VOL. VI.--NO. 50.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 306.

A PROTEST. BY ETHEL LYNN.

When the corn is safely garnered From the dry and rattling sheaf, When the ruddy fever crimson Fades from out the fallen leaf,

When the trees are only tracings 'Gainst the dark November sky, And the chilly streams go darkly Where dead blossoms sadly lie,

Then we keep our glad Thanksgiving; And I ask in vain, each year, Why, because the Pilgrims sadly Kept, periorce, this season drear,

In the midst of icy rigors,
We should do the same to-day,
Passing by the bright October
With its gorgeous pageantry?

Why not bring our homestead greetings When the sun's bright kiss is warm, Rather than 'mid sombre shadows Of November's sullen storm?

Hark! I hear a ready answer, Reason sets at nought my rhyme, And a "gobble" sounds to tell me, "We must wait till turkey time!"

Couldn't we be just as thankful O'er some other festive dinner? Or, if turkeys be demanded, Eat them just a trifle thinner?

So that Flora and Pomona Mi, ht with Ceres crown the board, And the glowing sunshine sparkle Through each blest libation poured.

THE BOUND BOY.

BY CAROLINE CONRAD.

It was very wicked, and Ruby Treadway knew it. Wait and I'll tell you what it was. Seth Plummer was her father's bound boy, or rather had been. Nobody knew who Seth' father or mother were. His mother had come to the town near, a stranger, and died without telling her name, while Seth was a baby. So the poor-house took him, and when he was eight years old he was bound to Asa Treadway, Ruby's father, till he was sixteen.

Mr. Treadway did well by Seth, as he had suits of clothes and a yoke of oxen.

Seth had done his part too, and Mr. Treadway liked him so well he asked him to stay at good wages, and he staved.

Seth Plummer was what is called a very "likely" young fellow. He had improved his opportunities for study so well that the last three winters before he was twenty-one, he taught instead of attending school, and did chores night and morning at Mr Treadway's tor his board.

He was handsome, too, tall and straight as a young poplar, with glancing hazel eyes and a friends among them.

Ruby Treadway was her father's only child. and badly spoiled. She had no mother, and had been to a boarding-school two years.

Previous to this last event, she and Seth had been great friends. But when Ruby came home from school, she was "Ruby" no longer to him, but Miss Treadway, as she haughtily and with a great many airs informed him; she felt very kindly to him and all that, of course, but they were in different stations of life. He was her pa's hired man and she was Miss Treadway, would be please remember?

Seth was too sensible to get angry. On the centrary, he was very much amused. "I shall have to teach that young man his

place," she muttered to herself. "He seems o forget that he was pa's bound boy." A few evenings after her return home, the Baptists gave a "festival" in the school-house,

half a mile away, and Mr. Treadway took Ruby over himself, because she wouldn't let Seth go with her. Seth went, however, by himself, and Ruby's

ment was great, at the cordiality of his reception by every one. She was Miss Treadway, and had been away two years, but no one te half the fuss over her that they did over him, whom they saw every day.

She was more than ever ashamed of the su-perior airs she had assumed toward him; then she saw him here so tall and handsome the most graceful gentleman in the room. But ause she was wrong, and wanted to be justified to herself, she took higher airs then ever, and made silly speeches to several about Seth having been her father's bound boy, and her ment at seeing him received as an equal. But she got very little sympathy, which gered her still more; and when some of her was too bad.

foolish speeches were reported to Seth, he only aughed as a good joke.

After supper the young people had some "I shan't tell anyone I cogames: "Constantinople," "Jacky on the Miss Treadway," he said. Green," Hunt the Thimble," etc., and Ruby who had not so far received so much attention as she expected, played too.

Seth was greatly in demand. The girls all iked him; but often as he was chosen in the ring, he did not choose Ruby, and the other as they did the rest, perhaps because they coming through the woods with her, or saying were airaid of her airs. Naturally, she, who good-night. Seth looked vexed at first, but the thought so much of herself, did not like that, and grew cross and spiteful, making more little cutting speeches, and saying ill-natured things that did not improve matters.

At last Seth, seeing what ailed her, perhaps, the game. Instead of letting him lead her into the ring, she just jerked her hand away to be conscious of her superior airs. from him, and leaving them all went and sat down by herself.

She couldn't help seeing if she looked that he spoke to her. way, that those she had left were displeased, and none of them followed her. Nobody went near her, except Captain Mack the old bachelor, and a very old bachelor too. He was sixty-five if he was a day, and bald-headed. He wore false teeth, and had the ugliest little monkey face conceivable.

She sat and talked and laughed with him, and pretended to be enjoying herself, but every little while she would steal a look at vice, and don't hold your head so high." Seth. She couldn't help comparing his looks with the captain's, to save her.

By and by it was going-home time. Ruby's father had gone long ago, leaving his daughter tor some of the young fellows to take care of. And Captain Mack's bones being perhaps too old for any extra walking he had departed too, without offering himself as Ruby's escort Miss Treadway began to wonder who was going home with her. Not Seth? Oh, no. She'd go alone first.

girls under their arms and marched off, with- door for him, wondering who he could be. agreed to; clothed, fed, and sent him to school out seeming to see Miss Treadway at all. Seth was nowhere in sight. Ruby watched the last one depart, and then drawing her breath hard and winking very fast started off by her-

self.
"Thank heaven, I know my own way," she said aloud, "and I'm not afraid to go alone." But she was. There never was a greater coward than Ruby Treadway. Her father told

her she was afraid of her own shadow. Half way from the school-house there was good road, but of course it was lonely at that time of night.

Ruby went on pretty bravely till she got to
Ruby went on pretty bravely till she got to
Seth and her father were away off in the
Nahady would ever know if the woods, though her heart had beat faster ready smile, and a gentle manner toward all several times, as she fancied she heard some women, young or old, that won him hosts of one behind her. But she was afraid to look she sent this rich old man away without tellback, and when she got to the woods she was ing Seth. airaid to go through them alone, and so she just crept into a corner of the rail-fence and got as he was gone now; she didn't know where, and close behind an old stump as she could and be- he was not expected back. If he wrote she'd

gan to cry. Suddenly she heard a quick step coming that way and there was Seth. He knew what a card, and went away after looking at her over coward she was and guessed why she was sit- the rim of his gold glasses in a way that made ting there.

"Shall I go through the woods with you. Miss Treadway?" he said, "in my capacity of hired man of course?"

Ruby had jumped up eagerly when he first spoke, but at these last words she turned and old gentleman who had not yet entered his looked at him keenly, to see if he was not making fun of her. But Seth's face was perfectly errand, and was just in time to hear every-

They walked on without speaking. The moon shone through the trees, and showed Ruby how tall and straight and hand-

some Seth was.
'1 wish he was any one but pa's hired man,

she thought: "How the girls would laugh at She meant the girls she had known at board-

ing-school. As for Seth, he stole a glance every now and then at Ruby's pretty, thought ful face, and said to himself: "She's got a face like a rose and might be

weet as one if she was not such a tool." Suddenly Ruby remembered that she had fancied she heard some one behind her before she got to the woods.

"You were behind me all the time," she said, looking up with an air of conviction.
"Pretty much, yes," said Seth, coolly.
Ruby's face flushed. After all she'd said about Seth at the festival, to have the others think she'd let him come home with her. It

Seth knew what she said at the festival too, and read her thoughts now pretty correctly. "I shan't tell anyone I came home with you,

Ruby glanced up quickly and saw a twinkle of fun in his eyes. "I hope you won't," she said angrily. "I

don't want people tancying I am keeping company with you." They were home by this time, and Ruby ran young men did not choose her either, so often into the house without even thanking him for

> next moment he laughed. "She'll get over all that in time," he said. "I'll be patient a little longer. She used to be sensible girl."

But Ruby on the contrary grew provoking, ventured to name her once for his partner in perhaps for the very reason that Seth did not seem to feel the slights she put upon him, or

Mr. Treadway had for some time noticed Ruby's performances disapprovingly. At last

"You don't know what you're about, Ruby, when you shub Seth Plummer."

"Don't I?" said Ruby, with a toss of her head What makes you think so, pa?" "Seth Plummer'll turn out somebody more

than you think one of these days." "How do you know he will, pa? He's noth ing but a school-master at the most, now." "I've my reasons, Ruby. You take my ad

But Ruby was past advice. She had a board ing-school triend visiting her, and wouldn't have dared treat her father's hired man, as she persisted in considering Seth, any other way than lottily.

"She'll come round yet," Seth said to him self, and remained "patient,"

But one day, the day after her friend had gone, a carriage stopped at farmer Treadway's gate, and an old gentleman got out and came up the walk leaning on a gold-headed cane. But no one offered his services. Not even He seemed very infirm, but he looked elegant Seth. The other young men tucked their and aristocratic, and Ruby ran to open the

"I'm looking for a young man called Seth three months in the year, and when his time was nowhere in sight. Ruby watched the Plummer," he said, in a voice that quavered was up, gave him fifty dollars in money, two last one depart, and then drawing her breath with old age or excitement, or both, "he's

> He had suspected it doubtless. Oh. dear, and she'd been so mean to Seth. What a triumph piece of woods to go through. There was a this would be to him, and how every body would laugh at her.

meadow mewing. Nobody would ever know if the two ambassadors, in full court southers.

And so she said that Seth had been there but let bim know, if he would leave his address.

The old gentleman gave her his address on a her feel very uncomfortable. She put the card in her pocket, and was just going to shut the door, when strong bands put her aside and with single glance of withering contempt at her, Seth Plummer strode past and went out to the carriage. Seth had come to the house on some

He explained matters to the old gentleman who was indeed his grandfather, in a way to spare Ruby as much as possible for her fathe sake. But the love his true heart had felt for her in spite of everything till this, was killed

at last by her meanness and treachery.

And she, as she stood looking at him, and feeling as if she should die with shame, knew now that she loved him as she should never love any other. She had indulged her vanity, her self-conceit and foolish pride, and Seth had resented none of it. But the glance he had just cast at her as he went by, told her that he despised her at last.

Seth went away with his grandfather. He became a rich man and was honored and dis-tinguished. He kept up his friendship with Mr. Treadway, and never reminded Ruby of the wrong she had tried to do him. But he never called her anything but Miss Treadway, and she, knowing how she deserved his seorn, never doubted that, courteous as he always was, he despised her.

Anecdote of Jefferson The story I am about to tell was first told by an English woman, Mrs. Wright, who was cognizant of the circumstances.

Those who know anything of Thomas Jefferson's character know that he had a deep disrelish of all hollow forms and etiquette. When Jefferson came to the presidential chair he found considerable of these at the capital, and he at once determined, so far as lay in his power, to preserve that sterling, easy, graceful, whole-hearted simplicity which he deemed the appropriate characteristic of a republic. One of the most annoying things that met him in the outset of his exalted career was the extreme punctilious etiquette which the foreign ambassadors, and more especially their wives, introduced and sought to establish in his own drawing-rooms. Those who would not, or could not, copy them they treated with chilling hauteur. This evil he was resolved to nip in the bud, and deeming an example better than precept, he ordered his own carriage and conversation after a manner that must have been refreshing to the shade of Ben. Franklin.

When he rode, it was without servants or outriders, and when he visited he announced his own name at the door. At the presidential mansion the utmost simplicity of manners prevailed. In his drawing-rooms he sought to make true and hearty sociality the rule, and at his tables he made as little distinction of per sons as possible. Of course there had to be exceptions, but as a rule, he placed those near him whom he deemed most worthy. The pres ident was so pleasant, so cheerful, so kind, and so attentive to the wants and comforts of all who came near him, that no one could find a peg upon which to hang direct accusation. At length, however, the opportunity was offered,

and was seized. On a certain occasion, when the chief digni-On a certain occasion, when the chief dignitaries of America, and of all represented nations, were assembled at the presidential mansion, the ambassadors from abroad seeming to feel that the dignity of their respective courts rested upon them, Jefferson received them all as nearly upon a social level as he could. The Spanish minister was there blazing in gold and jewels, and his wife bore him company in a perfect bespanglement of diamonds, rubies and emeralds. Jefferson did not stop to considernerhaps he did not know—the exact relative

natural, was deeply off-ended, and laid the case before the diplomatic corps. She was indig-nant, and eloquent, and she wielded an influ-ence; and finally it was decided that on the morrow the ministers of France and Spain should wait upon President Jefferson together, and demand of him that in future proper respect should be paid to the rank of the Euro-

the two ambassadors, in full court costume, with jeweled swords at their sides, called at the president's mansion, and requested to see his excellency the president. They were shown

nis excellency the president. They were shown into one of the drawing-rooms, and word was conveyed to Mr. Jefferson, who was engaged in the library.

