.

MR. FRANK SHACK, of Wyandotte, saw the old year out in Lawrence.

MISS ADDIE LIESCHER returned to Shawnee county on New Year's day.

MAJ. J. B. ABBOTT, of De Soto, Johnson county, made THE SPIRIT a brief visit on Wednesday.

W. L. FLOWMAN, of Detroit, Mich., looks natural in Lawrence. He came to have a little New Years with the boys.

DR. LAWRENCE HODGE came from the Indian country to spend the holidays with old friends. The doctor made New Years calls until noon and then took his departure for the West.

DR. C. C. PICKETT, of the firm of Pickett Brothers, and Albert Hadley, Esq., returned Monday from an extended trip into the Sac and Fox agency, Indian territory.

The Marginal Indexed diary, or Daily Record book, published by the Erie Publishing company, Erie, Pa., is the best thing of the kind yet issued.

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



The Eastern papers are just now making a great fuss over a man in New York City who picked up a horse recently and carried him down the street.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS

Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS, That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead.

NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES—THE MONITOR. This is the nicest one you ever saw. Come and see it. On our full stock, hand-made, warranted Kip Boots, at \$3.00 to \$3.50, we defy the world.

Call and examine our goods. ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The Sir Knights in Festive Conclave—They, with their Families and Invited Guests, Watch the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

The Knights Templar with their families and invited guests assembled in their hall in this city on New Years eve.

After the company had assembled the Sir Knights were ordered into line. Their commander, Sir George Hunt, then put them through battalion drill which was executed with promptness and precision.

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

We are fully prepared to properly care for any business we may be favored with, on terms consistent with conservative dealing and good banking.

Refer to First national bank, Kansas City. Iowa City bank, Iowa City. Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from Iowa, Field, Letter & Co., Chicago.

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

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

A Fine Microscope

Is very useful as well as interesting for every family. A good one is offered in our advertising columns, for a mere trifle.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

HEAVY invoices of goods are received at Geo. Leitch's Bro's drug emporium daily. They are doing a heavy business in their line.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections.

Only 47 hours from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangements.—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo via the Wabash Railway.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper.

Now is the time to make up your Clubs.

Great Reduction in Price OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

- TERMS FOR 1878—POSTAGE PREPAID. One copy, one year, \$3.00. Two copies, one year, \$5.00. Three copies, one year, \$7.00. Four copies, one year, \$9.00.

SIXTY-SIX SPECIMEN COPIES OF OUR BEAUTIFUL PUPIL CHRONICLES.

We will send sixty-six copies of our all charming and responsible agents. They are in 14 to 18 different bill colors, bringing forth in bold relief all the lights and shades in nature with pleasing effect.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!

We have just received our CHRISTMAS GOODS, and will sell them lower than any other House in the City.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. We invite you to call and examine our goods.

H. O. RAUGH & CO.

SPLENDID OFFER

Appleton's Journal, Popular Science Monthly, Popular Science Monthly Supplement, North American Review, New York Medical Journal.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL (Published Monthly), containing descriptive illustrated articles on well known scientific subjects.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, conducted by E. L. and W. J. Youmans, containing the best thoughts of the most advanced minds in this and other countries.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW (Published Bimonthly). This old and valued periodical, under new and energetic management, has during the past year stepped in to the front rank of literature.

REGULAR PRICES.

Table listing prices for various publications: Appleton's Journal, Popular Science Monthly, North American Review, etc.

THE FOREMOST MEDICAL MONTHLY, THE NEW YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Edited by JAMES B. HUNTER, M. D., \$4.00 per annum, per Number, 40 Cents. Will be clubbed with any of the above-mentioned magazines, at a reduced rate.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN. In the Front Rank of American Journals.

Independence, Gender, Conservation, Enterprise, Vigor.

Reduction of Prices to Suit the Times.

The elections of 1877 over, to congress will all eyes turn to witness the course of political events in our country. Questions of vital interest are pressing for settlement, and the discussion bids fair to be prolonged and absorbing.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Postage Prepaid.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN, published every morning, will be furnished at the following rates: By mail, seven times per week, per year, \$12.00.

