

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

WHOLE NO 349.

THE CRY OF THE TRAMP.

Up and down, up and down,
I have wandered through the town;
Through the street, the field, the lane,
I have sought for work in vain—
I have sought for morning's light
Till the stars shone forth at night—
Sad returning, I have said:
"Would to God that I were dead!"

Give me toll, give me toll!
To weave the cloth or till the soil;
Give me leave to earn my bread
I care not how—by spade or thread.
Give me work, 'tis all I ask,
No matter what may be the task—
No matter what the labor given
When I am by hunger driven.

God! can it be that mortal man
Shall mar Thy great and mighty plan?
Thou hast sent with bounteous hand
Enough for all throughout the land;
Thou hast filled the earth with food—
All Thy ways are wise and good.
Thou who reignest supreme on high,
All unheeded shall we cry?

Not a sound is on the breeze,
And the words I hear are these:
"Give me labor, give me bread!"
And the fearful cry has sped
Both here and there and far away,
Lighting up a brighter day;
For a nation's voice hath said,
"Who does the work shall have the bread!"

COLIN.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Once there was a young fisherman, who was so poor that he often had nothing but the fish he caught to eat, and he was naturally very unhappy and very discontented with his lot. Often he used to sit and wonder what he could do to become richer, but he had never been taught to do anything but cast nets and throw the rod properly into the water; he could not even read or write.

Years before his father had been drowned at sea, and his mother died, and so did a new-born baby sister. On her death-bed his mother had said:

"Write to your grandfather. Tell him I am gone. Then, perhaps, he will forgive me for having married Colin."

"I cannot write, mother," said the boy. "God forgive me for neglecting you so," said the mother; and with her last dying strength she wrote something on a paper, sealed it, and bade the boy give it to the village postmaster when she was dead.

He obeyed. He guessed that it was a letter to his grandfather, of whom he had heard something; but no answer ever came. The boy lived on at the fisherman's hut. He hardly ever spoke to any one but a boy named Mark Rathbone and an old man called Black Sandy. Once Sandy read him something about a sea-serpent out of a newspaper. And one Sunday the old man told him the story of Jonah and the whale.

Over these two marvelous tales the lad used to ponder. It would be well to know how to read, he thought, if reading were so entertaining; but though he borrowed Sandy's paper, and held it at arms length, as the old man did, then very close, then upside down, then sideways, with a vague idea, judging from his knowledge of Sandy's spy-glass, that the proper focus would greatly aid literary labors, he found he could make nothing out of all those black marks and lines, and gave it up. And yet the boy had his dreams and fancies, as he sat there on the rocks, or lay upon the sand.

He was just one and twenty, when an event occurred. The postmaster of the village sent a boy to bid him come to him. And he went. The post-office was the little store. When Colin reached the place, the old man sat on the porch. He had a letter in his hand.

"I have received this to-day, Colin," said he. "It is a letter asking me if one Colin Joyce, whose father's name was the same as his, and whose mother was Anne Lake, lived here. If so, to send him at once to this direction; his grandfather desires to see him before he dies."

"That's me," said Colin. "But I don't care for my grandfather, he was so cruel to mother. Turned her out of doors because she married father."

"Nevertheless, it's your duty to go," said the postmaster. "Good may come of it."

Colin looked down at his bare feet, and twisted his patched elbows into the range of his vision.

"Grandfather'll be proud of my appearance," said he.

"I'll trust you for a linen suit and shoes, Colin," said the storekeeper. "I've no doubt your grandfather will leave you something. If not, you can pay me in time."

"I will if I live," said Colin.

So Colin, clean and tidy, if not fashionable, took some money which had been inclosed in the postmaster's letter, and went by the stage, which stopped at the store once in three days, to the town which had been named, and to a certain house in it, where he was to ask for Mr. Aminadab Lake. All was new and strange to the young man; he stared about him like a child; for the first time, he saw paved streets, tall houses, and people in fashionable clothes. When he arrived at the door of the house, he was in perplexity. What should he do to get in. All the shutters were close, no one in sight; he did not understand the meaning of the brass knob on the door-jamb; what, did he know of bells. Finally he knocked loudly, and the door was opened softly but angrily, and a woman came out.

"How dare you knock in that way, with sickness in the house?" she asked.

"I did not mean to disturb any one," said Colin. "I am Colin Joyce; my grandfather, Aminadab Lake, has sent for me."

"You can go away again," said the woman; but just at this moment a young girl stepped through a long window.

"Grandfather is very anxious to see Colin Joyce," said she. "Aunt Lydia, he must go in. I am your cousin, Alice Lake, Colin Joyce."

She held out her hand. Colin instantly shook it as Black Sandy shook his when they met. Alice knew he intended to be very polite and restrained a scream of pain. Then she led the way to an upper room, and Colin saw lying in a bed under a white canopy, covered with a silk quilt, and propped up by pillows, a very old man.

"Grandfather," said Alice, "here is Colin Joyce."

The old man held his thin hands toward him. "In time," he said, "in time. Go away, Alice. Keep your Aunt Lydia out. Quick, quick."

And now Colin was alone with his grandfather.

"Sit beside me," said the old man. "You are like your mother. I loved the girl, but her Aunt Lydia told lies about her. I've only just found out. Was she very poor? Are you poor?"

"Couldn't well be poorer," said Colin.

"Never mind," said the old man, "all that is over—all over. Here. Take this; hide it in your bosom. Don't tell any one of it until I am dead. Keep it, keep it safe. There are those who would rob and murder you for it. Hide it."

He thrust into Colin's hands, as he spoke, a piece of stiff parchment, folded thrice and tied with a red tape. Colin could not guess what it was. It did not seem to be worth anything to him, but to humor the sick man he took it and hid it as he had bidden him.

"There, grandfather, it's all safe," said he. "but don't talk about dying. I reckon you'll get well yet."

"Do you want me to get well now?" said the old man.

"Why, I couldn't want any one to die," said Colin. "I'm not as bad as that, though you did use mother pretty rough."

"I tell you that was Lydia's fault," said the grandfather. Now I've made some amends, I am happier. Stay with me. Keep Lydia away."

"Yes, yes," said Colin, remembering how before Peter Prey, the fisherman, who had used to live in a hut not far from his, had died of a blow on the head—he had talked wildly, and begged them not to let kind friends harm him.

"Yes, yes; all right grandfather."

But he had no idea that the old man's words meant anything. He kept his hand and stroked it softly, and fell to humming an old tune, and at last to singing softly, as he had heard mothers sing their babies to sleep; and the old man seemed to fall asleep, and he did not like to move and disturb him. But, how cold his hands grew! Suddenly, a great horror seized upon Colin Joyce, and he started up, and ran to the door, and called for help. People came in; but no help was needed; his grandfather was dead.

Then he was bidden to stay and attend the funeral; and then some one—a solemn old man in a black coat—read something to them, and declared that all Mr. Aminadab Lake had left behind him in this world would belong to Mrs. Lydia Lake, his sister-in-law.

And Mrs. Lydia Lake looked triumphant, and other people who were there were angry. Colin understood this much—no more, until he walked quietly out of the house, thinking that now he would go home again, and saw Alice Lake sitting under a great tree weeping bitterly.

He walked up to her very quietly and put his hand softly on her head.

"Crying for the old man," said he. "I ought to feel worse myself; but you see I never saw him before, and he wasn't good to mother."

"Yes, I regret poor grandfather," said Alice. "I loved him. And all is so changed. I must go away from my old home. Aunt Lydia has told me so."

"The house is big enough to hold you both," said the young man. "She's a mean sort of a critter I calculate, that Aunt Lydia. Why did the old man leave everything to her?"

"It seems strange. I know he meant differently," said Alice. "He meant to give you something. He said so. What did he tell you when you were together?"

"Ah! he was wandering in his mind," said Colin. "and I didn't think he meant what he said; and he died so soon you know." In a minute he added: "If I had a decent home I'd take you to it; but I live in a shanty, on raw fish, like a seal. No, it's no joke—pretty true; only I kind of 'cook 'em. Cousin Alice, I never saw anything or knew anything until I came here. I'm one of those stupid sort of people that can't read."

Alice looked at him wonderingly.

"Really," she said. Did they not try to teach you?"

"No," said Colin. I suppose they never thought of it. Do you think I could have learnt?"

The boy had great, wonderful brown eyes, a brown skin, and a soft-lipped mouth. His face was as pure as that of an Adam, into whose paradise no Eve had ever entered. The girl was not a wild flower, but she was a rose that had been cultivated in delicate purity.

What came to those two on that moment? Was it love, or only its essence, its aroma?

"I don't want to go back there alone," said he. "I'd like to stay where I could see you and get different, somehow."

"I'd like you to stay," said she. "I should teach you to read, and a cousin would be a comfort."

Then they put their wise young heads together. She was to teach the school, and it occurred to him that he might chop wood for somebody. Perhaps—even his fishing might be of avail; and he would be her pupil.

"It is wrong for you to live on raw fish like a seal, and not be able to read," said she. "You are a gentleman at heart. You look like one. I will speak to Squire Brace."

And Squire Brace being spoken to, employed Colin to do odd jobs.

At the end of the first week he begged his cousin to write him a letter. It was to send the price of the clothes and shoes to the old storekeeper.

At the end of two weeks he knew his letters. From that time his education began. They say a diet of fish is good for the brain. At least Colin's was all right. He learned marvelously; he caught up all new ways of speech; his manners were now quite well enough. All that Alice knew she taught him, and so the months went on. They were both poor enough, but to Colin his life seemed surrounded by luxuries. The year rolled about. Summer vacation came to the young school teacher, and one day Colin said to her—Colin was garden-er now:

"The squire has given me a holiday. Alice, would you like to go down with me to my old house and see the sea, and look at the old hut I lived in. We could go and return in the day, and it's a wild, curious place down there."

Alice agreed. The two set out together, and a long ride brought them to the sea. It was a new sight to the girl. For the first time she saw the stretch of white sand, the billows breaking over it, and the distant horizon, where sea and sky seemed to meet.

The sun shone, sand and water sparkled like silver. Her feet were awkward upon the unaccustomed shifting foothold, but Colin supported her. At last they came to the little two-roomed hut, where he had lived. The wind and rain had done their very worst. There were great holes in the roof, and the windows were without glass; but it was empty, and the floor was white with drifted sand that had come in at the forgotten door.

Colin drew a bench forward, and the two sat down together. The sea stretched before them and they heard its mighty voice.

"Alice," said Colin, "what do you think of my home?"

"Poor boy," said she.

"It used to be very desolate after mother died," said he, "and I am happier now. I know you, and I am on the way to be worth-

more as a man. What do you think of me, Alice?"

"That you are Colin, and nobody else," said she.

"An ignorant fellow, learning what a child should know, in his manhood," said he. "But, Alice, whatever Colin is to you, you are all the world to him. You see from what he came. You know what he is. Will you marry him as soon as he has some poor little home to offer you?"

He looked into her face. She put her hand in his.

"Yes, Colin," she said. "If it is this, and you ring me here to be a fisherman's wife, I shall be happy with you."

"Then I am happier than a king," said he. "But Alice, I have something to show you."

He put his hand into his bosom and drew forth a little parcel.

"You remember the day grandfather died," said he. "Alice, before he breathed his last, he gave me this. I was so ignorant then that I did not understand it. I kept it to humor him, and put it away and forgot it. But one day after you had taught me to read and write, I remembered it, and I was then able to make out its meaning. It was my grandfather's last will, made three days before his death, and I am its heir; but for that I should not have asked you to be my wife. But, Alice, I had a fancy to know what you really thought of Colin Joyce, plain and simple and poor as he was."

A happy pair of lovers returned to the old town that night, and before their wedding day, Colin had entered into his inheritance; but he was kind and to Aunt Lydia than she had been to the poor orphan.

Hot and Cold Bathing.