Now Jefferson had been told of what had taken place, and he quickly divined the object of this visit. Pulling on one boot, he took the other in his hand, and, in his velvet dressing-

taken place, and he quickly divined the object of this visit. Pulling on one boot, he took the other in his hand, and, in his velvet dressing-gown, proceeded to the drawing-room, and having half opened the door, he turned to a servant behind him, and gave directions, in an easy manner, for the making ready of his horse. Then he entered the room, boot in hand, and smiled blandly upon his sugust visitors.

"Really, my friends, this is an unexpected pleasure. Be seated, he seated, 1 beg. No ceremony here. I heard of your arrival and would not keep you waiting."

And then, with a gleesome laugh, he sat down, and pulled on his remaining boot, having done which he plunged of hand into a spirited conversation upon the pleasant relations then "xisting between their respective countries. No man living could talk more sensibly, more comprehensively, or more eloquently. By a graceful and adroit management of language he elevated the gentleman above the minister, and gave eminence to the christian philosopher and humane heart above the frozen diplomatiat. The ambassadors were at first amazed and confounded, and then interested; and very quickly the combat between republican simplicity and truth, and autocratic pomp and hollowness, was decided. The representatives of kings got away as soon as they could, and when they next met their diplomatic companions and their wives, they reported:

"It is of no use to contend. We might do it with some ruiers, but not with this one. When we visit the president of the United States we may as well make up our minds to leave the royal dignity of our masters behind us."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-This is the first time that I have written for your paper. I am ten years old. I am in the second reader. My father has a wooden man on the top of his store holding a windmill; he has two revolving pyramids one in each window. The windmill keeps them both revolving. My father has two horses, Dexter and Dock. Dock I can ride, but Dexter is too full of mischief. Yours respect-CHAS. WESLEY DUTCHER.

OSAGE MISSION, Kans., Nov. 29, 1877. DEAR EDITOR:-As I have never written for your paper, I thought I would write and see if you would print it. I am nine years old; I go to school to a lady teacher and her name is Miss Deuel; 1 study mental arithmetie, third reader, geography and Saunder's spelling book. I have got a sow and five pigs; and we have got four calves, and we keep them in the stable and feed them corn and clover hay. We have a Sabbath-school here; It commences at 9 o'clock. Perhaps if you will print this I will write again.

Respectfully yours, WILLIAM L. STIGERS. FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Dec. 8, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: - I thought I would write you, also to the young tolks. I go to school; like my teacher very well. I study the United States history, Ray's written arithmetic-3d part, McGuffey's speller and Mitchell's primary geography. Frank went to school five weeks and liked his teacher very well; he can do most every sum in Ray's arithmetic. I went. to school three months and went every day except one day and a halt. One day I went to the fair and a half a day I was sick. I here-

vith send you an enigma t I am composed of nine letters.

My 1, 4, 8, is something to play with. 6, 8, is an animal. 77, 6, 8, 18 an animal.
78, 2, 8, is something in wood.
75, 6, 7, 7, 2, 8, is a bird.
78, 9, 4, is something to drink.
Whole is the name of a king.

MARK C. WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Dec. 11, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I have rever written but days ago, and I want him. I'm rich. I was cruel to his mother, but I mean to make him my heir."

Ruby Treadway almost fainted with astonishment. This was what her father meant. once for your paper and I promised it you We are not done gathering corn yet, and I don't know of any body that is. We had a nice festival at Circleville Thanksgiving night; the proceeds to pay the preacher. I don't know whether we will have any Christmas trees around here or not; hope there will be one close for if there is I am pretty sure of something on it; I am scarcely ever forgotten. As. my letter is so long I will stop writing for this time and write again soon. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of nine letters.
My first is in how, but not in now.
My second is in no, also in go.
My third is in learn, but not in burn.
My fourth is in yours, but not in theirs.
My fifth is in bee, also in been.
My sixth is in iron, but not in steel.
My seventh is in cob, but not in corn.
My eighth is in slate, also in state.
My ninth is in nine and also in fine.
My whole is the name of a book.
Some little boy or girl please answer.

FREDDY POPPY.
CIRCLEVILLE, Kans., Dec. 6, 1877. I am composed of nine letters.

MR. EDITOR:—It is quite a while since I vrote; mother calls me a spasmodic writer; always write when the "spirit" moves, me. I wrote to you that I intended to take some cotton and some cane to the fair, but I was disappointed; I was sick and could not go: How bad it is to have bad health; you never know when you will be able to do any thing you purpose doing. I have not been to school but one week this term. I must tell you about my cotton gin. I made rollers out of a broom handle and have ginned out half of my cotton. I send you a specimen; what do you think of it (the cotton I mean I don't mean the gin)? There, I see I have made another mistake; I should have said "sample" of cotton in the place of "specimen." Well, somehow I am all wrong to-day; I guess it is because the weathwrong to-day; I guess it is because the weather is all wrong. It has been raining all day just a splendld day for ducks. I thought I would ask you if I had improved in my writing but I guess I won't. I may not write again before Christmas so. I will wish you and all those that write for our column a merry Christmas.

EDWARD VINTON.

OAKWOOD, Kana, Dec. 7, 1877.

[Edward forgotte inclose a sample of cotton se we are unable to express an opinion as to its merits or demerits,—ED.]

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877.

Batrons' Department.

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8 Summer county, martor states ford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Royes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Beliville.
14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le June.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
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16 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Walace Yates secretary, Peabody.
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21 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
28 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.

Meid.

Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.
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Truitt secretary, Emporia.

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Soage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle
Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle

Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master,
Liberty. Secretary not reported.

8 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall
secretary, Howard City.
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Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

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Atchison county, John Andrews master, G.
M. Fuller secretary, Hurob.

DEPUTIES

DEFUTIES
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State
Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin contro. Kansas

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Once more we attempt to cribble an item or two for your paper. First, ets "go for" the weather, not merely because it is so convenient, but because it's so exasperating. Drizzle, drizzle! ugh! what has come over Kansas. When we read Prof. Tice's last prediction in THE SPIRIT we felt shaky. Don't he come fearfully near the truth? In fact we guess he hits it square. Surely December will be fine! Wouldn't it be a glorious change off from this month?

Farmers are generally about ready for winter except gathering their corn, and that is quite an item. Many are bating their broom-corn some have sold; prices varying from \$65 to \$85 per ton. There is a great deal to sell, and higher prices are confidently expected, notwithstanding the vociferous howl of the buyer that broom-corn's down, down, and Chicago is full, packed, running over. Why, to hear their cachinnations, one would think that Chicago was completely swamped with good, green, Kansas "hurl;" that the bales had to almost take apartments in private houses in order to get stopping over night.

The Patrons of McPherson met last Saturday and elected Bro. G. W. Summerville as delegate to the state grange, and Bro. Reder alternate. Several brothers from this county intend going "to see and hear." We hope the meeting will be a decided success. Our delegate goes with full and explicit instructions in regard to co-operation, and if the state association is not set square on its feet we do not think the rank and file of Patrons are to blame for it.

Your trip through this county has done mmense good to the Patrons. Hope we can secure a few speeches from Worthy Master Sims at no far distant day. Last spring we hoped to hear him, but he turned back at Salina. How is it, worthy master, did the cooperative system in Salina scare you out? Never fear; we have not commenced in that branch of co-operation. Come and tell us about it.

Yours respectfully, FELIX.

MCPHERSON, Kans., Nov. 1877. From Marion County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Since your visit here Me ridian grange has become quite active. Could we have a revival sermon, such as you delivered to us, once a quarter this whole country would soon be alive on the subject of co-operation. The people are beginning to think and to investigate and it is to be hoped when they fully comprehend the situation they will act. The laboring classes have been duped so long by the leaders of the old parties that it has almost become second nature to obey their wink and nod; as a class they are distrustful of each other, a jealous disposition seems to exist between neighbors, and it is almost impossible to get any number of them to agree on any subect. The greatest difficulty we have met with in our grange has been to get the members to agree to let the majority rule; however this trouble is almost done away with in our grange. ton secretary, Cottonwood.

So Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Reses secretary, Osage City.

Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.

Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.

Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.

Donnphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.

Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.

Jefferson county, Mr. A. Griffin master, P. Greess secretary, Jewell Center.

Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Ohspman secretary, Eureka.

Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.

Kelsounty, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall

Elko county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall We are beginning to pull together and the good effect is manifest. All our business questions that would a year ago have provoked almost endless discussion are met now and disposed of with dispatch; members that would at that time have sat in grum silenes and only manifested their disapproval by a shake of the head will now get up and talk reasonable upon

Beside having bought for use, by the members of the grange, agricultural implements of several kinds, we are now starting a small grocery store of articles most needed for family use, the stock of which we intend to increase

state grange with no little anxiety, hoping to hear a good report in reference to the State Cooperative association. Brethren of the state grange, we urgently request of you not to be discouraged; the future prosperity of the order depends upon the stand you take in this matter. The outlook may seem dark but be assured the membership will stand by you; their seeming indifference is not due to want of interest but for want of means. Produce demands no price scarcely and the freights on the railroad are so enormous that in this part of the state we realize but a small pittance for what we have to spare. Give us a rousing resolution upon the legislation needed on this subject in the form of a petition, to be circulated during next summer among the subordinate granges, and see if we cannot bring an influence to bear on that body that will tell in this matter. But I am stretching this out too long. Herewith find \$1.25 for which send SPIRIT to J. D. Caswell, Newton, Harvey county, Kans, DANIEL BEDER.

MARION COUNTY, Kans., Dec. 4, 1877.

On Wednesday, Nov. 21st, the opening day of the National grange, after Master Jones' address, and after the report of the executive committee Worthy Lecturer A. B. Smedley

and, telegraphing the fact to the officers of the

and, telegraphing the fact to the officers of the state grange, returned home.

Before I was again able to travel I received notice from the executive committee that they had decided it would be best in future for the Grange Record to take the place of lecturer.

Since that time I have not labored in the field at the expense of the National grange Calls for my services have been frequent and often pressing; but recognizing that obedience to constitutional authority is among the obligations we have assumed, I have simply in reply answered, stating the facts in the case. There has been much disappointment, and no doubt some bitterness at the result of this change in our practice and usual custom, more especially in those localities which have never had the services of the lecturer, or not for a long period. While there may be an honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of this measure, I have no doubt the executive committee acted conscientiously, and only aimed to do what they deemed for the best. During the past two years, in which I have traveled in a majority of the states of this Union, I have met and exchanged thoughts with our membership in almost every locality. Of necessity, some convictions and conclusions have been arrived at, touching the needs and necessities of our order.

essity, some convictions and conclusions have been arrived at, touching the needs and necessities of our order.

Without wishing to infringe upon the privileges of any officer of our body, I desire to present one or two thoughts for your consideration. Whatever errors or mistakes we may have made in the past, need only be remembered as warnings for the future.

The National grange, we all recognize, is but the creation of the subordinate granges. It should labor zealously and earnestly to guard, strengthen and encourage them. This is its mission. If it has erred in its past action, one of the greatest errors has been in not, in every way possible, coming into more near and intimate relation to the subordinate organizations. When I have seen with what avidity the members everywhere sought after knowledge as to the National grange, the characteristics of its members, what they were doing, and what they proposed to do, and the gratification manifested at the assurance that both officers and members of state and National grange. manifested at the assurance that both officers and members of state and National grange were working zealously and earnestly to promote the highest good of the order and the industrial classes, I could only wish some plan might be devised by which the seeming (and it is only seeming) long distance between the National and subordinate granges might be done away with, and all might feel imbued with that spirit of harmony and fraternity so second in the court of the state of the state

with that spirit of harmony and fraternity so essential to our prosperity.

One other conclusion which I have reached is, that we, perhaps all of us, underestimate the good already done. Were this body soon to meet again, and were there never to be a state or subordinate grange meeting again held—this order has already done a work for good which cannot be undone. Intelligence has been awakened to an astonishing degree; thought has been quickened; men who have all their lives lived isolated—have learned to make their influence telt—and it has been felt everywhere. The legislation of our country, its judiciary, all the vast aggregations of capital who have come to control the productive interests of the nation, all have felt the permeating influence of its power.

It is a proud thought that whatever has been It is a proud thought that whatever has been done, has been done in a legitimate way—done by means lawful and praiseworthy. There has been no taint of agrarianism; no wild outbreak of an indignant people bastening to reform abuses by revolutionary means; but rather the legitimate action of an awakened perception of the needs of the hour.