Postmasters and others acting as agents for the circulation of the REPUBLICAN may retain twenty-five per cent. on its subscriptions or on sales of ten or more twenty-five per cent. of the full price above.

The Honest Dollar.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see that Eastern papers are still harping on what they call "honest money," and insisting that nothing but "gold coin" is honest money. In Colorado a year ago, in studying this money question, I found this to be the settled judgment of eminent financial writers, to wit: "When a nation contracts a debt it must be paid in money of the same value of that received. For instance, if the standard money be coin of a certain weight and fineness, it would not be honest for the nation to depreciate the coin, and offer in payment coin of less weight or fineness; and the creditor would have no right to demand better money than he loaned." Secretary Sherman seems to have had this idea in his head when he concluded his letter to Colgate & Sons, when he says: "With the confident hope that the United States will never pay you in a coin of less value than it exacts of you." Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

The only trouble with Sherman is that he works his rule only one way. Why not add, "With the confident hope that you will never demand of the government better money than you furnish it?" I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

That I suppose would have been a stab at our credit. Now, what is money?

Charles A. Dana, in Appleton's American Cyclopedia says: "Anything which freely circulates from hand to hand, as a common acceptable medium of exchange, in any country, is in such country money; even though in passing into another country it ceases to be money. In a word, an article is determined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions without regard to its form or substance."

Baron Starch terms money "The marvelous instruments to which we are indebted for our wealth and civilization."

Aristotle says of it, that "it exists not by nature, but by law." It is the measure of values; whether it be a day's labor, a bushel of wheat, or a certain number of grains of gold or silver. Whenever the government establishes this measure of values, everything else has its relative value. It was at one time cattle, at another lands; there was the "live money and dead money." Coon skins or tobacco, iron, nails, leather, and even the inner bark of the mulberry tree have all been used as money.

The bank of Venice that existed for centuries was a bank of deposit; but never returned a dollar to its depositors. They issued certificates, which were transferable; these certificates were the standard of payments, furnished by the government; were used in all large transactions and this unredeemable paper was at a premium over gold, just as our greenbacks could be made a premium over gold.

Sir Thomas Baring says that in London, during the crisis of 1847, it was impossible to raise any money whatever on a sum of \$60,000 in silver; and in Calcutta, in 1864, it was impossible to raise a single rupee (48 cents) with \$30,000 in gold. The reason was, that silver was a legal tender only for forty shillings and gold at Calcutta was not a legal tender for any amount; but on articles of commerce, in 1855, Holland adopted silver as the only legal tender at a fixed value, but attempted to coin gold, which was not a legal tender. Two hundred thousand florins (\$80,000) was coined when the demand ceased; it was not money. In the reign of Edward I, silver was stamped as the measure of values and was known as "sterling money." In 1301 King Edward diminished the weight of the pound sterling three pennies.

In 1344, Edward II, being embarrassed in his efforts to conquer France, ordered that 266 pennies should be made from the pound sterling; however, two years afterwards, it was increased to 270 pence.

Our first coinage laws were passed in 1786, when congress decided that an eagle should contain 246 64-100 grains of pure gold; a silver dollar 375 64-100 pure silver. There does not seem to have been any coinage under this law; but April 2, 1792, congress adopted a law governing the mint, which continued without change for forty-two years. Under this law the gold eagle (\$10) contained 270 grains; half and

quarter eagles in same proportion, 22 carats fine, or 916 2-3 parts in each 1,000 fine gold. The silver dollar contained 416 grains of standard silver; this standard silver was only 892 4-10 parts in each 1,000 pure silver. This silver dollar was also by this law of 1792 made "the unit of federal money," that is, the unit of values—the measure of all values. In June, 1834, it was found that the standard of gold was too high, and whilst gold was flowing from us, silver was imported and became our only money. Congress by law reduced the eagle to 258 grains, and debased the coin to 899 1-4 standard gold; a change in the value of gold of 6 68-100 per cent. on its former value compared to silver. In 1837, three years afterwards, congress adopted the French standard of fineness, for both gold and silver, that is, 900 out of each 1,000 parts fine gold or silver; under this law the weight of the eagle was unchanged; the weight of the silver dollar was reduced to 412 1-2 grains, and its fineness increased to 900 fine. It contained the same amount of pure silver as before. Under the law of 1849 the first gold dollar was coined. The reader will see that silver was undervalued. Its purchasing power was as 16 to 1, that is, it took sixteen ounces of silver to purchase one in gold. In England the relative value was as 15 1-2 to 1. In France, 15 to 1, that is, fifteen ounces of silver in France would purchase one of gold; that ounce of gold in the United States, would again purchase sixteen ounces of silver; silver of course left us and gold became our money. We discovered gold in California in 1847-8 and in 1858 we found our country full of gold but very little of silver; gold was the cheaper metal. Congress, on the 21st of February, 1853, debased the silver coin and reduced the half dollar from 206 1-4 grains to 192; quarters, dimes and half dimes, in proportion. This gave the small silver coins a money value greater than they possessed as bullion, and made them a legal tender for only five dollars. But the old silver dollar of 412 1-2 grains still remained the unit and basis of all business transactions.