An article of a very interesting and instructive nature, on the physiological action of baths, was published in a late number of the *Lancet*. Summing up, the writer notes that warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that which is brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and although the dilation is followed by a contraction, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the uterine circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened in the cold bath. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and by lessening the necessity for the interproduction of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the vital processes, and enables life to be sustained with a less expenditure of life. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles if continued too long, a warm bath relieves stiffness and aches. The final effect of both hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, is the same, the difference being, to use the words of Braun, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them; and in this lies the important difference, between the cold water system and the thermal mode of treatment."

How to Prevent Wrinkles.

A recipe for preventing wrinkles is published in an exchange from a popular and aristocratic seaside resort. "The unsightly crowfeet about the eyes," it says, "are the results of sleeping upon the right and left sides. The pressure upon the temples and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes which disappear in a few hours, but finally become so fixed that neither hours nor ablution will abate them. If girl-children were compelled, to sleep on their backs and continue the habit when they reached womanhood and laterward, they would arrive at middle life without crowfeet gathering in the neighborhood of the eyes, and in most cases their foreheads would be free from even shallow furrows." This is first-rate, but it says nothing about getting a whole lot of stable of night-mares from sleeping on the back.

Nassar College has received two young Japanese girls as students. They have been preparing to enter the college for the five past years in consecutive years. Quite a number of young ladies have passed the Harvard examination for the purpose of pursuing the course of studies marked out for that ancient and well-endowed university.

Miss Margaret Nightingale is now sixty years old and lives in London almost a day-one to a room on account of ill health. She was lately to a friend, "Overworked as I am, my health is necessarily bad. Thank God, what still gives me the work to do for him."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—Excuse me for being so idle; I have really neglected to write. It is a shame, and my cheeks blush with shame, while writing these lines, to think that after the editor had been so kind as to devote a column to the interests of the young folks they do not improve the opportunity. Little friends, try as I shall to do better in the future; improve the opportunity now set before you. But excuse me for this time. From your friend, MATTIE GALLAGHER.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., Oct. 5, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines to the "Young Folks' Column." We have four head of horses, seven head of cattle and twenty-five head of hogs. Pa is not done sowing his wheat yet. I have been having the chills and could not help him. I have mis-sed the chills to-day, and think I am all right now to plow or harrow some this week. I am eleven years old. I have two sisters and three brothers. I would like to live some place where the wind did not blow so hard; it is almost blowing everything away; I can't keep my hat on. Oh, I am writing too much! Excuse my first. CHARLIE WILLIAMS.

PEABODY, Kans., Sept. 29, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. Our school commences in the morning, and as there is a circus and animal show in Peabody to-morrow. I don't know which I will go to. We had a Sunday-school picnic in our grove; had a very good time. We had a swing in the grove. We had lots of peaches here, but they are all gone now. Our cousin Albert Herl is out to visit us; he lives in Iowa. He thinks this is a nice place if the wind did not blow so hard. My brother Charlie says he is going to write for the "Young Folks' Column;" he has been having the chills. I don't think I will get the prize, but I will try. I will close. Yours truly, MISTA WILLIAMS.

PEABODY, Kans., Sept. 29, 1878.

The answer to S. Ella Neill's enigma in last issue is "Fourteen."

Charles Dudley Warner on Riding a Camel.

Mounting the camel is not difficult, but it has some sweet surprises for the novice. The camel lies upon the ground with his legs shut under him like a jack-knife. You seat yourself in the broad saddle, and cross your legs in front of the pommel. Before you are ready something like a private earthquake begins under you. The camel raises his hindquarters suddenly, and throws you over upon his neck; and before you recover from that he straightens up his knees and gives you a jerk over his tail; and while you are not at all certain what has happened, he begins to move off with that dislocated walk which sets you into a sea-saw motion—a weaving backward and forward in the capacious saddle. Not having a hinged back fit for this movement, you lash the beast with your koorash to make him change his gait. He is nothing loth to do it, and at once starts into a high trot, which sends your foot into the air at every step, bobs you from side to side, drives your backbone into your brain, and makes castanets of your teeth. When you have enough of it you pull and humbly inquire what is the heathen method of riding a dromedary. It is simple enough. Shake the loose halter rope (for he has neither bridle nor bit) against his neck as you swing the whip, and the animal at once swings into an easy pace, that is, into a pretty easy pace, like that of a rocking-horse. But everything depends on the camel.

Retaliation.

A lady once, when she was a little girl, learned a good lesson, which she tells for the benefit of old time may concern.

One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's barn-yard, where stood many cows, oxen and horses waiting to drink. It was a cold morning. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows attempted to turn around. In making the attempt, she happened to hit her next neighbor, whereupon the neighbor kicked and hit and others. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with fury. My mother laughed and said: "What comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning."

Afterward, if my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say, "Take care my children; remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never give back a blow for a hit, and you will save yourselves and others a great deal of trouble."

Household Journal

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
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The Grange Made a Man of Him.

"Say, Bill, do you see that well dressed, farmer-looking man just going into the grange store over there?"

"Yes, I see him," answered Bill.

"Well, not more than three years ago that man was one of the most worthless, lazy, careless individuals in this whole community. Why, sir, he would hardly raise enough from a farm of a hundred acres to keep his family decently clothed and fed; and his horses and cattle, what few he had, looked half-starved from one year's end to the other. He used to come into town nearly every day in the week and sit around on the goods boxes and talk politics, and grumble because times were so hard, while his farm was growing up to weeds. But of late a wonderful change has come over the man. He seldom comes to town now and when he does he always seems to have his hands and head full of business; he wears better clothes, too, and looks more as though he belonged to a civilized community."

"Some relative has died and left him a fortune, perhaps?"

"No, he has had no fortune left him."

"What then do you suppose caused him to mend his ways," said Bill.

"Well, I'll tell you; it was the grange."

"The grange! Nonsense!"

"But I tell you, Bill, it is a fact. That same worthless farmer was taken into the grange by members of the order who were interested in him; they paid his way in of course, he had no money, and it has made a man of him. They do tell me that he is one of the most active and useful members."

"How about his neglected family and farm?"

"His family is no more neglected, and he raised just as good crops of wheat and corn this year as any of us. I tell you, Bill, the grange is a good institution and I am going to get into it just as soon as I can."

Climate.

Charles Fourier, some sixty years ago, said that climatic influences—heat and cold, drought and rain, storms and the electric currents, winds—would at some future day, be brought entirely under the control of man. He affirmed that so long as man cultivated the earth according to his own individual plan, cutting down the forests as it might suit his own convenience or contributed to his own pecuniary advantage, the climate of the country would become deranged, and the productiveness of the soil greatly diminished. He maintained that the

great pivotal business of the country, agriculture, could not be carried on according to the whim and caprice of every isolated farmer; but that there was a necessity for some general understanding, some combined effort, some method of co-operation among agriculturists in order to regulate the climate and properly distribute the rainfall over the surface, not only of a single country but of the whole earth. These views, promulgated sixty years ago, furnished abundant matter for ridicule among almost all classes in society. They regarded them as the wild theories of an enthusiast, without any support in reason, or any foundation in those natural laws which God had ordained from the beginning. But times and philosophies change. What once seemed absurd and ridiculous, now appears, in the progress of knowledge and in the unfoldings of science, not only plausible but probable. By observation and experiment nothing is found to have greater effect upon climate than the cultivation of the earth, which, by acting upon all the imponderable fluids—heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc.—subdues cold, disperses storms, distributes moisture, arrests winds, and in many other ways, some of them doubtless still unknown to us, modifies the temperature and controls the meteorology of the globe.

Fourier maintained, with great force of reasoning that there was an exact equilibrium between field and meadow, cleared land and forest, pasture and plowed ground, to be observed in order to realize a genial state of weather—the proper distribution of rain and the right proportion of sunshine.

He urged upon the government of France to create and maintain a bureau of agriculture, one of whose duties it should be to investigate this great subject of meteorologic influences, and to determine and have power to regulate the whole matter of forestry, and the proportions of land which should be devoted to that kind of husbandry which would best insure a genial and healthy climate.

It is very obvious that no such end can be compassed by individual effort. There must be a general consultation, an organization of the farming interests throughout the United States on the co-operative plan, before the destruction of our forests can be arrested or any efficient work can be done for their restoration in those districts where the land has been denuded and made dry and barren.

As a confirmation of the truth of our theory concerning the influence of forests over the rainfall of any given district, we have lately read an extract from "Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes," which says that "there is at present much less rain in that island than formerly, and many of its inhabitants ascribe it to the unlimited clearing of forest and brush-wood which has been going on for the last century." The historian goes on to say that, "in every instance and in every part of the globe where forests have been cut down, a diminution of rain has been noted, and must always be expected to take place in the ratio that the land is stripped of its trees."

It is very evident to our mind that in order to secure the best results of agriculture our Patrons and farmers must consult together, form an efficient organization and co-operate with each other, if they would compass their ends, or realize their hopes of a prosperous and happy future.

The Grange an Outgrowth of the Age.

We assumed in a former paper that the isolation of the farmer and his family was an essential element of farm life, and the greater that isolation, the greater the liability to create narrow and illiberal views; to limit the circle of human pleasures; to develop selfishness; to interrupt all true manhood. Man is a social being. To remove the opportunities for the gratification of this element of his nature, is to take away every tie that unites him with progress and humanity. Of course the most isolated farmer knows nothing of this total negation of social intercourse. It is enough to say that the essential element of his employment is isolation, and isolation does not favor progress. The second great purpose of the grange is, therefore, the education of the agriculturist. This is no new statement, but unfortunately the gravest and most important truths must be repeated again and again, lest in our pursuit of secondary matters we lose sight of that which is first. But in what respect shall he be educated—how shall it be accomplished—what uses shall it subserve—does not the farmer rank with and keep pace with other classes? We reply that the farmer does not lack for brains, and that he is not deficient in a certain culture. But he lacks knowledge more than he lacks understanding. He has not kept pace with the progress of the age. We are apt to suspect that the intellect of the city is kept vigorous from the influx of fresh blood from the country. Sunlight, pure air, reasonable labor, abundance to eat, give health and physical strength. These, in a large measure, are essential to a vigorous brain. But the brain is only the instrument to coin thought and direct energies. Unfed and unrestrained, it becomes dwarfed. Rightly directed and nourished, its capacities know no limits. Gurth, whom we look upon as the low-born and simple-minded swine herds, is delighted by the little flower that springs up by the wayside, or is thrilled with the song of the robin. The flower and the song awaken a new heaven in his soul, and generations hence a Robert Burns, the poet of nature, or another Beethoven, with his immortal sonatas, delights the world. In what way the farmer shall attain a knowledge commensurate with his position or necessities, does not fall within the purpose of this paper. But whatever be the natural ability, it must be fed, for nature, unused, dies. The occupation of the farmer is not only an art, but a science. The time has gone by when mere muscle was all that was necessary to reap great crops. Success demands continuous thought, the closest scrutiny, the weighing of probabilities, a

knowledge of minute details, the remedy for accidents and hindrances, the power of steadiness of observation, a familiarity with modes of business. Science for him has spread her ample page. It may be said that but few men have the leisure, the inclination or the means to make all knowledge their province. There is too much to be known, and science is forever extending the boundaries of its domain. True enough, but there is a vast gulf between the unknown and what is known; and the absolute truth, discovered by a generation, occupies no great space. The process by which it was reached may have demanded a world of knowledge and a life-time of experiment. The coming farmer must be a man of science. He must raise larger crops; he must develop a capacity of the soil he has not hitherto reached. He must do this at the least possible expense and still keep up the fertility of his land. Agriculture has retrograded. Population increases at a ratio of three per cent. a year. The supply can only equal the increasing demand by a higher agriculture. But we would give the question a broader field than better crops and better prices. In periods like the present, when from the general diffusion of knowledge, the thoughts and opinions of men are constantly changing, he who fails to keep up with the progress of events, or to keep abreast the world in the acquisition of knowledge, falls behind, and in a little while becomes the fossilized representative of a past age. Has the farmer, as a class, kept this steady step? Is he to-day in advance of other classes in discoveries in the application of natural sciences to his labors? Is he familiar with the principles of the machinery which the machine-constructors for him? Is he not in fact the producer only—simply this and nothing more? —Grange Bulletin.