Our co-operative business enterprises have been productive of a yest amount of good.

also been productive of a vast amount of good also been productive of a vast amount of good, it not an unmixed good. All, however, must consider that they have, in the language of our declaration, brought producer and consumer into more economical contact." It is true there have been grave mistakes growing out of our ignorance of business laws; some state granges in their anxiety to benefit their members and to bring the business benefits of the order more nearly to their people, have impoverished their treasuries so that it will take poverished their treasuries so that it will take years to recover. Some have been too fast, and others too slow; but the golden mean will finally be reached, and that a wise and conservative line of action be adopted which will bring the unmixed good so much deserved and needed. It would be unreasonable to expect that every measure must of necessity be a suc-cess; at this early day an organization of such rapid growth, reaching over a continent, and with many of its measures untried, could but stances expect failure.

One mistake has been—too many have sup-posed (or acted as though they supposed) that the material or business pnase of the work was the end and aim of the order. The grange is not in itself a business organi-zation in the general acceptation of the term, but rather a school of instruction, having for but rather a school of instruction, having for its object the bringing together in one grand fra-ternity the men and women engaged in hus-bandry. It aims to awaken and quicken their intelligence, add to social happiness, improve our methods of agriculture, and to honor and dignity labor.

dignity labor.
At the same time in doing this it brings us At the same time in doing this is one, as together and gives us opportunities to co-operate in making purchases and sales. It opens to us mediums through which material benefit may be realized. But such advantages and benefits and incidents resulting from our er-

ganisation.

The business arm is an important part of the work before us, but only part. Let us guard well then that this material phase does not overshadow that more important and vital principle which must find expression through awakened, intelligence, and which must precede successful associative co-operation.

But I have found everywhere such an eargustive story the rush way such an eargustive text the rush way such an eargustive story the rush way such as

ede successful associative co-operation.

But I have found everywhere such an earnest inquity after the right way, such a comp chemister appreciation of the imperative need of organization among farmers, such a, deep conviction not only among farmers but among other callings, that the west or woo of this mation, the prosperity and happiness of its pendion, the prosperity and happiness of its action, the free post of the west or woo of this mation, the prosperity and happiness of its pendion of the callings, that the west or woo of this conviction will come the good to this organization with come the good to this organization with several of page 1940 and 1942. On the second of the condition of committee Worthy Lecturer A. B. Smedley presented the following report to the second of the following report to the following

was, he despised her.

is to unite together the men and women of like calling, of like interests, of like sympathies, in one great fraternity, laboring together for the common good? Worthy master, shall we not then covenant together at this eleventh session of the National grange to pass by with but slight time and notice, all secondary considerations and elevate ourselves to these practical needs so apparent? Questions like points of order in debate; discussions as to constitutional law, all have their place and use; but we needs so apparent? Questions like points of order in debate; discussions as to constitutional law, all have their place and use; but we have at this time questions of infinitely greater importance than these. But whatever else we may do, let us if possible so act that the humblest member at his grange, in a school-house it may be, or on his hillside farm where he has gathered about him all he holds dear, his family and his worldly possessions, let us try, whatever else we do, to make him feel that every officer of this National grange, every brother and sister of this hody—every officer of his tatte grange, is his friend, brother or sister, working together with him for his good, as well as for the common good. If we can solve this problem, if we can accomplish this result, all the good already done, all the blessings which have come to the men engaged in agriculture through our order in the past, will be but the harbinger of the greater good which will come to us in the future. to us in the future.

On motion of Bro. Woodman, of Michigan, the report was referred to the committee on lecturer's report.

Worthy Steward, A. J. Vaughn, then submitted a eulogy on Bro. A. B. Haynes, late master of the Tennessee state grange, who has died since the last session of the National grange, which was ordered spread on the min-

On motion of Bro. Moore, of Maryland, the grange out of respect to Bro. Haynes, adjourned until 9 a. m., Thursday, 22d.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Grange opened promptly at 9 a. m. Worthy master in the chair. Bro. Moore, of Maryland, introduced a resolution that the order of business of last session be adopted as the order for this session, with the addition of a committee on education. Carried. Minutes were read and approved.

Bro. Chase, of the committee appointed to inquire into the standing of the state grange of Kansas, reported that after thorough investigation, the committee would recommend that the delinquent dues for the quarter previous to the last, be remitted. Bro. Lang, of Texas, objected on the principle that it was establishing a precedent which would soon exhaust all the funds of the National grange. Bro. Chase defended the action of the committee, showing that they were only recommending what had been done for other states under the same circumstances, and that the precedent had been established for two years. Bro. Lang said in reply that he had no desire to refuse admission to the state of Kansas, but that the committee's recommendation was not in accordance with our laws, and he should vote against any proposition that was in violation of our laws. Bro. Woodman, of Michigan, made a full and earnest explanation of the whole subject, supporting the report.

On the question being put, the report of the committee was sustained.

Committee on credentials reported that California was entitled to representation in this body, and that Brother and Sister Steele were entitled to seats on this floor.

Bro. McDowell, of New York, worthy treasarer of National grange, then presented the TREASURER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange: - I have the honor to present to you the following report of moneys received and paid out for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877 :

National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in account with F. M. McDowell, treasurer, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1877.

By deposit by Church
Howe, master S. G. Nebraska, for loan of 1874.
By deposit by treasurers of

Pennsylvania 1,282.94
Connecticut 29.00
Maine 350,09
Missouri 2,691.06
Tennessee 146 00
Maryland 289.46
Georgte 224.56
Wisconsin 999.92
Mississippi 5165.79
Arkansas 930.63 Maryland
Georgia
Wisconsin
Mississippi
Arkansas
South (Jarolina
Grason
Montans
Florida
Herth Carolina
Indiana
3
Texas
1 | Herth Carolina | 44.54 | Indiana | 3,678.01 | Texas | 1,713.92 | Ohio | 1,713.92 |

COMMITTEES.

Finance—Bros. Adams, Minn.; Steele, Cal.; Darden, Miss.; Blanton, Va. Constitution and By-Laws-Bros. Chamber Ala.; Chase, N. H.; Ellis, O.; Ham, Me.; Hinckley, N. Y.

Co-operation-Bros. Blanton, Va.; Steele, Cal.; Forsythe, Ills.; Sherwin, Miss.; Washburn, Cal.; Sisters Durdin, Miss.; Eshbaugh, Mo.

Transportation-Bros. Lang, Tex.; Eshbaugh, Mo.; Smedley, Ia.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Kitchen, W. Va.

Good of the Order-Bros. Aiken, S. C .: Taylor, N. J.; Gaves, Mass.; Franklin, Vt.; Sisters Forsythe, Ills.; Woodman, Mich. Commercial Relations-Bros. Hinckley. N.

Y.; Alexander, N. C.; Franklin, Vt.; Sisters Ellis, O.; Sherwin, Miss. Resolutions-Bros. Moore, Md.; Ham, Me.; Chambers, Ala.; Sisters Lang, Tex.; Franklin,

Vt.; Washburn, Col. Master's Address-Bros. Whitehead, N. J.: Vaughn, Miss.; Sisters Rosa, Del.; Blanton,

Va.; Steele, Cal. Executive Committee's Report-Bros. Woodnan, Mich.; Kitchen, Va.; Adams, Minn.;

Sisters Godard, Conn.; Sherwin, Miss. Lecturer's Report-Bro. Godard, Conn.; Sisters Chase, N. H.; Washburn, Col.; Sims, Kans.

Accounts-Bros. Forsythe, Ills.; Sims, Kans.; Washburn, Col.; Sisters Adams, Minn.; Cyrus,

Claims and Grievances-Bros. Graves, Mass.: Piollett, Pa.; Godard, Ills.; Cyrus, Or'n; Sisters James, Ind.: Franklin, Vt. Mileage-Bros. Rosa, Del.; Sherwin, Miss.;

Sisters Eshbaugh, Mo.; Steele, Cal.; Lang, Education-Bro. Darden, Miss.; Sisters Moore, Md.; Lang, Tex.; Washburn, Col.; Hall,

Master Adams.

Kentucky.

The Grange Bulletin speaks as tollows of the

ew master of the National grange: new master of the National grange:

Samuel E. Adams, the master elect of the National grange, was born in Vermont, in December, 1828. He moved West in 1855, and from that time until now, with the exception of a tew months, has lived in Minnesots. He attended Dartmouth college for a couple of years, but finally was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He has served twice as senator in the state legislature. He now owns 1,000 acres of land in Minnesota, and is managing several farms. As a business man he must ing several farms. As a business man he must have the confidence of his neighbors, for he has acted as chairman of the agricultural society of the county in which he lives, for over seven years. As a Patron he seems to stand well in the estimation of his brothers and sis-ters, since he was kept for six years as master of his subordinate grange, and elected a second time master of the state grange of Minnesota.

Carelessness.

Carelessness.

This is a giant door through which many institutions besides granges have started on the road to ruin. The grange is flourishing; everything prospering—not a member has any intention of allowing it to decline; a sense of security gets possession of all; each one thinks: "It is a little matter if I sit quiet and take no part this evening, there are plenty of others better able to talk." Or, "it matters little if I miss to-night, there is sure to be plenty there." And so, little by little, one by one, the members cease to take part, and become irregular in attendance, till the meetings grow dull, and the attendance thin, and then opposite excuses come in: "I am not going to say site excuses come in: "I am not going to say anything if nobody else will," or, "I guess there's no use of my going to night, I don't suppose they'll do anything but go through the regular forms and close."

Savs the Arkansas State Grange: "One of the greatest benefits of the grange is the ad-vantage it affords to improve the social life of the residents of agricultural districts. And wom m's participation in its management and proceedings gives it an influence to ennoble the social character of the neighborhood. The se-1877.
Sept. 30. By deposit in Trust Co...\$ 3,707.40

O. H. Kelley, secretary.
By deposit by F. M. McDowell, treasurer, interest on \$50,000 U.S. bonds, 6's.

By deposit by Farmers'
Loan and Trust Co., interest on account.

By deposit by treasurer's avails, \$10,000 U.S. bonds sold.

By deposit by Co., interest on account.

B

The following persons have been elected as delegates to the state grange of Indiana, which meets at Mitchell, December 11, 1877: Hon. Mitton Trusier, Fayette county; W. H. Schultz, Franklin. county; B. C. Sawdon, Dearborn county; J. Wagner, Jefferson county.

Bro. A. B. Smedley has been a member of the National grange ever since the Georgetown session. He is the author of two or three books on grange matters. He is also a practical farmer and owns a farm of feur hundred acres, containing one of the largest orchards in Northern Iows. In connection with his farm he runs a dairy. He is preparing to try the deep can system of setting milks.

the deep can system of setting milks were the Brot. Henley James, master of state grange of Indiana, is one of the members of the executive committee of National grange. He has been the master of state grange for four years. He has given most of his time to carriest work from the grange of his time to carriest work from the grange in his state, and that there seems to be a general determination upon the part of the Patrons to push the grange through the accompletenesses. It take grange through the state with pleasure the marriage of Mr. While he flarms and Miss trylle to flames, which pleasure vent was colerated years day at the residence of R. T. Hanson, Esq., Greecent plantation, Ascension parish, Rev. Edward liewis to fletating. Mr. Harris is now in the parish and a faceliet besides. We congratulate the grown indeed, being secretary et al.

Happy Ma. — Mac Orland Pricegons, of that the property of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Mattonia groups over a state of the Group of the Grou

ched her suff more, and whose cope of bor was the each

tradile to express an opinion as to He active LD. 1 nene al your seld-made men !!

Kansas State Hews.

KANSAS has sixty cheese factories.

THE Caldwell and Ft. Sill Stage company have a man in their employ by the name of Monday, and on Thursday they generally charge him with being a trifle late.

A Boy named Mosley, living in Sumner county, was almost instantly killed, recently by a blow from a ball bat which slipped from the hands of a playmate while striking at a ball.

ESAU SPENCE, a respected and industrious farmer of Goshen township, Clay county, tell dead just outside his own door on Wednesday of week before last. Hemorrhage of the lungs

A CLAY county farmer named Jacob H. Allison, while hauling corn to Clay Center, a few days since, was thrown from his wagon under the wheels which passed over him dislocating his shoulder and otherwise badly, bruising his

A SUBURBAN farmer of Winfield is reported thus: "He got castor beans mixed with his wheat and had them ground together, and tried the new flour for the first time when he had Later .- We have just found out who the felcompany, and now he and his neighbors don't low is that left that corn. Judge Billings is venture far from home."