Congress again came to the rescue of the bondholders and passed a law February 12, 1873, making the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains the unit of value, the basis of values by which everything else is to be measured, thus adding eight and one-half per cent. or over \$2,000,000 to our national debt. It now requires not only one hundred cents to pay one dollar of our indebtedness, but it requires really 108 1-2 cents to pay one dollar. We have changed the unit, made a new basis, a new measure of values, when we were in debt two thousand millions of dollars. Suppose that we had attempted this in 1853 when gold was the cheaper money; how the bondholders would have howled. We can never pay a debt in a coin of less value than the one existing when we contracted the debt, but the advocates of the gold standard can increase it to any amount. Take the debt of Douglas county, estimate it at one million; it was contracted on an inflated currency basis, when \$300,000 in gold would have purchased \$1,000,000 in currency. Now do you owe \$1,000,000 in gold or \$300,000? The value of everything else has shrunk until it has reached a gold basis. This shrinkage has been produced by the influence of the creditor class. Is it anything but fair that bonds, notes, and mortgages should shrink a little too? If we did not get "honest money" for our bonds, is it not the true course to find out what the rags were worth in "honest money" when we got them, and pay the debt on that basis?

The history of the production of gold and silver shows that either is an uncertain basis for trade and commerce, and that its price like other commodities is regulated by the supply. In 1550 the annual supply of gold was \$400,000, that of silver was \$2,000,000. In 1600, the same supply of gold had increased to \$1,200,000; silver to \$10,000,000. In 1700 the supply of silver was seven times that of gold. In 1800 the same production of gold reached \$15,000,000; \$43,000,000; in 1853 \$165,000,000. In the United States from 1860 to 1865 the same production of gold reached \$68,000,000, and in 1875 it dropped to \$25,000,000. In 1863 we produced only \$2,000,000 of silver, in 1865 we reached \$12,000,000, and in 1875 \$41,000,000.

The reader will see that in the gold era gold was the cheaper metal; and silver went to Europe. Chevalier, of France, and other eminent writers at this time, advocated the demonetization of gold and making silver alone the money of the world.

Let us see how the relative value of these two metals have changed. Under the law of 1792 the relative value of the two metals in the United States was as 15 to 1. As to the old dollar from 1792 to 1873, we had coined all told only \$8,277,279. During fifty years, we only coined \$1,000, gold being the cheaper metal, yet this same silver dollar all this time remained the unit of value, and the basis of business and the relative value of gold constantly changed. I am astonished that the bullionists do not make another demand. The gold of England is twenty-two carats fine, that is 16 2-3 grains in each 1,000 finer than ours, a difference of over seven per cent. Why do they not demand that our bonded debt be paid in gold of the English standard? This would only add about \$120,000,000 more to the burthens of industry in this country. Of the \$8,277,279 silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873, when silver was demonetized, my recollection now is, that of these about one-half were coined in 1871 and 1872, the last two years prior to demonetization, I suppose for our trade in China and Japan, as it could not have been for circulation here. Now, whilst we had not worked a silver mine in the United States prior to 1850, yet from 1792 to 1817 we coined in gold only \$5,610,951.50; in silver, \$8,268,295.75. Of this \$8,200 only was the standard silver dollar. From 1818 to 1837 we coined in gold, \$17,839,382.50; in silver, \$40,566,897.15. Of these \$1,000 only were the standard silver dollars, that measured all values. From 1838 to 1847 we coined in gold, \$49,554,452.50; in silver, \$22,236,873. Of these, \$938,873 was the standard silver dollar.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Coined in gold, Silver, Silver dol. Rows for years 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Coined in gold, Silver, Silver dol. Rows for years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856.