Grange Essay.

The following essay, by a sister, was published in the *Husbandman*:

"Our worthy lecturer suggested that we all come prepared to day with something to present to the grange. There is no doubt but what there has some thought or experience occurred to each of us since our last meeting, which if made known would be of use to the rest, and if not of real practical use it might administer in some degree to the many requirements of those we meet here. Because we are of the farming class we need not confine ourselves strictly to the discussion of farm topics, but give some thought and attention to that part of our nature which craves to be fed from fields ripe with the golden harvests of truth and beauty."

"Sad indeed would be our condition if from the vegetable world all things were obliterated which did not help to build up animal life. If from earth each shrub and flower, of lovely foliage, color and fragrance which so delight the sensibilities were swept away, we see at once earth would be stripped of half its beauty. So, indeed, our lives become if we confine ourselves to the solid requirements of our physical nature."

"We need to correct evil wherever found, and as far as possible shape our lives into symbols of love and good will. 'Tis true many of us who toil without ceasing are almost unconscious that 'it is not all of life to live.' There are women whose hours of rest are not sufficient to enable them to look beyond the petty gossip of the neighborhood. This is an evil which awaits our correction, not only that we may receive the reward of well doing, but that our neighbor may feel that his interests will not be harmed by the slanderer's poisonous tongue. We need to work earnestly that we each may have a few flowers to scatter by the wayside. Because we cannot all reap great harvests of fame we should not neglect to glean even single golden grains as we pass through the varied fields of life. We have but to look about us to everywhere see lives worthy our admiration. I esteem it one of the greatest blessings of our fraternity that we are enabled to enjoy the companionship of minds superior to our own."

The Influence of Farmers.

Senator Blaine, of Maine, is traveling in the West. At Minneapolis, Minn., he made a speech in which he said: "The farmers of the republic will control its destiny. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures are the three pursuits that unite a country, but the greatest of these is agriculture, for without its products the spindle cannot turn and the ship will not sail. Agriculture furnishes the conservative element in society, and in the end is the guiding, restraining, controlling force in government. Against storms of popular fury, against frenzied madness that seeks collision with established order, against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood, against the spirit of anarchy that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of christian society and republican government, the farmers of the United States will stand as the shield and bulwark—themselves the willing subjects of law, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators."

Grange Picnics and Reunions.

These meetings, to use the words of Worthy Master Forsythe, of Illinois, always do good. They bring together Patrons from different parts of the county, and the tendency is to stimulate and encourage. These gatherings, when properly conducted, strengthen the faith of the members and begot confidence, besides exerting a good influence upon those outside the grange. These meetings need not, neither should they be, expensive. Speakers, of course, are necessary, and speakers will have to be procured. If it is not convenient to secure the services of some one from a distance, draw upon the home talent. There can be found among the granges of every county good speakers. Cultivate home talent. The grange is one of the best schools in the world for this purpose. —Farmer's Friend.

What has the Grange Accomplished?

Without entering into specific details as to just how it has been brought about, we maintain as a fact that farmers are to-day exerting more influence in the public affairs of state and nation than they have ever done before in this or any other country since the origin of civil government. True, the farmers have always been the main bulk of our voting population; but in times past they followed their party column, without exerting any influence to mold or modify its principles or policy; or else they followed with unquestioning loyalty their favorite leader, such as Jackson, Webster, Clay, Douglas, Greeley—accepting the leader's theories and doctrines as the fullness of political wisdom. All of us who can remember thirty, forty or fifty years back can verify this fact.

The great civil war operated powerfully to break up the habit of following blindly our favorite leaders. Popular idols, both political and military, were set up and thrown down so rapidly by the inexorable rush of events that the masses of people were educated by this stern logic of fact and experience. It was brought home to their every-day common sense with a power never felt before, that the so-called "great men" were only fallible mortals like themselves—and thus the people learned an independency of judgment and self-reliance of opinion quite unknown before. This was a transitional phase of mental activity, and developed new germs of life and power and thought and public action that had existed only in latent possibility before.

It was this general state of increased mental activity, and emancipation of the masses from the controlling influence of great names, that made the grange movement possible. Farmers felt their burdens—they knew right well that something was wrong, and that they were bearing more than their rightful share of the taxes, commissions, misapprehensions and wastes incident to civilization; but it took thought, study, insight to discern just what and where the evil was—and it took pluck and resolution of moral heroism to strike for the rights, when the whole power of trade, commerce, manufactures, banking and party politics was combined against them. We know what we are talking about—we weigh our words well—and we say without hesitation that the grange movement was as noble a strike for the people's liberty and the people's welfare, as was the revolution which threw off the British yoke a hundred years ago. It was a righteous uprising of the farmer class to assert their business rights, and to maintain them. But it could not stop there; for the more they learned of the true animus and drift of our political parties, and the practical working of the laws which they had made for the country in regard to finance, to public salaries, to railroad subsidies, and other matters, the more apparent became the absolute necessity for the farmers to join hands and appeal to the omnipotent ballot-box for a righting of the wrongs they were subject to. And hence it is that to-day all over our country the farmers are more actively, devotedly and intelligently engaged in politics than ever before in the world's history. We maintain most emphatically that the grange has accomplished this, and that in this fact lies the only hope of our country's redemption from the rule of lobbies, speculators, usurers, salary grabbers and public plunderers.

The farmers may be deceived; they may be imposed upon; they may make some mistakes; they may sometimes vote for the inferior man of two or three candidates, but they cannot in any event blunder any worse than the greatest political parties have done before; and they can hold the controlling influence of their own moral purpose over the principles and purposes of whatever political organization they choose to affiliate with. Thus the grange has both directly and indirectly made the farmer element a new-born power for good in the politics of our country.—Iowa Farmer.

Vermont Grange Doings.

Central Vermont county council, P. of H., held regular quarterly meeting August 27, at Snowville. The members came in from the surrounding country early, and by 9 o'clock a goodly number were present. Some of the officers did not arrive until late, and the council was not called to order until 11 o'clock. H. D. Abbott, of Williamstown, presided, and opened in form. The roll of granges composing the council was called and their delegates made reports:

Berlin Grange.—Had vacation during the summer, and would be ready for work with the fall evenings. Their financial business was prospering.

Roxbury.—Meetings once in two weeks; discussions upon interesting topics, and essays and select pieces read.

West Berlin.—Good interest in the work of the order; good attendance; financial work a success. They have full faith in the state agent, and all their financial business is done with him.

[NOTE BY VERMONT REPORTER.—Those granges throughout the state who patronize the state agent, have at all times been successful. Let every Patron look over the granges of the state, and see if this is not true.]

Williamstown.—Meetings held regularly this summer, and the most prosperous they have been any summer since the grange was organized.

Brookfield.—Grange very successful; increased interest in the social and educational work of the order, and all pleased with the financial work.

Snowville.—In good condition; excellent discussions; many different questions have been discussed in the grange; very interesting; farmers' interests very thoroughly discussed; they believe in and patronize the state agency.

East Montpelier.—Very full meetings during the summer; the best summer meetings they have ever had.

Berre.—Grange about to move into a new

hall; their last meeting was a very good one; they expect a revival of the order in the town when they occupy this hall. H. D. Abbott talked for the good of the order.

Delegates from each grange retired to appoint place for next meeting, and transact such business as regularly came before it. Two small girls who played and sang received a vote of thanks. D. E. Boyden spoke half an hour for the good of the order, and earnestly urged the Patrons not to suffer the order to be made in any sense a factor in solving the political questions of the day. Nominate and vote for a man not because he is a member of the order, but because he is a man well fitted for the office. Brother Dewey, of West Berlin, sang a grange song. The committee reported Middlesex village for the next council meeting. The Patrons gathered around the tables and most willingly partook of an excellent picnic dinner.

The afternoon session was public, and held at the church. H. D. Abbott, the master, called to order at half past 2, too late to attend to the business to come before the council. One hour was lost in the morning, and it could not be made up, hence nothing was done at the proper time during the day. The order of exercises was as follows: Song by the choir; prayer; question, "Do the grange principles meet the expectations of its members?" discussed by several Patrons. An excellent poem was read by Sister Luna Peck. After a vote of thanks to Snowville grange, and to the church for the use of the meeting-house, and a song by the choir, the council adjourned at 5 o'clock to last Tuesday in November. Question for discussion, "Resolved, That the social and educational features of the grange are superior to the financial."—*Portsmouth Weekly*.

Preparing Cattle for Winter.

Cattle feeding, like every branch of farming, is now carried on with a very small margin of profit, and the feeder must therefore examine every item of his business as closely as does a large manufacturer, to see that every unnecessary expenditure is curtailed and every waste prevented. It has been through the study of the most extraordinary economy, in all the minutest details, that cotton and print manufacturers have been able to continue business under such an unprecedented decline in prices. It becomes as necessary that the cattle feeder should examine as closely the details of his business, to see that the cattle he feeds have a large capacity to eat and digest food, that growth and flesh may be produced with the least expenditure of food; in other words, that he shall have a well constituted animal machine. This will depend much upon skill in selection, in breeding and feeding. In manufacturing it depends upon the amount of work accomplished by each machine. If the machine does only work enough to pay for stock and labor, then it is run at a loss of wear and tear and interest on capital; but if a steer be fed only enough to keep up present weight, without gain, then all the food given is wasted, for the animal is not gaining in value, but is usually losing, because a stand-still is a loss of thrift. If the pasture in October be only sufficient to prevent a loss of weight, then is the pasture wholly lost for the want of extra food to produce growth. The object of keeping cattle is, then, growth and gain in weight or value; all the food expended before growth begins is thrown away, and can only be compensated for by the extra food which produces a profit. Perhaps the best illustration of the folly of supplying the animal machine with scanty food may be given by supposing that a steam boiler, designed to generate power, should be kept constantly at a temperature of 190 degrees, or just below the production of live steam, no power would be generated, no work done, and the fuel expended to keep up this useless heat would be quite wasted; but if a little more fuel is added, raising the temperature a few more degrees, the engine starts and the work goes on, and the fuel is all economically expended. So likewise the animal that has been given only the food of support remains in its stationary condition, gaining nothing in weight or value; but if one-third more food is added, growth rapidly goes on and all the food eaten is paid for with a profit.

Now, every feeder should examine his animals often to see that they are well nourished and making good progress in growth, for when the animal does not grow he is kept at the loss of all the food he eats. If all cattle feeders fully comprehended this fact, it would produce an entire revolution in the method and profit of beef production. There would no longer be a class of store cattle, as they have no place of profitable cattle feeding. There must be no stand-still—no period of suspended growth—but a steady progress from the first day to the last day of the beef animal on the farm.

Now, winter is the trying period for growing animals. There is a low temperature to be overcome, and this is a great tax upon the winter food. If the animal is in this condition, the winter gives it a fearful struggle for life. A fat animal is in the same condition, as to resources, that a man is who has a snug deposit in bank which he can draw upon when he is not able to produce. The fat accumulated in the animal system is a sure deposit which comes to its aid and keeps it warm in the cold season. We have often watched the effect of condition upon animals in standing the cold. Those in good flesh seem to be almost indifferent to the temperature, whilst thin animals are shivering and showing the greatest discomfort. Now, the teaching of all this is, that every feeder should give his cattle full feed through October, and see that they get in good condition for the winter. Grain fed in the fall will be doubly paid for if the pastures are in the least deficient. If the animal comes to the winter in good condition, then a grain ration will keep it growing thriftily all the winter; but if thin at the commencement of cold weather, it cannot eat enough to make good progress.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Farming in Jackson County.