EMPORIA News: "J. Jay Buck, grand master, dedicated the new hall of Hope lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., at Perryville, at 3 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, and at night addressed the order and the citizens generally at the Presbyterian church at that place."

A RILEY county paper says: "From present appearances, our tarmers will not be able to get all their corn out of the field this winter. Crops are unusually large, good buskers are scarce, the weather has been unfavorable, and a great many have only made a beginning."

MR. A. C. SPURR, an old and respected farmer of Labette county, was drowned on Thursday of last week, while attempting to cross a deep and rapid stream. A team of mules were drowned at the same time and two of Mr. Spurr's neighbors who were with him narrowly escaped.

THE Olathe News Letter says : "On Saturday, the 18th ult., a little boy, three years old, of Mr. and Mrs. Poland of Shawnee township, this county, tell into a kettle of hot soap, plunging one arm and a portion of his side into the boiling liquid. He lingered until Sunday, when death came to his relief."

THE Linn County Journal says: "Sixteen hundred acres of the Blunt and McKensie lands in Lincoln township, this county, have recently changed hands, Joseph W. Williams, of Chieago, selling the same to R. W. Whipple of Mr. Smith, of New York, for the consideration of \$10,000."

ACCORDING to the Alma News Rev. A. Hibcharge of stealing eight horses on the west branch of Mill creek, in August last, arrived on Wednesday night, November 28th, in charge of H. J. Pippert, special agent of the state of Kansas. He is bound over in the sum of \$1,-000 to appear at the March term of court.

A COWLEY county paper says: Mr. Ela came here three years ago last April with eight cows. The second year the cows had eight calves; the third year eight more, and the two-yearold heifers that were the first lot of calves, increased five. He now has thirty-seven head of eattle from these eight cows, besides having sold milk and butter amounting to \$225 each year."

EMPORIA Ledger: "The ties for the narrow ebtained to carry them. The whole number the value of this perfect copy of an Indian required for the road between Emporia and grammar, written and printed in Kansas at Madison, 75,000, have been waiting in Chicago that day." some time for transportation. Several car loads came in last week and cars are being loaded and shipped every day. There were ten car loads on the A., T. & S. F. track on Tuesday

ACCORDING to the Arkansas City Traveler a small body of soldiers are stationed at the Osage and Pawnee agencies, it is said to protect witnesses who are to testify in some cattle transactions. Agent Burgess, Mr. Matthewson and others, we are informed, have been charged with and arrested for some cattle frauds. The matter is believed to have been started through malice, and the gentlemen will prove it before it is over.

THE Hutchison Interior wants E. L. Mayer appointed as one of the commissioners for the Paris exposition. He is a native of France, and having spent the early part of his life in Paris, is most familiar with the language and customs of the country. His perfect knowledge of the German and French languages, and excellent business qualifications, would give him a peculiar fitness for the position possessed by comparatively few others.

THE Phillips County Register says: "Through the kindness of Wm. Clift, register's clerk at the United States land office at this place, we are able to give our readers an abstract of the business done there during the month of November, 1877: 155 homesteads, 24,660.86 acres; 52 F. homesteads, 8,157.61 24,000.86 acres; 02 F. homesteads, 8,157.61 acres; 49 timber entries, 7,252.86 acres; 19 cash, 511.77 acres; 226 filings, 42,500.00 acres; 14 soldiers filings, 2,200.00 acres; 1 W't act '55,

THE Hiswatha Herald says: "The sad news reaches us that Mies Emma Holtham, of Neta-raka, was found a corpse in her bed last Bat-town.—Topeks Commonwealth.

urday morning, at her home. Hers had been a life of mingled joy and grief, the principal share being grief. The cause which led to her early demise were such as should cause all among her acquaintances to let fall over her grave the mantle of charity and to remember that she was but human, and that in her sin ning she was sinned against. It is thought that she took poison to end her life."

THE Lawrence Journal says: "We learn from Mr. Gilmore, land commissioner of the Kaness Pacific railway, that the land sales of that company for November amount to 15,243.42 acres, principally in Ellsworth, Russell, Ellis, Rice and Barton counties. These sales have been made to actual settlers. This new region is attracting much attention, and very few if any go away without securing a quarter sec tion at least."

THE Lyndon Times says : "Some person, farmer we judge, left two long ears of corn on our table last Saturday while we were out of the office. We would like to know who he is. The two ears had 2,150 grains of good corn on them, the largest 1,150 grains, the smallest, 1,000 grains. Pretty good corn that. the man. He informs us that the two ears weigh two and three-fourths pounds, and that the grain was raised on his farm near Burlingame. The most of the crop on his place is

nearly as good as this we have mentioned." WARD BURLINGAME Writes from Washington to the Champion as follows: "Bishop Vail has been spending a day here with his son, who is in the treasury department. He leaves to-day

tor Kansas. "A recent letter from Gov. Osborn, written from Santiago, says he thinks he shall like the country very well. The times are hard and money scarce. Business has been overdone and serious reverses have been experience there, as well as in this country—with this difference, that our people are better qualified to retrieve their losses and establish themselves anew. When the governor wrote, October 9th, spring was just opening and strawberries were in bloom. The fruit of the country is very fine, except perhaps apples, and the climate more nearly resembles that of Southern California than any other part of North America."

WE stated a short time ago that a girl had killed herself in Wichita. Her name was Sarah Trueblood. She was hving with a blacksmith by the name of Whitlock, and he left her to go and meet his tamily who were just going to Wichita to live. An uncle of the girl writes the mayor of Wichita as fellows from Indiana: "B. F. Whitlock stole Sarah from Chicago, who in turn disposed of them to a her parents and took her out there. Sir, Whitlock left a good woman and two small children in Anderson. Sarah was only sixteen years old, and if she poisoned herself Whitlock is her Douglas County, Kan. bard, who was arrested in Creston, Iowa, on a murderer." The letter states further that Whitlock served one term in the penitentiary. The uncle further says that Whitlock should swing to the first lamp post, and that should be come back to Indiana his hide wouldn't hold shucks in twenty minutes. The foregoing is the substance of the letter, which in and of itself is a terrible indictment.

SAYS the Topeka Calendar: "Hon. R. M. Williams, state senator from Doniphan county, recently presented to the Kansas State Historical society a little book which is not only of great historical, but of rare educational value. It is a grammar of the Iowa Indian language, written and printed by the Rev. S. M. Irvin, at Highland, in Kansas, in 1848. Mr. Irvin was Ir is rumored, says an exchange, that the at that time a missionary among the Indians, postmaster at Osage City is short in his ac- and in connection with a Mr. Hamilton, secounts with the government, some eight hunlars. He has turned over all his prop- were practical printers, they made a job as good erty to his bondsmen, but it is quite insufficient as the average printing of that period. Mr. to satisfy his shortage with the government. Irvin still lives at Highland, being now the He has not yet been arrested, and the matter oldest Presbyterian minister in the state. If may be adjusted without any summary pro- the thoughtfulness of Senator Williams should become contagious, it is not too late for the state historical society to accumulate a collecgauge are coming just as fast as cars can be tion of infinite value; but nothing can exceed the value of this perfect copy of an Indian

N. J. CUSTER started Tuesday afternoon for Topeka, Kansas, with a car load of stock purchased here by Mr. J. Richmond, the owner of an extensive stock and breeding farm at Topeka, Kansas. The stock consists of one twoyear-old stallion colt, "Young Waverly," one very large and fine brood mare, one Alderney bull, one Alderney cow and calf, and one Southdown buck. The brood mare, a very large and fine one, was purchased from Mr. Kimmerling, of Raisinville. She is "stinted" by the Percheron stallion brought from Canada s year or two ago by Mr. Granthan-a very fine animal. The stallion colt, "Young Waverly," was purchased of Messrs. Waldorf & Spalding. He was sired by Charles Backman's "Waverly," of Stonyford, New York, dam, "Lady Forester." He is large of his age, and an excellent representative of the Hambletonian stock—in some points superior to any colt in CORNER OF MASSACRUSETTS & HENRY STS. the state. We predict for him a brilliant record in the stud and turf. Mr. Richmond had been looking about considerably in the state of Ohio and elsewhere for stock, and considers himself especially fortunate in securing these valuable additions to the stock of his farm, for which he paid high prices. It is unfortunate for Monroe county to lose this class of stock, but the fact of the purchase of these animals, to be transported so far, should stimulate our tarmers to improve their stock of all kinds. It costs no more to raise a good animal than it does to raise a poor one. Then by all means breed from the very best stock there is within your reach. It will more than trebly repay you in the increased value of the stock you raise,—Menros (Mich.) Commercial.

The stock mentioned above arrived Sunday and goes to Mr. Richmond's farm, southeast of

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

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

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For Scald Head, Sore Napples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES BOOKS, STATIONERY,

SETS. CROQUET

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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-07-

JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, FLOUR

-AND-

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Gideon W. Thompson. THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Interest paid on time Deposits.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMARBR

-AND-

ENGRAVER, WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

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227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods Free to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of any class of goods without our latest list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

77 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS, ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHER-

RY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER. Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

> WILDER & PALM, Manufacturers and Dealers in



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE. SANDWICH CORN-SHELLERS,

From one to six holes. They will shell and clean from one hundred to twee thousand bushels each per day.

WAGONS.

The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market.

RATLROAD

Plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition. GENERAL HARDWARE.

Everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc., etc.,

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm. WILDER & PALM.

A. L. CHARLES, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

Consignments Solicited.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1877.

WE offer to any one who will obtain for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, prior to January 1, 1878, the largest list of cash subscribers, provided said list shall not contain less than twenty-five names, a pair of pure-bred Berkshire pigs, boar and sow, of not less than two months

COMING TO KANSAS.

The fertile prairies of Kausas have a magnetic influence; they attract from the North, South, East and West. Every day we hear of the coming of individuals, families or colonies for perma nent settlement. It is well, for we have and work for them to do. Now we are to have a colony of one hundred and fourteen German families. Here is what a telegram from Cincinnati, Ohio, of the 11th inst. says about it:

The Aurora Homestead association, consisting of 114 German families in this city, have purchased fifteen sections of land in Ford county, Kansas, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and intend locating there. A portion of the colony will remove to their new location this month. The price paid for the land averages \$4.10 per acre. \$4.10 per acre.

FINE SHEEP FOR KANSAS.

tried it thoroughly and in the proper ago Bro. J. S. Payne began to agitate manner are loud in their praises for the subject of starting a Patron's co-Kansas as a sheep state. They are operative store, and, after a good deal unanimous in the belief that this branch of urging, he got the Patrons to put in of stock raising can be carried on suc- forty dollars and added twenty-five out cessfully here if those who undertake of his own pocket; they now had sixit understand what they are about. ty-five dollars with which was pur-Feed is cheap; land is cheap; range is chased a few goods to make a beginning. good and abundant and the climate is They, too, have little by little increased salubrious. After having arrived at in strength, and now have thirteen this conclusion we are pleased to notice hundred dollars capital. This store that a number of these men are preparing to profit by their knowledge in this farmers had been paying and have, bedirection and are bringing into the sides paying all the expenses of runstate thoroughbred animals to start ning their store, paid to the Patron with. The latest valuable importation purchasers three hundred and sixty-one of thoroughbred sheep was made by dollars in dividends. Bro. J. S. Payne Capt. Addison Davies, of this city. On is their store-keeper; post-office Cad-Monday last this gentleman received, mus. We might also add that both of direct from Lincolnshire, England, a these store-keepers have been able to flock of twenty-one fine thoroughbred Lincolus, consisting of twenty ewes and one buck. They arrived in good five to ten miles travel for their mail. health and condition. The captain informs us that these animals came from a flock belonging to a kinsman and he knows them to be of the very best that can be procured. They are indeed fine | hold in earnest and make it pay. large specimens, covered with wonderfully heavy fleeces of as beautiful wool as we have ever had the pleasure of examining. The captain informs us that he is going to see for himself what profit there is in sheep raising in Kansas. With this excellent flock to begin with he is sure to win. We know of no other thoroughbred Lincoln sheep in Kansas and will watch Capt. Davies flock with a good deal of interest.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation means, literally, working together. Union is strength in all classes and without exception. Many hands make short work. What one man cannot do, two may. What is impossible for a few is easy for many; what is impossible for a lew is easy for many; but before many can work they must join hand in hand; they must know their object and feel a common interest and a common tie. At present we work against one another; when one gets work another loses it, and we seem natural enemies to each other. The plain reason of this is, we work for others and not for ourselves. Let us, therefore, begin to work for ourselves and not entirely for others. Again, at present, in working for others we get for ourselves ouly a small part, some say one-eighth, some one-fourth of the produce of our work. It in any way we could work for ourselves we should get the whole. How is this to be done? As we have no capital we are obliged to find a master to give us employment and we must work for common wages. This is true; it is capital we want; and now consider how this capital is to be raised. Union and saving will accumulate it.