Now we discover silver in California and Nevada. In 1800, as I have said, the annual production of gold was \$15,000,000, silver, \$40,000,000. In 1846 gold was discovered in Russia, and the supply increased to \$43,000,000, and silver remained at \$40,000,000. In 1853, after our discovery of gold in California, and the English in Australia, the annual production reached \$165,000,000, and silver remained at \$40,000,000; it was impossible for its relative value not to change.

In 1863 France fixed by law the standard of gold and silver at 15 5-10 to 1, as money; the market value, however, was as 15 61-100 to 1. Now mark the effect. Gold coin commanded a premium, and from 1825 to 1848, twenty-three years, France had coined in gold only \$3,360,000; but her coinage of silver reached \$576,000,000. Now commences the gold era, when it became the cheaper metal, and from 1851 to 1867, sixteen years, France coined of gold, \$1,161,200,000, and of silver only \$76,600,000. The production of silver in the United States in 1861, was only \$2,000,000; in 1875 it was \$41,000,000.

In 1850 to 1865, the bondholders demanded silver or its equivalent in gold. Now it is gold or its equivalent in silver; that is, they must be paid in the dearest metal, whichever that may be, or it is not "honest money." The annual production of gold in the United States at this time is only about \$20,000,000, of silver, \$50,000,000, mixed metal, say \$10,000,000. The interest on our foreign debt is \$100,000,000, which must leave the country every year, yet Sherman goes on burning greenbacks, banks are smashing up all around us, business is prostrated, the country is full of tramps, the value of everything except bonds and notes has shrunk one-half to two-thirds, labor is down to fifty cents a day, and still Shylock demands his pound of flesh; not only the pound, but he insists on a better article than is in the contract. I admit that the national honor demands that we stand by the contract, but nothing more. National honor requires that we pay the debt in the standard money at the time we made the contract. From 1792 to 1862 it was the silver dollar 412 1-2 grains, 900 fine. From 1862

to 1872 it was the legal tenders, unless the bonds on their face, or the law under which they were issued, named coin, and in that case the basis was the same silver dollar, 412 1-2 grains, 900 fine. Since the law of 1873, it will be admitted, that the basis has been the gold dollar, 25.8 grains, 900 fine. The theory of the bondholder is, that the debased silver half dollar, with 28 1-2 grains less silver in a dollar, is good enough to pay the laborer on Saturday night, but the bondholder must have gold, worth sixteen to seventeen per cent. more. How long the people will stand this remains to be seen. Yours, S. N. WOOD. ELMDALE, Kans., Dec. 25, 1877.

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

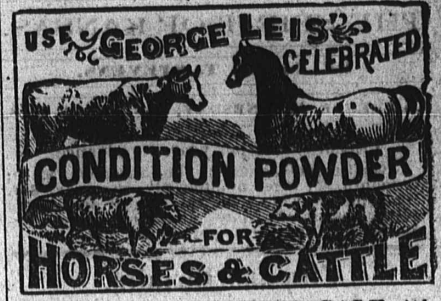
Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost. A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas. TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

Our Stock of FALL & WINTER CLOTHING -IS- UP TO THE OLD MARK. Come in and see us and our Ready Made Clothing OVERCOATS, ETC. We sell CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASH. GIVE US A CALL. J. B. SUTLIFE. No. 63 Massachusetts street.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND. M. Morrow keeps the Largest and Most Complete Stock SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE In Lawrence. IRON, STEEL, NAILS Mechanical Tools of all Kinds. Also a complete stock of WAGON MATERIAL. All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND. No. 107 Mass. street. Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers. Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also the highest grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. Reference—The Mastin Bank.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicines in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicines known. The superior quality 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 the diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Cough, Colic, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Harsh Management, etc. etc. Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Harsh 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 the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls. Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid. Wholesale Druggist and Manufacturing Chemist, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