[Cor. Holton Recorder.]

The farmers of these parts are kept busy trying to keep the tops on their stacks. An abundance of wind and but little rain. Our people are about done haying and some are talking about husking corn. Wheat is growing nicely.

Cattle Killed by the Cars.

[Neosho Falls Herald.]

The down train, last Friday night, run over and killed eight head of cattle. Just above Leroy. The engine was thrown from the track, but no further damage was done. The train was delayed about twelve hours, and did not reach here until 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

Some Large Corn.

[Holton Recorder.]

Wm. Helm brought into our office six ears of corn, raised on his farm below St. Mary's Mission, on the Kaw bottom, that were simply immense. They average over twelve inches in length, and are proportionately large in circumference. The six ears can be seen at the post-office. The six ears weighed just nine pounds.

Disgraced Highwaymen.

[Ellinwood Express.]

We understand that Mr. Lou Willoby was waylaid on the highway one day last week by two rough looking characters who ordered him to "throw up his hands," which Lou proceeded to do. But when the robbers found that all he possessed was a one dollar bill and a few nickels, they left him in disgust, not deigning to take his little wealth.

Left Alone.

[Independence Courier.]

Just east of the iron bridge at Independence, at the roadside, is a lady with a lot of household effects, such as trunks, boxes, stove, bedding, etc. She and her little one, it is said, were left there by a man who pretended to be her husband, some two weeks ago. The man left her on the pretext of hunting a house to go into, but has forgotten to return.

Onaga's First Fire.

[Onaga Journal.]

The first fire of Onaga occurred last Saturday night, commencing about 9 o'clock, in the burning of W. J. Ingram's corn cribs and grain elevator. About three hundred bushels of corn and about six hundred bushels of barley, together with a small engine, a corn sheller and the necessary machinery, with shovels, etc., were all burned, causing a loss of about one thousand dollars.

An Old-Time Cat.

[Valley Falls New Era.]

We'll guarantee that Aunt Kitty Gragg has the oldest cat in the state. While on Cedar creek, the other day, we gave the old lady a call. We noticed the old familiar cat around, and by chance asked its age. When Billy Gragg was a baby, the cat was then a kitten, and the two played together. Billy now has four children, all of whom have played with the old cat, which is now over twenty-one years old.

Supposed Murder.

[Louisville Reporter.]

We learned from Marshal McLean that a man named Yates, who started for Independence from Cherryvale, for the purpose of purchasing and paying for some property in Cherryvale on Friday, failed to put in an appearance in Independence. The matter was investigated and his team was found tied up to a tree in the timber on Drum Creek. It is supposed that he has been murdered for his money, as he was known to have a considerable amount upon his person. An organized and thorough search is being made for his body.

How he Spelled his Name—Wild-Cat Killed.

[Atchison Champion.]

Hon. John Speer, of Lawrence, called at the Champion office yesterday. He had with him a receipt given by the guerrilla Quantrell, to Col. Torrey, of Paola. It settles the question as to how the guerrilla spelled his name. The signature is W. C. Quantrell. Mr. Speer will send the receipt to the State Historical society for preservation.

A mouse-colored wild-cat was killed close to Eden, on Thursday, by Joe Volmer. It weighed 264 pounds. This is the first wild-cat seen in this vicinity for six years.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Wreck a Train.

[Osage Mission Journal.]

Monday night last, passenger train No. 2, north bound, struck an obstruction on the track in the west part of town, and narrowly escaped being thrown down an embankment. It was found that a new tie had been placed across and fastened to the track, and that it had been broken loose and carried some two or three hundred yards by the engine. The track was torn up to some extent, but not so as to prevent the passage of trains. This diabolical work is presumed to have been done by tramps, with a view of plundering the train had it been wrecked.

The Catholic Colonization Society.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The St. Louis Catholic Colonization association has been meeting with considerable success of late. Forty-eight of its members, mostly all with their families, have been settled in "St. Columbkille's colony," Pottawatomie county, Kansas, occupying an aggregate of 4,861.23 acres, while twenty-seven others are yet to settle on 2,738.10 acres.

Through the exertions of the reverend gentlemen, the Irish Catholic Benevolent union, at its convention during the past week, in Worcester, Mass., voted an appropriation of 15 cents per capita, the total to be equally divided between the St. Louis and Philadelphia societies. The union contains upwards of three hundred thousand members.

Fire Flood.

[Atchison Patriot.]

The neat cottage of Arthur Eggleston, on South Fourth street, burned to the ground at midnight last night. The family were all asleep, and were not aroused until the building was wrapped in flames. Only the furniture in the front room was saved. The fire is supposed to have caught from the kitchen stove. The loss is estimated at \$1,500 or \$1,800. The insurance was \$800 on the house, in the Tins, and \$750 on household goods and clothing, in the St. Joe Fire and Marine Insurance company.

Holton's Donation Received.

[Holton Signal.]

S. K. Linscott, treasurer of the Howard association, of this city, is in receipt of the following letter:

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, Sept. 23, 1878.

To the Citizens of Holton, Kans.:—We return you our heartfelt thanks for the sympathy in this our hour of affliction, and pray that God may bless you for it. We inclose herewith receipts for your donation, \$47.77, received through S. K. Linscott, which is hereby acknowledged. Very gratefully yours, J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Our donation of \$100 was also received and receipt acknowledged.

The Doniphan County Fair.

[Troy Chief.]

The fair last week was a success. The display was good, and the receipts were good. The premiums will be paid in full, and there will be nearly enough money over to clear out the remnant of debt against the association. The concerns of the society have been well managed, and it is in good condition.

It is the hardest thing in the world to keep gamblers and sharpers out of such places. Several stands were licensed, and their proprietors proceeded to set up gambling devices. The officers promptly revoked the licenses, and then the gamblers kicked, but to no purpose.

One great annoyance, which could not be effectively guarded against, was the presence of a set of professional pickpockets. Their victims, we believe, were all ladies. As they carried their pocket-books in the pockets of loose wrappers, they were easily stolen. Mrs. Messenger, of Doniphan, lost some sixteen dollars. Mrs. Stout lost a pocket-book containing ten dollars in good greenbacks.

Coming to Kansas.

[Quincy (Ill.) Whig.]

Emigrants, on the way to Kansas and other Western states, are passing through the city daily. It is not being an uncommon thing to see a dozen teams in one train, and half a dozen trains in one day. Great numbers of passengers by railroad also go through Quincy for the same destination. The Hannibal and St. Joseph has carried several thousand during the past month. Three hundred excursionists in search of land left on Wednesday for points along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, one hundred and fifty followed on Thursday, and Mr. E. H. Ayer, land agent of the road here, goes out again this week with another large party. These come from all parts of the United States. The M., K. & T. is also carrying train after train of new settlers to the West and Southwest, but the quarantine prevents many from going into Texas, so that the large majority of them now go to Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Nelson & Meyer, agents of the Kansas Pacific road, sent out a company of 123 persons to select homes, on the 15th, and will send as many more on the night of October 1st. In the meantime, a number of small parties have been forwarded to them. Such heavy emigration to the West has probably never before been known in the history of the country.

Superintendent Seger and his Indian School—Wheat.

[Wichita Eagle.]

The greatest single attraction of our late fair was the Indians and the handiwork of the Indian school. They drew the presence of these wild men and women and their children done more to swell the receipts than anything else, and we are surprised that any one should cavil about two or three days' extra rations. We should only be too glad to pay them. Mr. J. H. Seger, the superintendent, who, in connection with Mr. Covington, had charge of the Indians, should feel proud of the progress being made by these untutored sons of the plains. The school took twelve premiums and two diplomas. The latter will be framed and hung up in the school-room at Darlington. "Whirlwind," the leading chief, a man whose name has been a terror on the frontier, made an address to the young men, exhorting them to adopt the clothing, customs and civil pursuits of the whites. Mr. Seger left with his school and others of the tribe yesterday morning for their home. He is a thorough gentleman, a fine scholar, and understands how to handle the Indians; and he is doing a work of more importance to the government as far as the Indian is concerned than all the soldiers that annually scour the plains in search of scalps. The action of the directors of the fair, who proposed to pay any extra expenses in connection with the visit of the red man, will be heartily approved by every one. Next year we hope to see a half a dozen schools with us, and people from all portions of the state to witness the progress of same.

According to an account kept by ourself there were shipped out of Wichita for the month of September 1,050 cars of wheat, averaging 410 bushels to the car, or 430,500 bushels of wheat, for which was paid about a quarter of million of dollars to the farmers of this section. It made fourteen thousand wagon loads. These wagons strung out in a line, occupying twenty-five feet each, would make a train seventy-two miles long, therefore a train of over two miles long each day, for the month, drove into Wichita, weighed, sold, unloaded and the contents were elevated, cleaned and put into cars. We think the railroad books will show somewhat larger figures, but we are practically correct.

Brutal Outrage—A Fine Yield of Wheat—Adjudged Insane—Death from an Overdose of Opium.

[Seneca Courier.]

G. W. Brasher, a vagabond formerly of Washington, attempted to commit a rape on a little girl Tuesday night, at the railroad crossing on Duane street, just before sundown. The villain fled before he was caught.

J. F. S. Hayes, who lives at Log Chain, in Nemaha county, has just thrashed his winter wheat; and from eighteen acres got 604 bushels, or 33 bushels to the acre. While Nemaha county makes no special pretensions in wheat raising, this shows what can be done in a good year raising winter wheat.

Jimmy Coughlin, who has been working for Gottlieb Weyer, on the Vermilion, since the first of June, has for some time manifested signs of insanity. On Saturday last he became very bad, and was brought to Seneca. A jury in Judge Lanham's court adjudged him insane, and he is now held to await the action of the proper authorities.

Charles Hawley, who lives in Harrison township, having a diarrhea, on Sunday night, took a teaspoonful of gum opium for a relief. His folks were away, and when they returned he was under the influence of the opium, the folks, however, supposing it a congestive chill. A physician from Corning was called, and failing to relieve the patient Dr. Troughton was sent for, but too late. Mr. Hawley died on Monday at two p. m. He was a hard-working, good-hearted farmer, and we regret to hear this sad news.

Greenbackers' Resolutions.

At a convention of the Shawnee county Greenbackers, at Topeka, on the 28th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A very large accession to the population of our state has been made since the last apportionment by congress for representation; and

WHEREAS, Our state has now no adequate or equal representation, believing that Kansas is rightfully entitled to another member in congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the action of ex-Governor Crawford in announcing himself as a candidate for congress from the state at large, and that his name be placed on the tickets of the Greenback-Labor party of Shawnee county.

Mr. Campdoras offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

WHEREAS, The corruption prevailing in the political body is caused, in a great part, by excessive salaries paid by county officers, and to the fact that party conventions will frequently nominate for such offices men whose habits and lack of honesty unfit them for the duties thereof, the nomination being looked upon as a reward for questionable services rendered to the party, or rather to some influential member of it:

Resolved, That the salaries of county officers ought not to be superior to what private individuals are paying for labor of the same kind.

Resolved, Believing that political conventions ought to nominate only for political functions, and the mass of the people, irrespective of party ought to select candidates for all non-political elective offices.

The convention by motion then adjourned sine die.

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Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

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No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

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LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

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

HENDRY & NOYES,

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Real Estate Agents,

Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest.

HENDRY & NOYES,

Lawrence, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

LAWRENCE**EYE AND EAR****DISPENSARY.**

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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

FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

E. A. SMITH.

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address, S. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1878.

LOOK HERE!

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

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

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

JUDGE WILLIAM KEOGH, the great Irish jurist, is dead.

KNOWLEDGE is the true alchemy that turns everything into gold. It gives us dominion over nature, unlocks the storehouse of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.

THE island of Cyprus, which England has recently taken possession of, contains an area of 3,673 square miles. Its estimated population is 200,000. It is situated in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, about one hundred miles west from the coast of Syria.