The above extract is from the Cooperator, an English paper published crime, he affirmed that these evils could be cured and that the remedy was in our own hands; the remedy is Co-op-

It is pleasant to witness the growth and wide diffusion of this idea of cooperation, which the Patrons and producing classes generally have so thor-

Last week, by special invitation from Patrons, we visited Miami and Linn found the order in the western part of this county in a flourishing condition. Perhaps our Patron readers would like to know why the order is strong in the western portion of the county and weak elsewhere. Here is the answer: In the western part the Patrons have entered earnestly into the work of cooperation. Commencing about one year ago with a capital of only sixty dollars, they have been patient; and persevering, increasing little by little, until they now have a paid-up capital of twelve hundred dollars; and all this time they have been furnishing goods abundant room for them, land for them for much less money than they had been paying heretofore, and besides this have paid back to their Patron customers, who were stockholders. about forty per cent. dividend on purchases. Bro. J. R. Henley is their store-keeper and he certainly is the right man in the right place; his postoffice address is Amo. Perhaps he could impart some valuable information if applied to.

From here we went into Linn county and found the situation similar to that Good judges and those who have of Miami. A little more than one year has sold goods for much less than the get a post-office established at their stores thus saving the farmers from

> The order flourishes in Miami and Linn counties because it pays, and the order is weak in some localities because the Patrons and farmers do not take

INDUSTRY ORGANIZED.

Industry, by which we understand all the branches of human activity which create or preserve material wealth, forms one great sphere of society, as politics, government or religion forms another. Industry is the body of society; it is that which feeds and clothes it and supplies its physical wants. We might as well undertake to cure a man of fever, the rheumatism, or other bodily disease without administering to him any remedies of a material character or having anything to do with his body, as to cure poverty, coarseness of the masses, pecuniary de-

crime, from its burthens; some become by Dr. King some forty years ago. In while the great majority are made this paper, speaking of pauperism and drudges and hirelings. The fundamental causes of this almost universal desire and effort to get rid of labor is the repulsive and unsavory conditions under which it is conducted. Industry is repugnant as it is now managed. branch." It is in a chaotic, nebulous state; it is without order or system; its various departments are antagonistic. One war, tell of the fall of Plevna:

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—Evening. It is in a chaotic, nebulous state; it is oughly incorporated into their practi- branch works against another. Rail-

corn while other men enter into their labor and carry off their profits. When we speak of the right organization of labor we have reference to no particular branch of industry. Many branches of industry are now well organized, but they form no part of a whole; they are not branches grafted into the one vine. They are members isolated, having no connection with the body. "The hand says to the head, I have no need of thee." Industry organized is every of the greenal taken. We of thee," Industry organized is every to the present time it is impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or the quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. The Russian less is inconsiderable compared with the result attained.

New York, Dec. 11.—Special advices

"The address, after welcoming Mr. Welse to Great Britain, expresses the conviction that all unfriendliness and doubts between the two countries have passed away. It says that every year brings greater knowledge and freer intercourse with each other, and makes it less likely that such feelings will ever return. Whatever questions may henceforth arise will be approached on either side with patience and forbearance, with a desire to decide justly, and a resolution to determine peacefully. No agency is so powerful in bringing about this result as trade, and to us, as merchants and Englishmen, it is pecu-Patrons, we visited Miami and Linn we speak of the right organization of through the positions of the grenadiers counties. Stopped first in Miami; labor we have reference to no particused found the order in the western part of lar branch of industry. Many branch of industry. er, each separate wheel and screw, and from Bucharest put the number of the cog and spring adjusted to its proper cog and spring adjusted to its proper do,000, and the number of guns cap-place, so that it may perform its proper tured at 400. The ground which was function and contribute its part to the scene of the sortie was literally main design of the whole mechanism. strewn with thousands of the dead and Industry organized is the human body in its full perfection; every muscle sent to surrender. His valor, which is and joint and sinew and tissue in its described as desperate, is everywhere appropriate place and performing its the theme of conversation. The sufferproper use in the body. Bring all ings endured by the Turks are described these disjointed industries of society as actually awful. Cold, disease, and famine decimated their ranks, and retogether, compact them into one body, duced the soldiers to living skeletons. unite them in harmonious action, make | To aggravate their sufferings, there was them one in the same sense as the human body is one, and we shall have no obtained.

and repugnant, as applied to labor. When industry is completely organzed, then co-operation will be complete and effective; then each kind of work will receive its just reward; then is to urge the government to seize the competition and anarchy and antagonism, these dire scourges of the present industrial world, will disappear; then the wealth of nations will be immeasurably increased; then the laboring classes will enjoy the means of intelligence, refinement and happiness far above their present lot.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- It is gratifying to notice the interest the people of our young state are taking in the improvement of their live stock. For instance, I have sold of my this year's breeding of Poland-China pigs, forty-eight head, at an average of eighteen dollars per

Our (Brown county) fair, according to statements of stockmen from Illinois and Ohio, compared favorably jured. with county fairs in their own states in regard to cattle and hogs. This is as it should be all over our beautiful is estimated at 40,000, exclusive of 20,and fertile state; and I say, brother farmers, let us not sell our corn for from fifteen or twenty cents per bushel, besides hauling it ten or fitteen miles, but market it, if possible, in the shape fat hogs and cattle, and get from thirty to forty cents for it at home, and save our horses, our wagons and our selves. Fraternally yours,
HENRY MIEBACH.

HIAWATHA, Kans., Dec. 8, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Star and Herald, of Panama, "The revolution in Equador collapsed after eighteen hours' hard ighting in Quito, where it is estimated 400 persons were killed and a large number wounded."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 10th is as follows: "The Texas Pacific railroad bill, introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Johnston, provides for a government guarantee of interest on fifty-five years five per cent. bonds to be issued for the benefit of the main trunk line from Fort Worth to San Diego, and to the extent of \$17,000 per Diego, and to the extent of \$17,000 per Columbia," and the sessibly cheered.

Diego, and to the extent of \$17,000 per Columbia," and the assembly cheered. pendence, commercial extortion, fraudulent banking and the thousand evils to which they give rise, without reforming the system of industry.

Diego, and to the extent of \$17,000 per mile, except for difficult and mountainous portions (estimated at 250 miles), for which interest will be guaranteed on bonds to the amount of \$35,000 per mile. The issue of bonds for the main mission would be productive of the forming the system of industry.

It is the false organization of labor which lies at the foundation of poverty, servitude and most of the evils

on bonds to the amount of \$55,000 per mile to be retained in the United States trensury, is limited at a total of \$35,000,000. The bill also provides for a similar guaranty. which afflict modern society. Labor as now disnow organized, or rather as now disorganized, is repulsive and degrading, and in consequence of being in this arkansas, to the Lake City Railroad. The party then drove off in the maycondition thousands manage to escape; struction of a connecting railroad from or's state carriage amidst cheers. struction of a connecting railroad from Jefferson, Texas, to Memphis. The Texas Pacific corporation is required capitalists, masters and employers, while the great majority are made drudges and hirelings. The funda-Louisiana, a distance of about ninety miles, there to connect with the completed road to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Vicksburg, but no government aid is proposed for this

Turkish prisoners taken at Plevna at dying. Osman Pasha himself was se-verely wounded before he would conno doctor, and no medicines could be

There has been an important rise in further use for the words, repulsive all classes of Russian securities on the London stock exchange. They maintain great firmness notwithstanding the large realizing general sales which have been thrown upon the market.

The general tone of the London press present opportunity for mediation while it may not be too late. Sofia must be captured before long. That accom-plished, no important obstacle remains to the rapid advance of the victorious Russians on Adrianople.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.-The czar and Prince Gortschakoff will return to St. Petersburg in a week. The czar after the surrender of Plevna placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of sman Pasha.

CATTARO, Dec. 11.—During the operations against the citadel of Autana the prince of Montenegro had been inhabiting a house belonging to Mahomet Bey, in the town of Antona. Sunday an attempt was made to assassinate the prince in the house, which was mined and blown up. The prince was fortunately absent at the time. One of his body guard was killed and six in-

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11. - The number of prisoners taken at Plevna 000 sick and wounded.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—The rumors that the porte intends to take immediate steps for bringing about an armistice, for peace negotiations are founded on something more than more conjecture. It is semi-officially announced that the capture of Plevua will prevent hostilities from being continued, even though preliminary negotiations for peace should not be commenced.

According to a dispatch from Liverpool of Tuesday, United States Minister Welsh had just arrived at that port. Here is what the dispatch says of his reception: "At 9:30 this morning the United States consul and a number of the leading merchants boarded the steamship Adriatic to receive U. S. Minister Welsh. After exchanging courtesies, the party proceeded to the landing stage, where the mayor, mem-bers of the council, and other princi-

hall, where he was presented with addresses by the American chamber of commerce, which consists of merchants engaged in trade with the United States. John T. Bouch presented the address. In doing so he mentioned the long existence of the American chaminfancy. He spoke of the peculiarly close trade connections between Liverpool and the United States, and the still more intimate friendliness which link so many of them to citizens of the United States, and states, and so \$1.06, December; \$1.08, to \$1.09, January, link so many of them to citizens of the United States, and said. (Theorems) ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—Evening.

News of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The theaters are elebrating the victory by additions to and the maintenance of cordial relations wheat have ruled with greater firmness in our oughly incorporated into their practical methods of reform. It is an idea that will revolutionize society and lay broad and deep the foundation of a fairer and better life. It is the bringing in of a better hope; an augury of a brighter future. It will be an era of peace, of prosperity, of plenty; a gold-ness, the sharp antagonism of the pressure sent shall be done away and the command of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," shall receive a practical fulfillment in a literal and perfect obedience.

Description of the industrial war perfect obedience.

Description of the industrial war and the companies of the fall of Plevan occasions, the fall of Plevan occasions of the fall of Plevan occasions, the fall of Plevan occasions of the fall of Plevan occasions and the two great and the maintenance of occasions of the unantenance of the fall of

merchants and Englishmen, it is peculiarly agreeable to receive as a representative of the United States one who has long been honorably known in connection with commerc

"Mr. Welsh made a brief reply. The president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce then presented an address, prefacing it by nrging a free trade pol-

icy upon America.
"Mr. Welsh replied: England did what it considered beneficial for the English nation; in like manner America looked to the interests of the American people. Both had a common object, but differed in the mode of procedure. He thanked the chamber for

their gratifying welcome.

"A sumptuous luncheon followed.
Her majesty the queen, the president
of the United States, and Mr Welsh
"Walsh efterwards were toasted. Mr. Welsh afterwards visited the exchange, where he was loudly cheered. To-night he accepts the hospitality of Wm. Rathbone, member of parliament for Liverpool."

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١,	THE LATEST MARKETS.
t	[1] [1] [2] [3] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4
-	Produce Markets.
	ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1877.
8	Flour -XX \$5.10 @ 5.50
8	XXX 5.60 @ 5.70
	Fumily 0.00 (0 5.70
1	Family 6.10 @ 7.00 Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.29 @ 1.30
	No. 8 1.29 @ 1.30
	No. 4 red 1.10 @ 1.11
r	Corn—No. 2 mixed 46 @ 47
u	Oats-No. 2 mixed 46 @ 47
f	Rve - No 2
-	Oats—No. 2 mixed
	Pork
•	Bulk Meats 12,00 @12.12
-	
1	Bacon 64@ 8 Lard 74@ 71
-	1 H(A)
	Butter—creamery 30 @ 35
•	dairy 23 @ 28 country 17 @ 20
•	Country 17 @ 20
1	Eggs
e	CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1877.
В	Wheat-No. 2 spring 108 @ 109
	No. 3 1.031@ 1.04
	Uats 24 @ 95
B	FORK 11 80 @11 00
	Dulk meats
-	Lard

Oats..... Rye—No. 2..... Live Stock Markets.

bailed, per ton, \$7.50@9.00; poultry-chickens, dressed, \$2.00@3.00 per doz.; potatoes, 45@75c.; sweet potatoes \$\ bush., 30@65c.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$40 @80 \$ ton; in St. Louis, at \$60@90 \$ ton, for the best.