VAUGHAN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF ELEVATOR "A," GENERAL GRAIN STORAGE -AND- COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STEAMBOAT AGENTS, Manufacturers' Agents For Distributing Goods Received in Bulk. Office and Salesroom opposite Union Depot, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KANS. The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so CHEAP FOR CASH That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same. J. N. Roberts & Co. G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER -AND- ENGRAVER, WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE, 75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Farm and Stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have always heard that smut, which often grows on corn stalks, is injurious to cattle and very often they die from eating it. I would be very glad if some of the readers of THE SPIRIT would tell, if they know, why cattle should die from eating this smut.

We hope that some of our readers will be able to answer the questions asked by Mr. Petefish. If this smut really is fatal to stock it is important that our farmers should know it.

The Windmill as a Power.

The success of windmills for pumping water is, I believe, no longer questioned. I have read many accounts in our agricultural papers, written, as I have no reason to doubt, by disinterested men, and they all agree that windmills answer the purpose of supplying stock with water very well, and that for farmers who keep a considerable amount of stock and have not a convenient natural water supply, they are profitable as investments.

The power transmitted from the wheel through a vertical iron shaft, geared at the lower end to a horizontal shaft, on which is a pulley for driving machinery, and a crank wheel for pumping water. By a simple contrivance the operation of the pump is made automatic, so that it stops the mill when the tank is full, and permits it to work again when the water lowers.

Shrinkage of Corn.

In answer to the question "How much does corn lessen in weight by keeping dry, when compared with its weight at time of husking?" the superintendent of the Pennsylvania experimental farm answers as follows:

In the fall of 1870, Thomas Harvey put 400 pounds of sound corn (ears) in a lathed box to test its shrinkage. It was weighed and boxed November 18th, quite ripe and dry. This was late for husking, you will notice. November 22d, one box was shelled out and made 5 bushels 2 1/2 quarts by measure, or 322 pounds and 6 ounces, and averaged 551 ounces to the bushel; cobs weighed 75 pounds 8 1/2 ounces, making the total loss 2 pounds 1 1/2 ounces.

The milk product of Massachusetts, in the last 20 years, has increased from 3,300,916 gallons to 35,698,159 gallons, per capita. Twenty years ago the state produced more butter than now, and four times as much cheese.

Attention to Heifer Calves.

We are glad that the better class of dairymen are beginning to see the economy of raising their own cows. As has often been urged in this Journal, the dairyman can never be sure of his stock unless he raises it upon his own farm. We know large numbers are now doing this, and some are trying to accomplish it without making proper provision for the necessary food to grow their heifers in the best manner.

Now, the cow is a machine for secreting milk, and this machine should be developed to the greatest perfection. A poorly developed animal cannot have its secretory system in a vigorous and active state. Having been fed meagerly, its digestive system is contracted and wanting in capacity to furnish sufficient aliment for large milk production.

The statement of these principles must show the dairyman how vastly important it is that his heifer calves should never cease growing for a single day. Scanty feeding is, therefore, the worst economy, and judicious fall feeding the greatest economy.

Brain work, and that of the clearest kind, comes into profitable play quite as well on the farm as anywhere else. Look ahead, get a just view of the position; have plowing, sowing, harvesting and selling all done at the proper time. Never hurry, but always drive work ahead.

Good shelter for the stock is absolute economy; with warmth there must be an ample supply of pure fresh air. The time may come when we shall find coal cheaper than the extra food needed to sustain vital heat under extreme cold, and use fire-heat for our animals.

Herefords vs. Short-horns. The Hereford cattle we see are going up to the head of the class in England. They are commanding higher prices at the public sales in that country. What does this mean? The friends of the Herefords claim they are better beef cattle and better milk cattle.

Salt the Cows. Many housewives are troubled in churning in winter. "The butter won't come." Hours of hard work are spent in vain. Try the use of salt. Give the cows that give the milk salt at least twice a week, or give them a bucket of wheat bran wet up every morning, with a little salt in each bucket, and there will be but little trouble in getting the "butter to come."

The Progressive Farmer.