CYRILLE DION, the champion billiard player of America, is no more of earth. He died suddenly of congestion of the lungs, while on his way from New York to Montreal to attend the Hanlan-Courtney boat race. Mr. Dion was thirty-five years of age at the time of his death. The last sixteen years of his life was devoted entirely to billiards. He was wealthy and had no family.

LORD BEACONSFIELD was in his earlier days a radical and revolutionist, and entertained ideas in regard to labor and capital, political economy, personal rights, and landed property as the inheritance of all, somewhat akin to those now ascribed to the National-Labor party of the United States. He was a kind of Keapney, polished up and refined by culture and education. Has the New York Tribune any remarks to make?

WHO SHALL WE ELECT?

The people of Kansas will soon have an opportunity to designate who of their number shall represent them and their interests in the legislature this coming winter; and now, as the time approaches when men will be selected, the question arises, "Who shall we send to make laws for this growing commonwealth of Kansas?" Shall it be men who for a mess of pottage will betray the interests of the people into the hands of leeches and destroyers of the public peace and happiness? or shall it be men who will stand firm and fight gallantly against the foes that are sure to present themselves, and for the upbuilding and advancement of our state? This is a question for the voters to decide. If we care but little who is sent to the state legislature, if we care but little what kind of laws are made, and how our interests are looked after, then we will stay away from the polls and allow corrupt politicians and those who work for self, regardless of consequences to the state, to elect delegates to the conventions that shall make nominations and finally to elect the nominees of those conventions to take seats in the halls of legislature. But, on the other hand, if we are clothed in our right minds and with a lively interest in all that pertains to our good as a people and as a state, we will, every voter of us, look around carefully and select such men as we feel will perform their duty fearlessly, unhesitatingly and ably.

We want to legislate to control the railroad freight and passenger rates. We have no war to make against railroads because they are railroads, but we have discovered that those who own or control the roads are human and are liable to overstep the bounds of reason. This they have done and it becomes necessary for the people to assist them to realize that it is so, and to compel them by law to do what is right and fair. Then see to it, voters of Kansas, that you go to the polls and vote, and that you vote intelligently.

More on the Subject of Labor.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In my last week's letter I spoke of labor under its present hard conditions as a curse. Your readers will not, I trust, infer from what I said that labor itself, even under the most unfavorable conditions, is a curse when compared with absolute idleness; it is immeasurably better for us all to work rather than to do nothing, even though we are driven to our task like slaves, or are compelled to toil through fear of starvation. A state of idleness is the lowest and most miserable condition to which a human being can be reduced. Work is a weariness and a curse only when we contrast it with what it might become, what it actually is, when entered upon from free choice, and is pursued under the favorable and satisfactory conditions of limited hours, remunerative pay, pleasant associates, efficient machinery owned by the one who runs it, and the higher incentive of honorable achievement meriting and receiving those rewards of honor and public recognition which ought always to be the concomitants of meritorious and useful service. Performed under such conditions, no human being could conceive of labor as a curse. It would be regarded universally as a blessing and would be entered upon as the one thing most pleasurable, and desirable in our human allotment.

I will speak first of the desirableness of limiting the hours of our day's labor. It would remove one element of repugnance to work if a day's work could be reduced to four hours instead of being prolonged to fourteen or sixteen hours, as is now the case with many farmers and some other laborers in the mechanic arts, and others still in the various professions. Such protracted and continuous application to work is far beyond the powers of physical endurance. The human system must give way in time, under such a severe pressure.

Now, the question comes up whether all this burden of protracted work cannot be lifted from the overtasked laborer. Is there any necessity of any such a heavy burden being imposed upon him? It strikes me that there are two or three ways which might be pursued by the farmer and by workingmen generally, to cut short the hours of labor. The first I would mention is the expenditure of more force, and the exercise of greater activity for a few hours, in preference to distributing such force and activity over many hours. There are but few men of so strong constitutions that they can apply themselves vigorously and with active energy to a fourteen-hour task. With so many hours' work before them the spirits must flag, the hands become weary, and the vital forces, so necessary to effective work, must become relaxed and weakened. So, I say, that the amount of work accomplished in few hours of quick, hearty, active industry, stimulated by the thought of leisure for recreation, study or pleasant associations with others, would fully equal, in value and efficiency, that done when the number of hours was duplicated.

But there is another way in which the laborer's daily work can be limited to fewer hours. It is by so modifying public sentiment, so changing our methods of doing business, so remodeling our laws, that the necessity of work shall be imposed equally upon every member of society. If we carefully look over all the spheres of life and through all the conditions of human society, we shall make the discovery that not more than one-half of the people, even in countries called civilized, are engaged in any kind of productive industry. This broad assertion will not be denied if we carefully look into things as they are in every community and under every form of government.

Count up the number belonging to that very large class of persons who live in idle luxury, sustained solely by capital which they never earned, and by labor to which they never applied a hand. I call attention to this large class because they add nothing to the productive industry of society, and because they are heavy burdens—parasites living upon the avails of other men's labors, and committing robberies upon honest labor. These men are a greater curse to society than all the tramps, socialists and communists that infest the land. I do not by any means class capitalists, who have honestly

earned their money and are now using it to stimulate business and benefit society, with that sporting, idle, useless, predatory horde of non-producers, whose characters I have drawn.

Add to this numerous class all those agents, drummers, go-betweens and middlemen which commerce, in its antagonism and false relations to other industries, employs to carry on its complicated enterprises, so organized as to enrich a few at the expense and to the great detriment of the many; add these to the sum total of non-producers and you have quite an army, which, if set to some work that would add to the wealth of community, would relieve the burdens and lessen the hours of labor of the farmers and workingmen who are now bearing "the burden and heat of the day."

I have not yet done with this subject, Mr. Editor, and you, readers of THE SPIRIT, if you will accord to me another column at a future time.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 8, 1878.

Gold and Silver vs. Paper Currency.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see by the papers that Chili has waked up to the good-sense idea, relative to the currency question, and has adopted a system of paper currency making it a legal tender—absolute money—for all business and commercial transactions, shipping their gold and silver to this country and swapping it to us for agricultural machinery and other useful labor-saving tools, which will enable them to clear up all their uncultivated lands, open their mines of mineral wealth, improve their water-power, build railroads, bridges, make turnpike roads and canals, and a thousand other improvements they could not be able to do without the aid of these implements, which will add millions upon millions of wealth to their country. All this is done or accomplished by and through their good-sense idea of swapping off an article that is comparatively useless to them and getting in return something they can utilize or use to produce wealth. Gold and silver are comparatively worthless as articles of utility and usefulness. Not an article of husbandry or a mechanical tool can be made of these metals; and as for money, without alloy, they would soon wear out and be entirely lost. But we have no more sense than to think that gold and silver are the only articles that real money can possibly be made of. We think that if it was not for gold and silver in hand or in prospect our nation would sink, and we would be lost and undone irretrievably. Well, what do you suppose will become of our neighbor, poor Chili, after she gets all the gold and silver shipped away and swapped off for improved machinery that will assist her in opening up and developing her vast resources of wealth, and she should become one of the wealthiest and happiest nations on earth; and, in the meantime, all her commercial business transactions are carried on with a paper currency or money made of paper? I am sure there are many of us who would say, "Hold on, there is a day of reckoning ahead; they will soon come to a halt; can't run the finance with paper money without a metallic basis!" Well, suppose they do run and keep on running, prospering all the time for four or six hundred years, as Venice did, the cry will still be, "Hold on, hold on! Wait a little longer—wait a thousand years—and then you will see; it will be as I said—they will all go to pot."

Now, sir, I think with our experience for the last fifteen years it is entirely sufficient to prove that if this government can issue paper, stamped the same as gold and silver and declared money, good for all debts—a full legal tender—it is entirely adequate to do all the commercial business required to be transacted in this country. The sixty millions of paper dollars that were printed without the word "except" were always par with any other kind of money, and all greenback money was always par as far as concerned paying off poor men's debts, and that is the main uses of money. All the reason greenbacks ever were depreciated was because the bulls and bears of Wall street run the government. If Uncle Samuel had said, as he should have said, that the man who uttered a word against this his money was a traitor, and he would be dealt with accordingly, greenbacks would always have circulated just the same or better than gold or silver dollars. But, instead of treating those money speculators as traitors, he took them in his arms and made bosom friends of them for trade and traffic with in the currency of the country, one day running gold up and the next day down, doing a general business of exchequer.

I have sometimes thought that this government has entirely lost sight of the principles for which it was founded, and has turned into a kind of gambling or money making shop, when I think of the mobiliars and salary-grabbers, and how the money power has succeeded in dictating to congress and

getting everything it has asked for, all at the expense of the great mass of the laboring community, and then see this great mass claiming to be freemen go right up to the polls and deposit their votes for men to go into office to repeat the same dose again and again. Party ties have such a hold on the great mass of the common people, they will stick to their old organizations in spite of all that can be said or done. Not one of the candidates for congress dare come out and declare for greenback flat money, and pay off the bonds immediately. I suppose they are not to be blamed. They want to go to congress and they do not want to say or do anything that is not popular, so they are waiting for the people to get ready, then they will declare for paper money.

Now, sir, let us look at this money question in all its phases: What is money for? To pay debts, to swap for something we need or want more than we do the money. Well, our experience for the last fifteen years has proven that if Uncle Samuel will stamp a piece of paper with the same words upon it that he puts on a piece of gold or silver, and makes a declaration that that piece of paper thus stamped is legal money, good for all purposes that gold and silver money is good for, it is so, and it has been proven adequate to do all we need money to do—pay debts. Uncle Samuel should pay his debts first, then open up the natural river navigation, help make railroads, build post-offices, custom-houses, pay soldiers, pay pensioners; in fact, pay everybody in this legal tender greenback money. Gold and silver are not money without the stamp; no matter how much you may offer you cannot pay a debt without the consent of the creditor. But, on the other hand, you make an offer with legal paper money, and that pays the debt just the same as the soldier was paid; it did not matter if the soldier was promised to be paid in gold, there was no gold so he took the greenbacks, and the crippled soldier, widows and orphans have never been paid in any other kind of money; never want to be Greenbacks are good enough for anybody, and too good for the bondholder!

BLOOMINGTON, Kans., Oct. 3, 1878.

General News.

GALVESTON, Oct. 7.—The News special from Mason, Texas, the 6th, says: "Information is received of Indian raids near Junction City. Three girls and a boy named Bowdy were killed on Johnson Fork of the Guadalupe river." Reports from the surrounding country show that Indians are stealing stock and murdering settlers. A general raid is feared.

TOPEKA, Oct. 7.—The Commonwealth has a special from Florence, stating that the commissioners of Marion county held a meeting at Marion Center at 2 o'clock this morning, and appropriated seventy-five hundred dollars, to repairs of an old court-house worth eight hundred dollars, paid the contractors forty-five hundred dollars in advance, and then lit out to parts unknown before daylight.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A serious accident occurred this evening, on the Old Colony railroad, to a crowded excursion train which was returning from the Silver Lake rowing match between Regan, of Boston, and Davis, of Portland. The train of twenty cars went off the track. Ten persons were killed and 150 injured. Regan, the boatman, was fatally injured.

The single scull race at Silver Lake, between Regan, of Boston, and Davis, of Portland, Maine, four miles, purse \$2,000, was won by Davis, he beating Regan nine lengths. Time twenty-eight minutes and six and three-quarters seconds.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Krantz, chief commissioner of the exposition, has written to Commissioner-General McCormick offering to organize a special performance in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers. In his communication he says: "We are desirous of showing your country that we share its sorrows, and of testifying to our former compatriots that at heart we are always with them." McCormick replied, thanking Krantz, in the name of the United States. The offer meets the approbation of the American colony, and a fête for the benefit of the afflicted people of the South will take place at Trocadero palace, October 15th.