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated a few cents during the week, but is a little higher. Corn advanced a little during the week.

Oats, rye and barley nominal. Corn in Baltimore 18 641 cents for Western

mixed—old; new, 63 cents. Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City, except the best shipping, which are a little higher. Quotations in other cities are about same as last week, but markets are dull.

Hogs fluctuated a little but quotations are the same as a week ago.

Gold in New York is \$1.03.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis ber of commerce, dating from a period when trade between America and Great Britain was in its comparative

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1877

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; me 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 cir-malation than any two papers in this city,

City and Vicinity.

THE net proceeds of the Y. M. S. C. drs matic entertainment at Frazer hall on Friday night last amount to \$21,10.

REV. J. HOWARD PHILLIPS, formerly pastor of the M. E. church of this city, is now superintendent of the M. E. Sabbath-school at

THE next regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held on Saturday of this week, at the state university.

MISS ZELLA NEILL and Mr. N. O. Stevens, of this city, have been engaged to go to Ottaws and assist Prof. Manning in giving the cantata of Esther on Friday and Saturday nights of this week. Miss Neill will take the part of Esther and Mr. Stevens will perform Haman.

ATTENTION is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating company, 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in our columns. Their silverware is beautiful and fully up to stand ard, and their generous offer is available to all the readers of this paper for ninety days after

OUR popular jeweler, Mr. H. J. Rushmer has just received the finest and most extensive stock of holiday goods in the city. It will more than pay you to just go and look at the beautiful silverware he has displayed in his store. Mr. Rushmer is selling these goods at bed rock prices.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cared without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Gal-VANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Personal.

WM. ROE, of Vinland, and J. T. Stevens, of this paper, went to Emporia on Monday to attend the meeting of the state grange.

MR. C. BARRIE, a prominent sheep farmer of Russell county, made THE SPIRIT a pleasant call yesterday. Mr. Barrie left on the afternoon train for Illinois.

MESSRS. G. C. BRACKETT and Geo. Y. Johnson, of this city, left on Tuesday for Parsons, to be in attendance upon the eleventh annual meeting of the State Horticultural society, now in session at that place.

OWING to a failure to complete arrangements for a material increase of its capital, Simpson's bank, the oldest institution of the kind in Lawrence, closed its doors on Monday morning. Jas. S. Crew was appointed receiver, and immediately went to work to prepare a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank. Mr. Crew will present this statement to the creditors of the bank this (Thursday) afternoon. Contrary to expectation no considerable run was made on the other banks of the city. Washington Hadley, cashier of the First national bank, has gone to Washington on business connected with that institution. The state bank paid out on Monday afternoon, about \$12,000.

May they live long and prosper."

See their illustrated journals on the treatment of all kinds of deformities; paralysis, and all debilities, by the steam propelled move ment cure; the positive, speedy, never failing and permanet cure, and thorough removal of piles without the use of the knife, caustic, ligature or hindrance from business, and without any irritating medicine either internal or external. The cure of fistula without the use of the knife, etc., etc.

The success of the Western Medical and Surgical institute has induced numerous parties to advertise themselves as proprietors of medical

GREAT reduction in prices of overcoats and winter suits has been made since the first of December at

STEINBERG CLOTHING HOUSE. institutes. We warn the public against such imposters, and invite all persons interested either from being afflicted themselves or who may have friends with any deformity or chrontcallment, to call at the Western Medical and Surgical institute permanently located on the corner of 5th and Delaware streets, Kansas corner of 5th and Delaware streets, Kansas City, where they will be able to judge of the claims of the institute upon the public.

WE wish to dispose of our entire stock of winter millinery within sixty days. To effect his we will sell all hats, etc., etc., at cost. We have also a nice assortment of holiday goods at every article is warranted as represented.

Washington Creek, Kansas.

By buying your clothing at Steinberg's you are sure of getting your money's worth, as every article is warranted as represented.



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 across the street. Now it is easy enough to pick up a horse if you only know how. Take, for instance, a large, well-kept thoroughbred. The best way to pick him up is to let the lines gently down under his tail, and then lift. It will certainly surprise you to see how easily you can raise a horse over the dashboard and into your lap.

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

And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors', as we have no expenses. 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. Also to our Ladies'

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.

Refer to

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Donglas County Bank.

and no liabilities, we do offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and business with us.

First national bank, Kansas City. Iowa City bank, Iowa City. Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from

Dr. W. S. Biley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-

man Family.
Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness

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

DR. W. S. RILEY,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'s is certainty headquar-

ters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

Dr. Hawkins' Lightning Medicine.

George W. Hatch, agent, southeast corner of Winthrop and Alabama streets.

DR. HIMOR'S medicines will be sold

grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-

Fine Stock for Sale.

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

HEAVY invoices of goods are received at Geo Leis & Bro.'s drug emporium daily; they are doing a heavy business in their line; they are selling lamp goods, paints and oil at astonishingly low prices.

It's a sight to call on Leis' Bro.'s and exam-ine their fine stock of lamps just opened out new from the manufacturers.

For Sale.

Will be sold at a bargain, one very fine jack. For information apply at THE SPIRIT office.

Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

From a Horticulturist of Douglas County.

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. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel assured that with upwards of two hundred thousand dollars assets entirely unincumbered, and no liabilities, we do ofter safety and securi-Fruit growing is one of the primary branch es of farm industry, and the success thereof depends on only a few conditions diligently attended to. Among the first is that the trees planted are of some reliable Kansas nursery there are plenty of them. 2d. Because their trees are acclimated here. 3d. Their varieties are those that usually succeed best. 4th. They being residents have a reputation to sustain 5th. You can get the trees in better condition and for less money. The worst evil in tree planting is that most people are not able to know what a tree is except by the label, and that unprincipled agents sell them trees of some new and rare fruit for a great price, and then often get only a common or inferior fruit when they come to bear, if ever. The agents now canvassing the state for Kastern nurseries are pretending that the trees they sell are trees of such varieties as are not kept by the nurserymen here, and this is only one of the lies that takes so often by the buyers. They have sold trees in Douglas county at one dollar each for Amsden, Alexander and Foster peach trees, for the sole pretence of their quality and that the local nurseries have them not, while upon inquiry they nearly all have them, and sell them for far less. This is only one item, and I will simply say that such as patronize these agents will not make a success of fruit growing; and the press throughout the state cannot serve its constituency better than by warning them against the folly of buying of irresponsible agents, the trees of which they expect their future fruit. PAUL.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Dec. 8, 1877.

One Cent a Day!

Conomy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. A family newspaper should contain a carefully-prepared summary of all the news of the day, both religious and secular; and if arranged so that the two departments Matrimonial.

It is with pleasure that we announce on this occasion the marriage of two highly respected and well known members of society in this city. This (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock, Mr. W. N. Bangs was married to Miss Fannies. Ross, at the residence of the bride on Tennessee street. Rev. L. W. Spring, pastor of Plymouth Gongregational church performed the ceremony. The happy event was witnessed by only the relatives of the two families. It has been whispered among his friends for sometime past that Nelson was about to desert the ranks of the single, and now that the prognostication is verified we join with the host of well-wishers in offering congratulations to the happy couple. Mr. and Mrs. Bangs will go immediately to housekeeping in Lawrence.

"May they live long and prosper."

The surgeons of the Western Medical and Surgical institute will be at Lawrence, at the Ludington house, Dec. 23d and 24th.

See their illustrated journals on the treatment of all kinds of deformities; paralysis,

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Lost,

A printing press nearly new and material. For particulars address, W. T. WATKINS, Washington Creek, Kansas.

It is adapted to tarmers and others not skilled in the art, for dressing their own glove leather out of deer and other skins; also nice kid leather out of deer and other skins; also tan the toughest kind of string leather; also dress all kinds of skins with the hair, fur, or wool on for wearing apparel, robes, etc., and makes them fine, soft and silky and yet very tough. Process cheap; material conveniently obtained. Also a map of glove and mitten patterns, of different sizes, with directions for cutting out to use, all printed in pamphlet form, blanks written in. The above will be promptly forwarded by mail, properly conveyed according to law, on receipt of \$2.00. Agents wanted. warded by mail, properly conveyed according to law, on receipt of \$2.00. Agents wanted. Territory allowed. Geo. W. HATCH, Lawrence, Kansas.

PAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING.

Invented by an old Tanuer and Secured

by Act of Congress.

"The Golden Bett" Route.

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

For information concerning rates. mans. The quickest, safest and most reliable route o all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-For information concerning rates, maps

guides, pamphiets, etc., call upon or address,
D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. Oakes, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

Kansas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, vis the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 47 hours" from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, vis the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (Ticket good via the Falls), and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. tollowing morning, same as other lines.

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

G. N. CLAYTON,
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

For Kansas and Colorado

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Senta Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, no the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capitol of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver and Bio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Maniton, Denver, Canon City and all points of note on the Denver and Rio Grande. The track is excelled by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky mountains, with Pullman sleeping cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas. General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brotners have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and pa per. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. all on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

THE calcium oil is a high test oil, 150 fire test, and sold by Leis Bros., at about the same price as common oil. Go and try some of it.

IF any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

STEINBERGS got the first premium and di-ploma for best display and quality of clothing at Kansas Valley fair.

An unusual heavy stock of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, burners, etc., at Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug store. Call and examine their stock.

CHRISTMAS

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!

We have just received our

GOODS. CHRISTMAS

And will sell them Lower than any other House in the City.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES,

AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

We invite you to call and examine our goods.

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'Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The veteran Magazine, which long ago outgrew its original title of the New Monthly Magazine, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to Harper's Magazine, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—Boston Journal.

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THE SUN.

NEW YORK.

1878. As the time approaches for the renewal of sub-scriptions, The Sun would remind its friends and well wishers everywhere, that it is again a candi-date for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a contin-

date for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous coperation which have hitnerto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sum is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 per year.

The sumday edition of The Sun is an eightpage sheet of 36 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday sun has met with great success. Postpaid \$1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know The Weekly Sun? It cir-culates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand ismilies greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor and friend. Its news, editowetcome pages ween, and friend. Its news, ediborial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire-side. Terms: One Bollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the chespest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free.

Address PUBLISHER Of THE SUN, New York City.

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The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

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

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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

STATEMENT OF THE

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 1, 1877.



OR SORE THROAT.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect ottentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtainouly BROWN'S BRONCH:AL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be effered.

Horticultural Department.

November Meeting of the Douglas Cour

Our November meeting was held on the 17th in Prof. Snow's recitation room at the state university. There was not a very full attendance of the old "stand-bys" of the society, but several new members were there with their wives and children, which was quite encouraging. An additional attraction to these meetings is found in the interest every one takes in viewing the university cabinet, so that the members bring along their friends with them and are thus doubly paid, as it were, for being present.

Vice-President M. Sedgwick took the chair, after the picnic dinner was served, and only one session was held. The first topic and almost the only one which seemed to be of much interest, was that of orchards. This incident was related by one of the members, that the noted railroad man, Sturgis, has shipped to his home, in Michigan, several barrels of Kansas apples for his own use, for the reason that our apples are cheaper and of much larger size, as well as of a better complexion than those of his own state.

After the committee on orchards had made their report, the following paper was read, upon the fruit crop of 1877,

by J. Savage: A new era in fruit raising has dawned this year upon Douglas county. For the first time since our first settlement here have we had a large surplus of fruit to export. As the "star of emnire" moved westward a score or more of years ago, so this year has the area of fruit supply moved westward from the Missouri border at least seventyfive or one hundred miles. Apples, both in bulk and in barrels, have been first shipped west by the carload; wag-ons from Jewell, Wabauusee, Butler and many other counties west and southwest of us have been loaded to the brim, and gone rejoicing homeward. The good people of our sister state of Colorado have been luxuriating on a full supply of Kansas-grown peaches, grapes and apples. It is a matter of pride to all the early pioneers in fruit raising, that this is all true. Heroically have we struggled against many dis couragements of blights, grasshoppers and drouth; of borers and numerous other insect foes. From this time onward the future is made more hopeful and easy, for faith in fruit raising may now be considered as well established If any doubters or croakers are heard in our midst, we only point them to the truit crop of 1877 to compel them to silence. Only give a man faith in his calling, and the battle is already half

It may be not wholly uninteresting to note, at this time and place, some of the individual crops of the county. It has been stated by more than one prominent dealer in fruit that the fruit crop of our county will exceed in value, the past season, that of the wheat crop; and I believe it would be profitable, a well as interesting, for this society to personally interest themselves in gath- of their capture given. One member several neighborhoods and report re-sults. And I would recommend that a committee be appointed by the chair, in answer a very good purpose, while anour several districts, to gather up the necessary information on this subject, pole, with bate attached, with good and report at some future meeting.