A progressive farmer is one who progresses in his profession. Every year you can see an improvement in his farm. His crops are better. His farm grows richer instead of poorer. He has a wise system of rotation of crops, and sows clover for pasturage, and hay to keep up the fertility of his land.

How to Measure Corn.

I noticed in the Rural of Dec. 13th, an article headed "Measuring Corn in Crib." There has never been, to my knowledge, any legislative action in regard to measuring corn in the crib, in crib or pen.

Cooked Meat for Poultry. Cook the meat you give your poultry, always. Chop it finely, using a common wooden bowl and household chopping knife, if you have but a small quantity of meat to prepare; but if you are keeping poultry on a large scale, substitute for the bowl a tight wooden box of a bushel capacity, and for the chopping instrument, use a common short handled spade with its blade ground to a keen edge.

Now is the time to stop leaks in the barn. A board here and there; a good glazed window in place of a broken shutter; warm, dry litter, in place of a foul, wet bed; a tight roof and a plastered or double-boarded ceiling, all of these are actually worth more than an extra portion of food to an animal, because, although when cold and chilled it eats the more, yet it thrives poorly.

What is the best method of cleaning foul sheath in horses; also, how to tell when they need cleaning? ANSWER.—A soft velvet sponge, kept thoroughly saturated with strong suds made with pure castile soap and warm water; then inserted with the hand into the mouth of the sheath is all that is required to soak off all foreign bodies located in the sheath.

There is a current paragraph, without credit, but good enough to be true—to the effect that a Connecticut farmer turned down a rank growth of clover and sowed winter wheat, which yielded 27 1/2 bushels per acre. A neighbor sowed the same kind of seed in an adjoining field, not fertilized with clover, and harvested—a fair crop of straw, that contained no grain.

A ball of waste cotton saturated with coal oil, rolled in sulphur, and fired under a tree, did not burn rapidly, but sent up a dense smoke which killed all the bark lice with which the tree was infested. So says a Pennsylvania fruit grower.

The greatest prosperity will be realized by those farmers who raise the best quality of all kinds of farm produce. This rule is especially good for those who raise stock.

Veterinary Department.

I have a good horse, seven years old. He manifests symptoms of heaves by expanding and contracting his sides when breathing. He makes no unusual or unnatural noise in breathing. He has no cough, nor any discharge from the nose, feels well and eats well. He only shows this heaving at the flanks, and this is but occasionally. What do you think the ailment is, its locality, and what can be done for it?

ANSWER.—I think he has no ailment. The disturbance in breathing is probably caused either through sympathy existing between the digestive and respiratory organs, or else from innutrition—the digestive organs failing to furnish the proper amount of nutrimental matter to supply the respiratory apparatus with its necessary and required fuel; hence this occasional disturbance manifested in his respiration. Give one fluid drachm tr. acid sulph. aro. in his drinking water morning and evening.

I have a horse nine years old. He has been afflicted with a ringbone for the past seventeen months; it is located about one inch above the hoof in front. He is very lame, which is caused by this ailment. Please prescribe the necessary remedy to make a cure, if one is possible.

Can a horse be foundered by feeding him with oats when he is warm? ANSWER.—From the mere fact of his eating the oats, no; but may, if allowed an excess, engorge himself to an extent that, owing to the fermentation of the food and evolution of gas, set up a case of colic, and while suffering from excruciating pain become overheated.

I have a very fine, well-bred and valuable trotting stallion, five years old, which I have lately discovered has wolf teeth. Please inform me if these teeth ought to be removed, and whether they would have, if left remaining in the jaw, any injurious effect upon the eyes.

What is the best method of cleaning foul sheath in horses; also, how to tell when they need cleaning? ANSWER.—A soft velvet sponge, kept thoroughly saturated with strong suds made with pure castile soap and warm water; then inserted with the hand into the mouth of the sheath is all that is required to soak off all foreign bodies located in the sheath.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, 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.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



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

Address: HENRY MIEBACH, Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

E. A. SMITH.

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas, BREEDER OF

FINE TROTGING 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.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powder.