ATONISHMENT, Oct. 7.—This morning, while E. D. Clark and Alex Brock were on top of two derricks, at the new pork packing house, and were lashing them together, the braces gave way, hurling the men and heavy timbers to the ground. Mr. Brock had his back broken by the fall, and lived but a few minutes. Clark had his skull crushed just over his eye. He is severely injured, but will probably recover. Brock was recently from Chicago; was sixty-five years of age.

The extensive pork packing house at which the accident occurred is rapidly approaching completion. It will have a capacity for killing and packing three thousand hogs per day. The buildings cost nearly \$100,000. It is being built by Fowler Brothers, of Chicago and New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Intelligence has been received in this city of the loss of the Pacific mail steamer Georgia. She struck on a reef off the harbor of Punta Arenas. Passengers and crew were saved. The Georgia was coming out of the harbor of Punta Arenas, about forty-eight hours' sail from Panama, when she struck on a reef and went

aground. The steamer was going to San Francisco, and had on board passengers of the steamer Colon, of the same line. The Georgia had five cabin and forty steerage passengers, besides a large cargo of merchandise. She was a large iron screw steamer, built a few years ago at a cost of \$400,000, and at the time of her loss was fully insured. It is not known by the Pacific mail officers whether her cargo was insured or not, but the general belief is that it was.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Three hundred and twenty-eight national banks, with capital amounting to \$48,797,900, have paid no dividend for the six months ending March, 1878; 357 banks with a capital of \$58,736,950, paid no dividends for six months ending Sept. 1. For the first six months of the year 1867, 238 national banks, with a capital of \$34,290,000, and for the second six months of the same year, 273 national banks, with a capital of \$54,000,000, paid no dividends. For the first six months of the year 1878, 245 national banks, with a capital of \$40,525,000, and for the second six months of the same year, 228 banks, with a capital of \$41,166,040, paid no dividends. The ratio of dividends to capital and surplus of national banks for the year 1876, was 66 per cent.; in 1877, 56 per cent.; and for 1878, less than 6 per cent. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption to-day over \$300,000.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.09 @ 3.25
XX.....	3.50 @ 3.60
XXX.....	4.00 @ 4.10
Family.....	4.25 @ 4.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
No. 3 red.....	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	19 @ 20
Rye.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Barley.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Pork.....	8 45 @ 8 50
Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 6 25
Butter—Dairy.....	14 @ 19
Country.....	10 @ 14
CHICAGO, October 8, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	84 1/2 @ 87
No. 3 spring.....	84 @ 87
No. 3.....	67 @ 68 1/2
Corn.....	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Pork.....	7 7/4 @ 7 90
Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 6 20
KANSAS CITY, October 8, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	72 @ 73 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	70 @ 70 1/2
No. 4.....	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	26 @ 26 1/2
Oats.....	17 @ 19
Rye—No. 2.....	30 @ 35

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.50 @ 5.00
Poorer grades.....	2.00 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	3.00 @ 3.50
CHICAGO, October 8, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	3.70 @ 4.90
Hogs—Packers.....	3.20 @ 3.70
KANSAS CITY, October 8, 1878.	
Cattle—Good to choice.....	2.00 @ 3.50
Native butcher steers.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Stockers.....	1.75 @ 2.75
Fair to choice fat cows.....	1.75 @ 2.75
Hogs—Packers.....	2.75 @ 3.15

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12@17c; cheese, prime Kansas, 7@8c; eggs, 11@12c; broom-corn, \$35@80 per ton; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.75@2.50; potatoes, 30@50c; sweet potatoes, 60c@1.00; green apples, \$2.00@4.00 per bush; onions, 50@60c. Bush, flax seed, \$ bush, \$1.10; castor beans, \$1.10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$ sack, \$2.25@2.35; XXX, \$1.75; XX, \$1.60. Rye flour, \$1.60. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 70c.

Grain is not quotably higher, but there is much activity in transactions. The "visible supply" has increased since September 14 about a million bushels of wheat and an equal amount of corn.

Wheat is lower in all the markets. There does not seem to be much cause for the decline. It is attributed by some to the great failure of the bank of Glasgow, Scotland, which affected finances to such an extent in Liverpool as to check importations. Wheat is now 40 cents lower than it was this time last year.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 84c. October, and 86@86 1/2c. November. In Chicago, No. 2 is 82 1/2c. October, and 82 1/2c. November. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 72 to 72 1/2c. October. No. 3 is 70 1/2c. October and 70c. November.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 47c; in Liverpool at 23c.

Cattle dull, and only cheap stuff on the markets. The Kansas City Journal of the 8th says: "The run was large for Sunday and Monday, placing about one hundred cars of fresh receipts on the market, in addition to which there were several hundred state cattle left over from last week. The market was consequently heavily overstocked and dragged badly on all common and shipping grades, such as wintered Texans and cows. Feeders were in fair request and about held their own at last week's prices. A good many Colorado were sold at from \$2.35 to \$3.10 for steers, and \$2.30 for cows, which are good prices for the condition of the market."

No material change in hogs.

Gold opened and closed in New York yesterday at 100 1/2. Money was quoted at 3 1/4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened weak, and declined during the day 1 1/4 per cent. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds generally firm; state securities weak. Clearances for the day were \$12,000,000.

The consumption of whisky in the United States has decreased about six million gallons in the past twelve months. The consumption of beer has slightly increased—less than one million gallons.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
 of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-
 culation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar
to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

We are pained to learn that Mr. and Mrs. A.
 H. Buck, of Big Springs, have been bereft of
 their only daughter, a little girl three years of
 age. She died on Wednesday of last week of
 membranous croup. The sorrowing parents
 have the sympathy of all in this their hour of
 affliction.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.
 The meeting of this society for the month of
 October will be held on the 19th inst., 1878, at
 the residence of Joseph Savage, 1 1/2 miles south-
 west of Lawrence. Should the weather prove
 unfavorable, the meeting will be held at the
 state university.
 G. C. BRACKETT, President.

We would call the attention of our readers
 to the new advertisement of the Messrs. Stein-
 berg, which appears in this issue of THE SPIR-
 IT. This is an old and reliable firm, and they
 have by fair dealing and promptness built up
 an enviable reputation in this community.
 Their stock of clothing is immense and com-
 plete. Call and see them. They will do well
 by you.

A JOINT discussion of the political matters
 of the day will take place in this city on Mon-
 day next between Elder D. P. Mitchell, Green-
 back candidate for governor, and Col. John P.
 St. John, Republican candidate for governor.
 The meeting will be held in Liberty hall at 2
 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m. Let the people
 turn out and hear what these gentlemen have
 to say.

Personal.

CARY OAKES, county treasurer of Mont-
 gomery county, called to see us last Monday.
 He is a gentleman and we were glad to see him.

THOMAS W. YOE, editor and proprietor of
 the *South Kansas Tribune*, allowed the light of
 his countenance to shine in upon us on Mon-
 day last. We hope his first visit will not be
 his last.

THERE will be a convention of the Green-
 backs and Democrats at Willow Springs,
 Douglas county, on Thursday, October 17th,
 for the purpose of putting in nomination town-
 ship officers. Delegates will be elected on
 Tuesday, October 15th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Rep-
 resentation will be one delegate from each
 school district. Prominent speakers will be
 present.
 D. ULRICH, Chairman.

T. M. HALL, Secretary.

Sunday-School Convention.

Don't allow yourselves to get so interest-
 ed in political matters that you can't think of
 the state Sunday-school convention, to be held at
 Topeka, October 23d, 24th and 25th. See that
 delegates are chosen at once, and the names sent
 to M. V. B. Parker, Olathe, Kansas. Tope-
 ka provides free entertainment to all delegates.
 The railroad fare will be reduced. Let coun-
 ty and township organizations act in the mat-
 ter at once.

THE newly elected officers of the most wor-
 shipful King Solomon grand lodge of Free and
 Accepted Ancient Masons (colored) were in-
 stalled at Liberty hall, in this city, on Mon-
 day night last. The installation was a public
 one and there were hundreds of Masons from
 all over the state in attendance. During the
 afternoon a grand street parade was held,
 which was led by the Twenty-third Infantry
 band of Fort Leavenworth. The Central
 band of this city also furnished excellent music
 for the occasion. It was a big day for the
 colored people.

Wakarusa Items.

The farmers are about done sowing wheat;
 the early sown is up and looks nice. Some of
 the farmers are cribbing their new crop of corn.

The poor farm road is having some needed
 improvements made on it by the trustees of the
 township. Also the road north of Billy Jones'
 farm is being repaired. Mr. James Means'
 fine residence is up and the tinner is putting
 the roof on.

Billy Means' new stone house will soon be
 completed. The tinner has the roof com-
 pleted, and the carpenters will be ready for the
 plasterers this week. Look out for a house
 warming soon.

RURAL.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.
 Buy the combined anvil and vise and you
 will get something that will be of no small val-
 ue to you. The vise is just what every farmer
 needs in repairing broken machinery, harness,
 etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares
 the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to
 stand all work the farmer may use them for.
 The price of the combined anvil and vise is
 \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer
 every year. I want a good canvasser in every
 grange and county to order from me direct. I
 will make it to their interest. Address
 GEO. RHEINSCHILD,
 Look Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

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

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

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

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

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

H. O. RAUGH & CO.

Notice to Patrons.

Each grange shall elect one delegate at large
 and one additional delegate for each twenty
 members or fractional part thereof equal to
 fifteen, at the first regular meeting in October,
 who shall meet on the third Saturday in No-
 vember and elect from the masters or past-
 masters, or their wives who are Matrons, one
 delegate at large and one alternate to the state
 grange.

The above is article 2 section 2 of the con-
 stitution of the Kansas state grange. Patrons
 of Douglas county will please take notice and
 govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM MEANS,
Deputy Douglas county.

Call.

At a meeting of the committee for the Twen-
 ty-fourth representative district, the commit-
 tee resolved that the First, Second, Fifth and
 Sixth wards meet at the regular voting places
 on Friday, the 11th day of October, from 7 to
 8 p. m., and Grant township from 8 to 9 p. m.,
 to elect delegates to a convention to be held in
 Lawrence, at the court-house, on Saturday, the
 12th day of October, at 10 a. m., for the pur-
 pose of nominating a candidate for representa-
 tion from the Twenty-fourth district. The fol-
 lowing is the apportionment: First ward, six
 delegates; Second ward, four delegates; Fifth
 ward, three delegates; Sixth ward, three dele-
 gates; Grant township, two delegates. By or-
 der of the committee. C. W. SMITH.

Big stock of linseed oil, white lead and mixed
 paints at Leis' corner.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per
 cent. interest. Apply to JOHN N. NOYES,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

Cow and country produce wanted in ex-
 change for a sewing machine at SPIRIT office.
 On improved farms. Address Look Box 337,
 Lawrence, Kans.

Money to Loan.

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

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

GRANGERS, you will remember that Geo.
 Leis & Bro., the popular druggists of our city,
 have moved to their new quarters at the cor-
 ner, where you will find them busy as ever
 rolling out goods at less prices than before.
 Give them a call and see for yourselves the
 astonishing low prices.

O. K. Barber Shop.

The management of this shop has changed
 the prices for work as follows: Hair cutting,
 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents;
 shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 30
 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for
 the O. K. No. 66 Massachusetts street.

Announcement.