In Vinland W. E. Barnes has harvest-ed about 8,000 bushels of apples; Wm. ed about 8,000 busness of applies; wm. Thomas, of the same place, 1,500; Wm. Gill, 1,000; Wm. Roe, 475.
In Prairie City district, A. C. Jacot has gathered 700 bushels; G. H. Hill, 500 bushels.

In my own district Mr. Samuel Reynolds has gathered 1,200 bushels, my own crop being 600 bushels, over one hundred of which were Missouri Pippins, from eight-year-old trees from the

Among our merchants engaged in shipping fruit I have obtained the following estimates of the amount shipped by each up to date: E. F. Goodrich, 600 barrels; F. Barteldes, 1,200 barrels and has 150 barrels now on hand; Moore & Bennet, 500 barrels from Lawrence station. This firm have operated more largely in fruit from Missouri direct, Mr. Bennet spending much of the fall in Missouri and Mr. Moore having a branch store at Trinidad, Colorado, Mr. H. Kesting has shipped 1,750 bar-

several new varieties of apples, among come of Mrs. Mack, Edith Engles, Mrs. which was the Jeffrey.

dollar in the spring.

The Griesa Bros. said that they were hauling their apples to Topeka, where interesting, and all the other lady conthey were realizing seventy-five to tributors, too. Don't rake up some old ered the greater hurry of spring work in the nursery a good reason for dis- don't have too much to interest us, es-

posing of the bulk of the crop this fall. Mr. Brackett said that he was carryby hand, without breaking the stem, from women that came to our state, and rejects all apples that had the skin and have had the nerve and good sense bruised or perforated in any way. He to withstand the trials, troubles and stores in bins eight inches deep; will torments of a life on the "frontier." sort over in January and don't intend to sell until May; expects then to realize a good price. Owing to the dryness of our climate Mr. Brackett thinks the usual sweating of apples in barrels, which is thought to be indispensable in other states for long keeping, can safely be dispensed with here. In speaking of our large fruit crop this year he said he considered it owing to the check the trees received in their woodgrowth from the grasshoppers; and now the trees have again been sat back by a large fruit crop; we may confidently expect larger crops in coming years. Others spoke of the late fall as giving the trees an excellent opportunity to ripen up the fruit-buds.

Mr. Watt thought Kansas people were too apt to brag on their large crops of fruit, thereby rendering the price much lower than it would otherwise become. As an instance he said he had had the price of his cherry crop reduced in two days from thirty cents in the bowl. Roll in a sheet and place small bits of butter over; dust well, hold up, and repeat the process twice, and he thought bragging in the papers one of the causes of so great a reduction in so short a time.

The subject of rabbit-catching was also talked over, and the best methods ering statistics of the apple crop in our had found the somewhat dangerous success; and still another had used a Hams may be smoked after remaining square box made from six-inch fence in this preparation three weeks. boards, laid flat on the ground with one end secure while the other end had a swing door, which fell after the animal was drawn over the open end and the game thus securely bagged. Another greyhound. Mr. Brackett said that he rods a jack-rabbit was run down; but this latter animal had thus far doubled on the dog, a thing the dog would soon learn to guard against, as he was still in the puppy state.

In addition to what was reported upon the apple crop, a committee was appointed to canvass the county and re-

upon young trees in vigorous growth it has done but little harm. Some varieties have been considerably damaged by a late growth, notably among which are the Geniton and White Winter Pearmain.

After the reading of this paper Secretary G. C. Brackett said that he considered it new a pretty well settled question what varieties of apples are best adapted to the soil and climate of Kansas. The Northern Spy had from old trees borne a full crop, but this variety matured here as a fall apple; the Yellow Bellflower also had matured early and on some soils had produced a bountiful crop down to very small trees, while on other and different soils it had shown its usual shyness in fruiting. Mr. Brackett spoke in favor of papers we could name? What has being. Mr. Brackett spoke in favor of papers we could name? What has be-Steele (we have her articles on "Aunt The probable price of apples was Abbie" and "Philosophical Peter" laid pretty fully discussed by most of the away for a scrap book)? And then members present. Coleman thought there's Mrs. Rippey; all the grange "sisseventy-five cents now as good as one tering," even the ones that haven't been in the state grange, know her, and we believe she can write ever so eighty cents per bushel; they consid- musty receipts, but talk something that will interest a Kansas housewife. We pecially we that live in the western Mechanical Tools of all Kinds. part of the state. But if we do live ing over ten or twelve hundred bushels away out on the wide prairies, we can of apples, mostly Genets. He picks and do relish ever so short articles

ELEANOR. McPherson, Kans., Nov. 28, 1877.

ECCLES CAKE.—Make a rich and delicate puff paste; roll it out thin, cut it round, using a bowl for that purpose; sprinkle each round with nicely washed urrants, a little sugar, chopped lemon (only a small quantity of lemon), and nutmeg; wet the edges well, then place another round of paste on the top, pressing the edges neatly together; put

in a hot oven and bake quickly. BUCKWHEAT CAKES .-- One quart buckwheat flour, one-half pint of In-dian meal, two teaspoonfuls of Balt, one-half teacup of molasses; stir into a rather stiff batter with tepid water. when they are very light, if to stiff, thin them with a little tepid water. A raw yellow turnip cut in half is very nice to grease the griddle with, saving all the strong odor of frying fat.

PASTRY FOR MINCE PIE.-One cut ful lard, two cupfuls flour, one-half cupful ice water, a pinch of salt; use knife to cut the lard through the flour until fine; then add the water and mix with the knife until no flour remains using half a cupful of butter. Roll the crust thin; have a quick oven; it will rise in flakes.

CORNING BEEF .- Take nine pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpeter, one pint of molasses, with sufficient water to cover the meat. Put upon the stove and let it get scalding hot and skim. When partially cool—it should be quite but not hot-pour upon the closely packed in a vessel. The reciept 18 sufficient for 100 pounds of beef. It is also excellent for hams and dried beef.

ROLY-POLY PUDDING. - Take a quart of flour, rub into it three tablespoonfuls of lard, roll it out, cut into swing door, which fell after the animal four pieces; place a lump of butter on each; flour well; place one above another, then roll out again about six inches wide and twelve long; take some game thus securely bagged. Another member inquired after Mr. Brackett's greyhound. Mr. Brackett said that he greyhound. Mr. Brackett said that he would invariably pick up the game in and over; tie it up securely in a wellrunning twenty rods, and that in eighty floured cloth, boil two hours, and serve with nice melted butter.

BAKED MACARONI.-Use about half a pound of macaroni, break it up in pieces, put it in boiling water, and stew gently for twenty minutes; salt it a little, drain well, have ready a buttered pudding dish, place a layer of the macaroni in the bottom, then cover with grated cheese and a few lumps of butter; then another layer of macaroni, and more cheese and butter, until all is port as near as possible the full amount and more cheese and butter, until all is of fruit raised the present year. This method was thought to be the only method was thought to be the only

branch store at Trinidad, Colorado. Mr. H. Kesting has shipped 1,750 barrels, with 150 barrels now in store. Mr. Kesting reports 450 barrels shipped during the present week, the largest amount shipped by him in any one week during the season. Nathan Frank has shipped 500 barrels; Adams & Hosmer, 200; Howard & Bro., 3,291, with 800 barrels on hand; Grange store, 500 barrels. Mr. H. Willett, of Prairie City, has shipped 200 barrels. The prices paid for fall apples ranged from forty to forty-five cents per bushed delivered by wagon in town. Winter apples hand-picked and delivered in town sold at first for fifty cents. At present the price paid for sall apples ranged ity is sixty cents per bushed. The quality is sixty cents per bushel. The quality is sixty cents apple shand-picked and delivered in town sold at first for fifty cents. At present the price paid for fall apples ranged for fa

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock -OF-

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS -AND-

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 Law ence, will be on hand to wait on customers. TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

Our Stock of

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

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. SUTLIFF,

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KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

OHEAP FOR CASH

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

GOLD WATCH and CHAIN ONLY \$20 Chargest in the World! Sample WATCH and CHAIN FREE to Agents. C. M. LININGTON, 47 Jackson St., Chicago



TIAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that as impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Sonitches, Mange, Yel'sw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Logs, Fatigue from Haid-Labor, and Rheunatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fetal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the founts 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 insure intelled by the blood is the feel of the service of the loss of the half was recommended by the feel of the loss of the half. Service of the half was promoting of the skin and smoothness of the half.

"ortificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies. livery men and stock raisors, prove that LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the last of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholen

among lowis.

N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—Teprotect myself and the public from being imposedupon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without
which none are gennine. 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.

17

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cants er package.

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HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

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

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. JAMES M. HENDRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW -AND-NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

Farm and Stock.

Fremium, to Well Cultivated Farm We think our agricultural societies would do well to give more and larger premiums to the best conducted farms. Good farming, and that which is always most profitable, is the result of a well established system and good management. Examples of this kind should be multiplied by stimulating farmers to an effort for improvement, and these examples made public through the transactions of the society, and the agricultural publications of the day will do much to increase the number of well conducted farms throughout the country.

Practical dairymen who have given attention to the subject have an increasing faith in the merits of roots, especially in mangels, Swedes, sugar-beets and carrots, for enriching and increasing the milk product of their cows. As they have tested the value of these roots from year to year, they give proof of the estimation in which they are held, by increasing the crop and feeding ferior lot of cows, waste can but be the it more freely to their milch cows. We believe if farmers generally would some influence on the character of the get into the way of raising more roots butter, but even here breed influences for their stock they would find their more than food. profit in it. "Whoever sows a patch large enough fairly to test the worth of cheese product. these roots, either for the production of milk in the winter, or for producing stant percentage, and that this percentthe flow during the spring mouths, before the grass starts, or rye is fit to cut for green food, will try a larger one the constant without regard to the season.

10. That increase in the quantity of next year."

Poultry.

Connected with every farm establishment there should be a poultry yard. Without it the farm would be incomplete. We see no reason why poultry should not be considered as a species of agricultural stock, and turned to as good account as cattle or hogs. In fact every householder, whether farmer, mechanic or professional man, would ing, if for butter, more concentrated find it to his advantage to keep a few and nutritious foods than for cheese; find it to his advantage to keep a few hens, enough, at least, to supply the table with an abundance of eggs. A dozen hens with careful management would supply an ordinary family with all the eggs they wanted and a fowl every now then for the table. The cost of food for this small number of hens would amount to little; the care and attention given to them would be amply repaid by the pleasure afforded in studying their habits and watching studying their habits and watching their cunning way, and the profits reamount in a year to a very considerable sum. During this period a dozen hens would lay at least a hundred dozen of en of eggs and raise chickens enough to supply the family with a weekly dinner. supply the family with a weekly dinner.

From these data calculations can easily be made of the profits gained by keep
be made of the profits gained by keep
who publish their hose gentlemen who be made of the profits gained by keeping poultry.

Farm Papers, contributed to the American Agriculturist, speaking of his ten years' experience in breeding and selling the Jersey thoroughbreds, sums up the result of his business in the following words:

The grand result of our Jersey busi-The grand result of our Jersey business has been very satisfactory, and aside from the business aspect of the case, it is pleasant to see that the breed is now very generally recognized as a sine qua non; not only of the best butter-making, but for the most butter-making. It is conceded that no other making. It is conceded that no other aminal, except the goat, will get so much butter out of a ton of hay as a good Jersey cow, and that no other

s paying farmers' cattle. The crops this year, it is allowed, are nowhere very good, but great credit is due the steward for the extraordinary cleanlibe seen.

Feed and Breed of Dairy Cows. Dr. E. L. Sturtevaut, of South Framingham, Mass., makes the following summary of conclusions at which he has arrived ou this subject, after many years of study and practical experiments:

1. The production of butter is largely dependent on breed. 2. There is a structural limit to the production of butter to each cow.