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 purifier renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a clean, glossy coat and trees the skin from all dandruff, scabs, and keeps animals in fine spirits after you have tested them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1878 will be sent FREE, in January to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America; a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should I prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbage, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES M. HENDRY, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs. Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free. WANTED.—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a Bible reader, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BOTTOM PRICES! AT THE COSMOPOLITAN DRY GOODS & NOTION HOUSE

GEORGE A. HUNT, 58 & 55 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

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

I Buy for Cash Direct from Manufacturers.

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

Advertisement for Silverware featuring a coupon, list of items (spoons, forks, knives), and a photograph of a silver teapot and spoons. Text includes 'For NINETY DAYS FROM DATE Elegant Table Silverware' and 'NATIONAL SILVER PLATING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.'.

JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS, WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING SANDS'S GENUINE ALL WOOL HORSE COLLARS.

BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS SPRING TRADE JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Disease in the Female Sex...

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE AND THE SEXUAL SYSTEM... A complete treatise on the physiology and pathology of the sexual system.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excessive Indulgence in the Venereal Disease.

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HOPE, TAILOR AND PAWNBROKER. Second-hand clothing bought and sold. Two doors east of Standard office.

HARDWARE, OUTLRY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, OUTLRY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of AXES, SHOVELS, PICKS, SPADES, FORKS, LOCKS, NAILS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools. Also a full line of BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. T. WARNE, 77 Massachusetts Street.

Attachment Notice. John L. Taylor, plaintiff, vs. Charles Duncan and H. J. Jewett, partners, defendants.

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

Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Simeon B. Waters that the undersigned was, on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1877, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas.

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

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KANSAS PAPER STORE. The only House in the State. A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER Constantly in Stock.

SWINDLERS. All devices resorted to by defrauding the public are hereby exposed. Good news to each state for the use of their active service; pay liberal; position permanent; terms and specimen copy of paper sent for nine cents.

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN ONLY \$20. Cheaply for sale. See description of WATCH and CHAIN FREE to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago.

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Only 40 Cents, though rightly WORTH \$3.00, to Every Family, in its practical usefulness. If you desire a specimen of the MICROSCOPE, send your address to the Publishers by postal card, and we will send you a full description of the Microscope and its uses.

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So called because started 26 years ago as a Rural Journal - (whence its name) - but gradually enlarged in size and scope, and now published weekly, it is a large, splendidly illustrated Family Journal, adapted to the Wants, Pleasures and Improvement of Every Member of Every Family in this vast and growing Country.

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TERMS, for the English or German Edition: \$1.50 a year (sent postpaid). Four copies \$5.00 (\$1.30 each). Ten copies \$12.00 (\$1.20 each). Extra for Microscope, as above.

Publication Notice. JOHN ROBY, JOHN M. BALDWIN, AND Newton A. Baldwin, whose places of residence are unknown: You are hereby notified that on the 29th day of December, A. D., 1877, one J. H. Ransom, plaintiff, filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and each of you defendants, setting forth that said Ransom has the legal title to, and is in the peaceable possession of the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), except five (5) acres of land in the southwest corner thereof, heretofore conveyed to one William M. Wiley; also the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of section ten (10), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west sixty (60) rods, thence south eighty (80) rods, thence east one hundred and sixty (160) rods, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) rods to place of beginning, all being situated in Douglas county, Kansas. That said defendants set up and claim an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to and above averted and praying that said defendants may be compelled to show their said title, and that it may be determined to be null and void as against the title of said plaintiff. You are further notified that you must answer said petition on or before the 6th day of February, A. D., 1878, or judgment will be rendered as above prayed.

DANIEL S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice. THEODORE HYATT, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1877, one U. J. Cartwright filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Theodore Hyatt, setting forth that said Cartwright has the legal title to and is in the peaceable possession of the following described real estate, to wit: The north half of section ten (10), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas; that said Theodore Hyatt sets up and claims an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to and above averted and praying that said Cartwright may be compelled to show his interest in or to said property, and that it may be determined null and void as against said Cartwright, and that he be forever barred from selling of any interest in or to said property of any portion thereof.

Said Hyatt is further notified that he must answer said petition on or before the 15th day of February, A. D., 1878, or judgment will be rendered as above prayed.

DANIEL S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FALL TRADE! Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

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

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

THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING HAS ARRIVED.

\$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE. You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS, And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket.

NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE, NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST! THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

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

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