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

To the Farmers of Douglas County, Greeting:—
 Through the columns of THE SPIRIT I wish to
 tender you my thanks for the kind and lib-
 eral patronage that you have bestowed upon me,
 and I sincerely hope to merit a continu-
 ance of the same. In such times as these,
 when we all feel the keen cutting shaft of hard
 times, we should endeavor to aid each other;
 in other words, every man should act as a ben-
 efactor to his neighbor. You know it is said
 in divine revelation, "Do good unto others,"
 and all of us who have done this, in a meri-
 torious and not a selfish manner, will some day
 have a crown upon our foreheads. Bearing the
 inscription of "Well done, thou good and faith-
 ful servant." Now, whenever you are called to
 Lawrence, I desire you to make my store your
 headquarters. It does not make any difference
 whether you desire to purchase anything or
 not, you will all be treated just the same. I
 want to see you and get acquainted, and if you
 do not trade with me, but trade elsewhere, I
 am the last person in the world to bear you
 any ill will. My motto is enmity to no man and
 malice toward none, but charity for all. Of
 course if you want a pair of boots or shoes I
 will try and gain your patronage. This can be
 done by making it to your interest to trade with
 me. Of course, if I make it to your interest to
 trade with me, I must sell you better goods for
 less money than any one else, which I guarantee
 you I will do. For instance, a first-class goat
 shoe for ladies, only \$1; a first-class kid shoe
 (sewed) for ladies, \$1.25; a first-class good boot,
 only \$1.75.

Call and see me when you come to Lawrence
 and I will try and treat you in a manner that
 will insure your coming again.

Yours truly, A. J. CONNELLY.

Wholesale and retail dealer in boots, shoes and
 rubber goods, corner Massachusetts and
 Warren streets.

Leis Bros is certainly headquarters on hard
 oil and machine oils of all descriptions.

Announcement.
 I hereby announce myself as an independent
 candidate for the office of clerk of the district
 court of Douglas county, subject to the will of
 the people as expressed at the polls at the No-
 vember election.
 G. W. XATAS.

A Card.
 To all who are suffering from the errors and
 indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, ear-
 ly 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 en-
 velope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station
 D, Bible House, New York City.

For Sale or Exchange.
 The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or
 exchange for team of horses and wagon, three
 acres of well improved land in West Lawrence.
 There are one hundred good, healthy fruit trees
 on the place, good fences and other improve-
 ments. Call on or address
 L. M. NELSON,
 Chester's Drug Store, Lawrence, Kans.

Cut This Out.

And send it to your friends in the East ad-
 vising them, when they visit Colorado, New
 Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to
 take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail-
 road, the new Southern route through Kansas,
 via the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making di-
 rect connection with the Denver and Rio Grande
 railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all
 points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Gar-
 land, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las
 Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City
 and Atchison every day in the year, with Pull-
 man sleeping cars attached, and passenger
 trains equipped with all the modern improve-
 ments. For maps, circulars and detailed in-
 formation ask them to send to
 T. J. ANDERSON,
 General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds
 is still going on in Washington, the people of
 the great and prosperous West are not agitated
 very much over the title of Hayes to the pres-
 idency—what they want to know is where to
 go during the summer for recreation and pleas-
 ure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and
 St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and of-
 fers cheaper rates, close connections, and
 through cars from Missouri river to the prin-
 cipal places of interest in the North, South and
 West. Through day coaches and Pullman sleep-
 ing cars are run from Missouri river points to
 Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burling-
 ton and Quincy railroad), making close con-
 nections with all lines to the North and East, also
 with the different steamboat lines on the great
 lakes. This is the only line offering a through
 day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Mis-
 souri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash),
 without change, making close connections with
 rail lines to all points East, direct connections
 made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga
 of the West). This is also the only line offer-
 ing a through day coach from Kansas City to
 Indianapolis without change—making close con-
 nections with all lines East and South. Pleas-
 ure seekers, business men and the public gen-
 erally should remember this fact and purchase
 their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices
 in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc.,
 call on or address
 C. N. LEE,
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or
 T. PENFIELD,
 Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

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—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Law-
 rence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

SPECIAL NOTICE!



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the
 sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

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

30 PER CENT. GREATER

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

DON'T

WASTE MONEY

ON AN

Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Ma-
 chines.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

—AND—

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

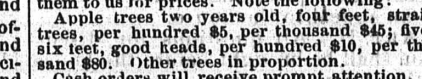
ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name.
 The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees
 of varieties duly tested for this climate.
 Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit
 them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple
 trees two years old, four feet, straight
 trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to
 six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thou-
 sand \$80. Other trees in proportion.
 Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No
 charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating

Powders.

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

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP.

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MUTHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

218 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Largest manufacturers of
 SCHOOL, CHURCH
 —AND—
 OFFICE FURNITURE,
 GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-
 RATUS.
 Send for Catalogues. J. B.
 PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., gen-
 eral state agent.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO
 The Latest New Improvements
 Just added to the popular
 DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect
 satisfaction.
 Only the needle to thread.
 All the working parts of STEEL, securing dur-
 ability and finish.
 Best ROBBIN WINDER used, without running
 the machine or removing the work.
 Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle
 to be threaded.
 Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest man-
 aged, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can
 be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more
 thread than any other.
 New LEADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in
 shape.
 Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect
 insulation.
 The universal expression of all who have seen
 and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it
 is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall
 be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident
 our machine will render perfect satisfaction.
 Agents wanted. Special inducements and low-
 est factory prices given.
 Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
 Norwalk, Ohio.
 J. T. RICHIEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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

THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of man-
 agement and lightness of draught,
 cannot be excelled.

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of the oldest drills on the market,
 is still the best, and has all the latest im-
 provements. Farmers will do well in look-
 ing at same before purchasing a drill, as the
 Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at
 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine All Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as
 represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

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

Horticultural Department.

The Acme tomato stands at the top. Mr. W. H. Coleman, in the *Christian Union*, says that "it is large, round, smooth, brilliant in color, solid in flesh, juicy and rich." Enough said.

Thanks.

We thank Mr. Brackett for his thorough exposure of the swindle made by parties who go round among our farmers selling nursery stock of poor quality at a high price. A few such merited exposures will open the eyes and enlighten the minds of not a few, and they will thank our correspondent for his timely and valuable article.

A Hint.

We would like to hear from Mr. Underwood, of North Lawrence, in regard to his experience in small fruits during the past season. His skill in horticulture, his success in honey making and his general knowledge of fruit growing would give value to any paper which he might give us on these subjects. We solicit his correspondence.

A Tomato Test.

A horticulturist, who is remarkably painstaking in all his gardening operations, and especially fond of early as well as fine tomatoes, managed this year to gather one of the most select collections of this valuable esculent to be found in the country. The seeds of all known varieties were sown about the same time in his greenhouse, and pricked out singly into pots. As the plants increased in size they were shifted into larger pots, and at the proper time carefully turned out into the open border. Here trained upon a trellis, and each neatly labeled, the true story of their individual usefulness was an easy matter to decide. Notwithstanding the high encomiums that had made some of these famous in advance of any practical knowledge, such have been, up to this date, failures. Strange to say the trustworthy old Trophy still leads the van for excellence, and proved almost as early as the celebrated "early kinds," that are good for very little else than as a reminder that we are soon to have tomatoes. Of course this is but a single trial in one spot; but such conscientious experiments show which way the wind blows, and will likely enough be found not far from the truth elsewhere.—*New York Tribune*.

Formation of the Northeastern Kansas Horticultural Society.

At a meeting for the permanent organization of the Northeastern Kansas Horticultural society, President Terwilliger called the meeting to order.

Dr. Howley offered the following as a constitution for the organization, which was discussed and adopted:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The State Horticultural society was formed in 1867 for the dissemination of horticultural knowledge; and

WHEREAS, The boundaries of the State are so extensive as to render it difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of everything pertaining in the objects set forth above by reason of the immense immigration of persons so recently come into the state, who cannot be expected to know of the state's resources in this direction, or of the methods best suited for their developments; and

WHEREAS, Further, there has been recently formed in other portions of the state district societies, to wit, the Northwestern, the Southwestern and the Southeastern, for the purpose of making a correct and reliable knowledge of horticultural facts more easily available; therefore

Resolved, That we, whose names are undersigned, will form ourselves into a society whose boundaries shall embrace the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Atchison, Jackson, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wyandotte, Johnson and Douglas, agreeing to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This society shall be known as the Northeastern Kansas Horticultural society.

ART. II. Its objects shall be the development of horticulture, both in its artistic and scientific bearing.

ART. III. Its membership shall consist of persons paying annually into the treasury the sum of one dollar, of life members who shall pay five dollars in two equal annual installments, and of honorary members, who shall be distinguished persons as horticulturists, whose names shall be proposed by a member and elected by the society. Also one delegate from each county society, in the district, and all ladies who wish to attend our meetings shall be admitted to full membership without paying the annual fee.

ART. IV. Its officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and a

treasurer; also a board of three trustees, who, together with its other officers, shall, by the direction of the society, manage all of its business during the intervals of its meetings, all of whom shall be elected by ballot annually, and shall exercise the functions of their offices until their successors are ready to enter upon their respective duties; also one vice-president for each county, whose duty it shall be to report to this secretary all that may be required of him in relation to horticulture.

ART. V. It shall hold an annual meeting in the month of October or November, and a spring or summer meeting in the month of May or June, the time and place to be fixed by the board of officers and trustees, four of whom shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The manner and form of the society's business shall be conducted according to a code of by-laws to be drawn up by a committee appointed by the president, which by-laws shall be approved by a vote of the society, taken article by article, with their amendments from time to time.

ART. VII. This constitution may be amended from time to time, as the necessities may arise, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting; the amendment having been proposed by a member at the last regular meeting and filed with the secretary in writing to be acted on at the next regular meeting.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers. Dr. Wm. Howley was nominated for president and unanimously elected.

E. Snyder, of Atchison, was nominated and elected vice-president.

Dr. J. Stayman was elected as secretary.

Wm. Tanner was elected treasurer.

The following are the trustees elected: John Easor, of Leavenworth county; Joseph Savage, of Douglas county; Judge J. S. Van Winkle, of Leavenworth county.

County vice-presidents were elected as follows: Wm. Maxwell, of Johnson county; J. G. Pratt, of Wyandotte county; Noah Cameron, of Douglas county; W. C. Rose, of Jefferson county; C. C. Grubb, of Brown; Adam Brown, of Doniphan; and D. C. Hawthorne for Leavenworth county.

By motion, the president was instructed to appoint vice-presidents for Atchison and Jackson counties, as soon as he could inform himself of proper persons.

The time for the first annual meeting was set on the 26th of November, to be held at the commissioners' rooms, at the court-house in Leavenworth.

The following by-laws were offered and adopted:

BY-LAWS OF NORTHEASTERN KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. The president shall, when present, preside over all meetings of business. He shall perform all the duties of such officer, especially that of deciding all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

ART. II. All questions for discussion shall be brought before the house, either by motion, from some member, or by resolution. No motion or resolution shall be entertained unless accompanied by a second from some member.

ART. III. During the discussion of any question no member shall be allowed to speak on the same subject more than twice, without permission from the house, and in each case shall confine himself to the question under discussion.

ART. IV. No person shall become a member if any three members present shall object; nor shall any member be expelled from this society except upon a charge or charges preferred in writing by some member in good standing and upon a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

ART. V. In all our shows of fruits, flowers and other articles, no member shall be allowed to compete for a premium in any department over which he is superintendent, or in which he is a judge; nor shall he compete in his own name, unless he is the actual producer of what he enters, without special permission from the board of officers and trustees. Any member violating this rule, knowingly, will lay himself liable to such rebuke as the society shall choose to inflict, not exceeding expulsion from the society.

ART. VI. This society, like all other organized bodies, shall be the sole judge of the standing of its members.

In electing officers it was deemed best not to elect any one holding an office in any other horticultural society.

We find on the table a large collection of apples. Dr. Stayman exhibited 71 varieties including a plate of yellow Bellflowers that were enormous, specimens measuring thirteen inches in circumference. Wm. Speers five varieties apples. Miss Iona Green exhibited one of the finest bouquets we have seen this season.

Society adjourned to meet October 26th. A. G. CHANDLER, Secretary. LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 25, 1878.

The Household.