3. That when a cow is fed to this limit, increased food cannot increase

the product.
4. That the superior cow has this structural limit at a greater distance from ordinary food, and more is ready to respond to stimuli than the inferior

5. That consequently the superior cow is seldom fed to her limit, and as a practical conclusion, increased feed with a superior lot of cows will increase the butter product, but if fed to an in-

6. That the character of the food has

7. That there is no constant relation between the butter product and the

8. That the caseine contains a con age, does not appear to respond to increase of food.

9. That the caseine appears to remain milk is followed by an increase in the total amount of caseine.

11. That insufficient feed acts direct-

ly to check the proportion of butter, and has a tendency to decrease the caseine of the milk and substitute albumen.

12. The best practice of feeding is to regulate the character of the food by the character of the animal fed; feeding superior cows nearer the limit of production than inferior cows; feedfeeding for cheese product succulent material which will increase the quantity of the milk yield.

Gream vs. Butter Percentage.

It is a difficult matter to overcome an old error after it has once become well established. Some years ago we found that there is no necessary relationship between the percentage of cream and ed by the percentage glass, yielded the more butter. Indeed the per cent. of alized from the food obtained would cream, indicated by the narrow creamgauge, is a fallacious guide. We frequently find thirty per cent. of cream indicated there, yet has any farmer ev-George E Waring, Jr., in his Ogden may be satisfactory to claim forty per cent. of cream from a milk, but is it cent. of cream from a milk, but is it useful? The quantity of cream a milk will yield is of importance to the seller of cream It does not indicate the butter yield of a cow. Remember this. Per cent. of cream and per cent. of butter are two entirely different matters when used to express the richness of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which throws up four per cent. of cream may make more butter than a quart of milk which the people use more swine flesh as an article of diet than in any other part of the world, yet since the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which throws up four per cent. of cream may make more butter than a quart of milk which the people use more swine flesh as an article of diet than in any other part of the world, yet since the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the people use more the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the people use more the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the people use more the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the people use more diet the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the people use more diet the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk. A quart of milk which the war there are many farmers that make no effort to raise their own pork, bacon and lard. There is no kind of a cow's milk and a cow's milk and a cow's milk and a cow's milk and a cow's milk a

Fall and Winter Care of Stock.

It is generally true that domestic ani mals suffer most from exposure and from insufficient food where the winness of the farm. Though the turnips ters are the least severe, and where catand mangels are nothing remarkable, the food is the cheapest. In New Enthere was not among them a weed to gland and New York, one of the princigland and New York, one of the principal cares of the farmer is to obtain a supply of cattle food abundant to last his animals from the time that grass begins to fail in early fall until the grass appears again in the spring. To this end pumpkins, roots, corn fodder, etc., are provided in abundance, and long before the frosts have made their appearance this extra feed is added to pearance, this extra feed is added to that furnished by the pastures. Now, these farmers are not thus liberal out of the sentiment of kindness and humanity, but because long experience has taught them that such taeatment pays, and, more, that only such treat-ment is profitable.

In regard to our own state, it must be confessed that a large proportion of the owners of stock are guilty of gross inhumanity and neglect of their own interests in the treatment given their domestic animals, especially cattle. Most of us remember the time when it was generally believed that in Kausas cattle wintered well on the prairies without fodder or grain. In the early history of the state, there was some show of reason in this legend; range was abundant and lightly pastured, and there was a greater variety of grasses, and they were probably more nutritious than those now found in the older portions of the state. Happily, this notion is not now generally held, but an equally dangerous idea is acted upon, namely, that during the fall months no provision need be made for cattle running at large. The truth is the fall is the most critical season of the year for the stockman, and the one in which the greatest losses of the year are sustained—not from actual deaths, but by the stervision treatment given his animals starvation treatment given his animals rains, it is as tasteless and innutritious her excretions became very foul, and on as pine shavings. To confine stock to the night of November 6, she died, apsuch wretched sustenance as this durparently of complete prostration. Will the greatest extravagance, the waste in fact of all the flesh gained during the disease and its remedy? summer feeding. No one who sees the scores of hollow-eyed, cadaverous brutes which day and night wander up half-opened gate can doubt this.

There is one fact that every owner of a cow ought to believe with all his might, for it is a truth beyond a peradventure, one that admits of no gain-saying, namely, that the profits of an animal are directly proportionate to the food and care it receives. To expect profit from an animal whose food was large dividends from a railroad whose locomotives were only allowed to get up steam sufficient to enable them to

move empty cars.
Farmers, both East and West, use too little discrimination in feeding young and aged animals, store stock and those in preparation for the shambles. Young cream percentages remember this? It profitable.—Prof. Shelton of Kansas Agricultural College.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:- l have a calf mouth old that is not doing very well is taken to vomiting every day or two. I feed it fresh milk morning and night immediately after milking, also warm milk (not skimmed) at noon. It eats a good deal of hay then vomits it up. What treatment shall I give it? Please answer through THE SPIRIT and oblige

WHITING, Kans., Dec. 6, 1877. Answer.-Your calf has a weak stomach. Break a fresh egg in two quarts of new milk and allow the calf to drink. Give this twice a day until the stomach becomes strong.

brood sow; she seems to have some-thing like kidney worms or weak in the back; is now down and cannot get up with her hind parts. Will you please tell me through your columns a reme-dy. She will come in, in six or seven Weeks. Yours truly, H. Collins. Cadmus, Kans., Nov. 29, 1877.

Barbadoes aloes in a teacupful of hot little would become all right. Now, water and administer internally. If this does not operate in 48 hours give seems to come on at night while standanother dose of the same, but only half ing. Now what is the matter and remthe quantity. This is to expel the ed? Can it be cured? (Seems to be worms. As soon as the medicine op-erates, give five drops tincture of poi-strikes the knee in driving? 3. How son oak, four times a day, and continue until the animal is relieved.

EDITOR SPIRIT: - October 31st a yearmorning I noticed she was purging violently, accompanied by a high fever.
She had lost all desire for food and appeared very thirsty. The continuance of the disease caused great prostration, here front less becoming almost vegetable tonics and keep the animal during this season. After the prairie of the disease caused great prostragrass has once been scorched by the fill useless. She became gradually weaker, ing the fall months, is to be guilty of you inform me through your valuable

C. B. WALBRIDGE. Yours, Answer .- Your colt was attacked

with a severe form of diarrhea. This and down our highways, searching out every bit of garbage, and eagerly trespassing through every weak feuce or a few weeks to a year old. There are many causes for its appearance; indigestion is one and an unhealthy condition of the bowels is another. When the stomach and bowels are out of order no green food, such as growing rye or wheat should be allowed. Remedy: When the excretions are of a watery only sufficient to keep alive the vital nature and of a slightly yellowish colspark would be as sensible as to expect or, and the animal is rapidly being reduced in strength, give four tablespoonfuls of the following mixture every hour, in half a teacupful of warm water: Spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; tincture of opium, 1 ounce. If this does not bring the desired result, after a reasonable time has expired, make three doses of the following mixture, and give every 1 ounce; tincture of kino, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint. Allow little or no food In the South the people use more swine flesh as an article of diet than in any other part of the world, yet since dry meal. Give hay tea for a drink. while the medicine is being adminis-DR. RILEY.

> Will you be so kind as to inform me, through your veterinary column, what

will prevent a horse from eating dirt when turned out to grass?

Answer.—We believe it to be a symptom of some constitutional deraugement, and if the animal is kept in a good their ing condition, and allowed. a good thriving condition, and allowed a fair allowance of salt, he will be satisfied with good grass and other pal-atable food. You can only treat the symptoms as they appear.

of the churshing quality of the oreant, the corn than there is more in the corn than the high corn and camon, we repeat, the britted ear and and the high corn and the hold of the hog. Now, we shape the hog. Now, we wanted the tree out of a ton of hay as good Jersey cow, and that no other ow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter such good Jersey cow, and that no other cow will give the butter and the properties of the fourth good Jersey cow, and the such good

but by introducing the fingers we can feel it, it being of a soft consistency. The only available treatment is its re-moval. There are various ways of performing the operation; perhaps the best is to seize it at its pedicle and ltwist it off with a stong pair of for-ceps. Sometimes it is found necessary to slit up the false nostril to get at the tumor. After its removal dress once a day with some astringent or autiseptic

the nostril. We cannot always see,

preparation. You had better have the case examined and attended to by a competent veterinarian.

I do not wish to be troublesome, but as you have a veterinary depart-ment and a column for queries and auswers, I would like to gain all the in-EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a fine large wish to know what to do for a mule that has been affected hus from a year old, and is now four: Upon going to the stables one morning I found that the colt had no use of his right hind leg. In moving it along it would drag the leg. I would stop it, turn it around Veeks. Yours truly, H. COLLINS. on the leg, get it to bear weight on the leg. The colt seemed to be somether.—Dissolve two drachms of what relieved, and by exercising it. the colt has been lame more or less for three years, and sometimes worse; would you shoe one that paddles, throws the front foot outwards?

Answer.-Your mule suffers from cramps (muscular contraction), due to some functional derangement. For treatment take liquæ ammonia, one; vegetable tonics, and keep the animal in a dry and well ventilated place. 2. Try a shoe of less weight and a little thicker, and heavy at the outside. 3. Paddling is a constitutional deformity, and it is doubtful if it can be remedied. -Turf, Field and Farm.

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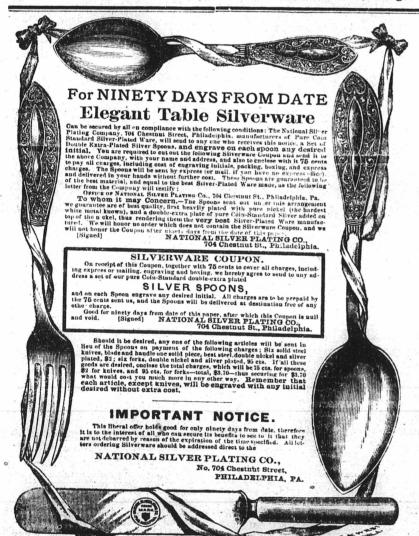
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Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Eliza Ann Dunham, executrix of the last will and testament and of the estate of Tristam Dunham, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW COMES ELIZA ANN DUMHAM, EXECTION OF The contract of the will and estate of Tristam Dunham, deceased, and presents to the court her petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: The northwest quarter of section number eleven (11), except the following described reces, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the said southwest quarter of section cleven (11), thence north sixtymine and one-sixth (69 1-6) rods to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said creek to the place of beginning also beginning at the northeast corner of and last named quarter section, thence west well and as named quarter section, thence west well and seventeen-hundredths (12 17-160) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence east following the center of the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section line to place of beginning—these two exceptions containing about thirty-one (31) acres. Also part of the northeast and southeast quarters of section number fifteen (16), thence north five and ninety-hundredths (5 90-100) chains, thence south three and one-hif (3 50-100) chains the center of the old territorial road, thence south twenty-niae degrees east down the center of section number fifteen (16), thence and eighty-seven-hundredths (14 87-100) acres. Also beginning at the northeast corner of the south line of said quarter section, thence north to the place of beginning, containing seven and eighty-eight-hundredths (7 88-100) acres; all of said territori In the matter of the application of Eliza Ann Dunham, executrix of the last will and testamen and of the estate of Tristam Dunham, deceased for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

TO JAMES PRITCHETT AND — PRITCHETT, wife of said James Pritchett, Edmund 8. Pritchett and — Pritchett. Fidmund 8. Pritchett and — Pritchett. You and each of you are hereby notified that you, together with Job Robinson and Lucy Robinson, his wife, and Allen Williams and Martha Williams, his wife, have been sued in the district court of Douglas country Kansas, in an action by Frank Oulton, as plaintiff, who filed his petition in said court on October 81, 1877; and you must answer said petition on or before the 18th day of January, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment and relief rendered as therein prayed. The plaintiff in said action claims judgment against the defendant, Job Robinson, for the sum of \$302 with interest from November 12, 1870, at 10 per cent., on account of a certain promissory, note set out in said petition, and the foreclosure of a certain mortgage given to secure said note and set out also in said petition and for coots of suit, and asks to have all your interest, legal and equitable, in the mortgaged premises barred, foreclosed and cut off; to have the mortgaged premises, to wit, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 13 south, range 21-east of the sixth principal meridian, sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of such judgment.

R. J. Bongelfoll-Thatas.

Final Settlement. PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Final Settlement.

OTICE IS REREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the estate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, that I, the undersigned, will make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on Monday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877.

O. G. RICHARDS, Administrator.

Administratrix's Notice. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL make final settlement of the administration ine estate of Abel Yates, deceased, before the obtate court of Douglas country, state of Hansas, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878.

HARRIST HALE, Administratrix.

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