Cultivate a Taste for Reading.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—"I always feel guilty when I take up a book to read in the day-time," said the mother of three fine little boys to me the other day; and I thought how many, many women feel the same who yet would not have a moment's prickle of conscience at sitting down "to brooder the long clothes and neat little coat" for one of the darlings. But days fly fast into months and months into years, and one day, oh mother, you will have leisure to look up, when the boy no longer needs your stitches but prefers those of the tailor, and then you will be surprised and pained to the heart to find how far he has outgrown you. You will find yourself powerless—not only to answer his questions, for many a child asks questions which the wisest mother cannot answer—but powerless to understand his questionings, to be a companion to him any longer; and he will have learned to look upon you as the good housekeeper and the kind nurse merely, instead of the wise and helpful friend which he now needs so much.

Is it not possible for all of us, even the busiest, whose hands do not have time for useless stitches, but are occupied in the necessary round of work from early morning till evening time, to save a little time each day for some useful book which shall give something to think of when hands are busy? and so with mind and heart active you will keep pace with your children, and at least will keep alive the love for good books; so when the leisure days come—when the boys are gone to homes of their own, and the store is increased so that one pair of hands no longer has to do all the work—then the companionship of books will take the place of other companionships and the feeble step will not need to go from home to seek society, but will find delight in the words and thoughts of the best men and women of all times and countries, and old age will be beautiful as it ought to be. Surely, the years ought to add grace and loveliness to the mind as physical powers fail, and certainly they will if we use as we ought the flying minutes of to-day. S. A. BROWN. LAWRENCE, KANS., Oct. 7, 1878.

"Radical" Reproved.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of the 25th inst. is an article written by a lady, and signed "Radical," that appears a little too radical to be maintained. Though I like to agree with all ladies and like to read their articles, yet Miss or Mrs. Radical is rather too far at sea. In her article she says: "Let us trace the present condition of our country back to first principles (and I think it is the legitimate result and a natural outgrowth of a belief in a partial God)." Come, lady Radical, what do you mean by this *partial God*? Again, she says: "If the American clergy could by any means be induced to preach morality instead of theology, we would very soon see a different order of things." Again I respectfully ask what you really mean by such assertions? It may be our lady friend was not in a good humor—wrote on a wash-day, or was offended at the children and threw her words and sentences together without due thought and reflection. When we speak of theology we mean the science of the bible, and surely Sister Radical does not object to the morals taught in the bible and applicable to the present dispensation. And still again, she says: "When our moral natures are fully developed then the natural, true and practical religion of our natures will shine forth and shed its holy influence like the glad sunshine after an April shower." Once more let me ask our lady friend what she means by the *natural, true and practical religion of our natures*?

These phrases to me sound erroneous, and I do not think Sister Radical wishes to inculcate erroneous ideas in "The Household" intentionally.

In no other book in this wide, sinful and wicked world can we learn our duty to ourselves, our duty to our fellow-men, and above all our duty to God, our creator; so well as in the bible. And when men cease to nourish and cherish the morals of that book then begins the decay of this republic, no matter what *natural religion* may be taught, believed and obeyed.

Over eighteen hundred years ago the best religion was promulgated the world ever knew, or ever will, and that

system of religion is found in the bible, and the bible alone; and yet the bible is a juxtaposition when not properly divided. The great apostle meant something when he said to Timothy, "Study to show thyself a workman, approved of God, rightly dividing the word." There have been improper divisions made and errors with the divisions.

A. VARNER.

WONCIVU, Kans., Oct. 5, 1878.

From the Hills of New Hampshire.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I see you have given us ladies another call to fill the long neglected column allotted to us, and, although I am not one of the old correspondents, I have a very great interest in that column and turn to that part of the paper one of the first things.

I am glad the "dish-cloth" was at last consigned to the rag-bag, for I should really dislike to have any of the readers of THE SPIRIT think our dish-cloths were ever too dirty for the rag-bag; and for my part I am not ashamed to say even smaller pieces go into my rag-bag than the old dish-cloth. But we Easterners are perhaps brought up to be more saving than the Westerners, and have to be, too, as we do not go upon so large a scale in anything; and it does sound big to us to hear of sixty acres of wheat (as large as our farm) and one hundred acres of corn and everything to correspond. But I presume our houses are about the same, and we poor women have got to superintend the house cleaning, or do it ourselves, perhaps. So if any of us do know of anything that will help another, and save time and labor, let us just write an item to THE SPIRIT; it will take but a few moments and be a help to us all.

This spring when the stoves were being put away for the summer, a friend told me to take a little boiled oil and lamp-black, and a little varnish, mixed in a saucer, and rub the stove-pipe over with it; it would save a great deal of hard work and the pipe would look full as well as to black it, and I like the way. And then, too, I find ammonia very useful—a little in the water that we wash the windows with gives the glass a clear, bright look, and—But I am afraid the editor will put his mouth to the telephone and say stop, so will close for this time, hoping to hear from other sisters of "The Household" and the column well filled by them in the future. A CONSTANT READER. NEW HAMPSHIRE HILLS, Oct. 3.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET price for all of the following articles or we will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commission:

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

Lard, Tallow, Feathers,

Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,

Wool, Peasants, Broom-corn,

Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

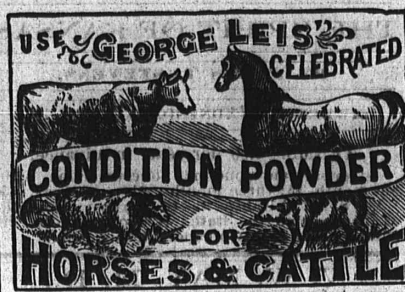
Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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



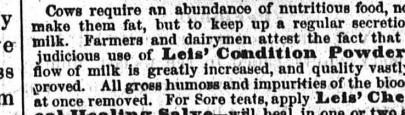
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, restores bad humors, and gives the animal most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind-worm, Glaucoma, Measles or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, ml. a small quantity with corn meal, molasses and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks administer the Powder in a small quantity of water, or in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, which when young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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



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Farm and Stock.

Parsnips for Horses.

A famous horse breeder in France has reared his stock for twenty years on parsnips, instead of carrots and oats, with the result of great vivacity of spirit and sleekness of coat. The yield of parsnips is about twelve tons to the acre.

Men and Rats.

Wheresoever man goes rat follows or accompanies him. He enters your house as tenant at will, works out a covered way for himself in your walls, ascends by it from one story to another, and, leaving you the larger apartments, takes possession of the space between the floor and ceiling as a room for himself. Here he has parties and his revels and his gallopades, when you would be asleep were it not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of random keep up the ball over your head. And you are more fortunate than most of your neighbors if he does not prepare for himself a mausoleum behind your chimney-piece, or under your hearth-stone, retired into it when he is about to die and prove to you that though he has led a merry life his relics have not about them the odor of sanctity.

Breaking Colts.

We are opposed both in principle and in practice to the common practice of "breaking colts," that is, allowing them to attain the age of two or three years before subjecting them to the halter and harness. There should be no "breaking" about it. The education should begin as soon as the colt is born, and if properly attended to will be perfected by the time he is large enough to drive. Being handled and petted, being led or tied by a halter, should be his first lesson; and the earlier he learns it the less difficult and more permanent will be the training. Never give him a chance to break loose from his halter, or to kick round in his harness, but handle him with perfect kindness and gentleness till he becomes used to any kind of gait or gearing; in this way he will be well trained, both for the saddle and wagon, for the road and the farm.

Salt for Swine.

The following carefully tried experiment would seem to prove the utility of using salt freely in fattening hogs. Two pairs of barrow pigs were selected, weighing 200 pounds apiece. One pair received, with daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt; the other pair, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was distinctly seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after two weeks the dose of salt was doubled. After four months the weight of the salted hogs was 350 pounds each, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 pounds. The experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The farmer who conducted this experiment feeds young pigs, when weaned, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows very little during pregnancy. During the heat of summer he withholds the salt in a degree from all, as it induces thirst without promoting the health of the animals.

The Rocky Mountain Sheep.

A correspondent of the *American Naturalist* answers this question affirmatively. He writes: "I have often met with the Rocky mountain sheep, or big-horn (*Ovis Montanus*). As the high mountains where these beautiful animals usually occur are not accessible during the cold seasons, I never (until recently) saw the sheep otherwise than covered with hair, somewhat resembling that of the antelope. It is neither so fine nor so straight as that of the deer, but very nearly of the same color." Last summer, however, on the White River mountains, Wyoming, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, a band of more than a hundred mountain sheep were seen, and some were killed with rifles. "On dressing them," he adds, "it was found that the hair was shorter than usual—about three-quarters of an inch in length. It was apparently growing rapidly, and was pushing before it a layer of very fine wool, about half an inch in thickness. In other words, the sheep were shedding their wool. This latter is exceedingly fine and of a light gray color. Some portions of the body were already clear of it, but it still remained on the lower part thereof."

Among the Farmers.

A farmer sends the following items to the *American Agriculturist*:

HALTER-BREAKING HEIFERS.

An occurrence which fell forcibly under my observance a few days ago, enforces the importance of handling young stock more or less, almost constantly. A gentleman bought a yearling and sent two "smart" boys with a dog or two for her. She had never been handled, yet was delivered to the boys, who were lads of sixteen or thereabouts, led by a rope upon her horns. It was not long, between the worrying of the boys and fear of the dogs, before she lost her peace of mind. Taking the road at a speed of her own, and not minding much the boy at the end of the rope, she went gaily on her way. Such a heifer knows that a dash through a clump of bushes will free her from flies, and she found it an equally effective way to get rid of boys. So left to herself and her own wild will, she came to grief, and was found after a day or two back in the wood pasture, with one horn off, hipped, cut, bitten and bruised and wild as a deer. The ruin of a fair animal like this is no small matter; somebody has to bear the loss, and that clearly cannot in this case fall where it ought—that is, about three-quarters on the breeder and the rest on the buyer, who could send such a pack of boys and dogs to bring his purchase home. No animal is more easily tamed than a heifer, and none will sooner reward kindness with affectionate confidence, not only towards her handler, but towards all mankind.

FAMILIARITY OF CATTLE WITH CHILDREN.

We do not hear of all the children who are injured or killed by vicious cattle. It is a terrible thing to see a young half-broken cow chase a child out of a pasture if the escape be a narrow one; but how infinitely worse it is to have her overtake the little one and toss or gore it. The child's fright often causes it to faint, which is a great relief and often a matter of safety, for the animal quickly sees that there is no danger to her from such an one. Cows and young stock in this country are usually familiar with men-folks, while they see little of women and children; hence, they fear and defend themselves from them just as they would from dogs. In the same way many a horse has been fatally gored by a cow or heifer, simply because the latter had never been made familiar with horses. My horses are grazed more or less in the calf pasture, and so the calves know the horses, old and young, and as cows are perfectly quiet with them. If this is important, and I think it is, it is ten times more important that the heifers should grow up in familiarity with women and children—be driven and fed by them more or less—and at calving time see that children may play with their calves without any harm coming to them. It heifers pass their first calving without getting frightened and distrustful of men and of children, they will always thereafter be quiet and tractable. The practice of turning heifers and young stock out in the mountain pastures for the summer, interferes with this training, but it should be followed all the more diligently in the winter. We can sell our trained heifers and deliver them on board cars, steamboat, or anywhere else, with whole skins, good horns and unruffled tempers, with a very little attention to their education at the proper time.

TETHERING HORSES AND COWS.

It is a good while since I have made any modification in my ways of tethering. Horses are tethered by either fore leg—never by the head. The best tether is a rather stout chain (not less than one-fourth-inch iron with two-inch links) with rings and swivels at each end. This is most conveniently attached to the leg by a well fitting fetter. I had sets of fetters sometime ago which were excellent, but they became rusty and were finally beaten and broken. Since then I have used an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half strap, passed twice around above the pastern joint, each time through the ring, and buckled just so snug that it will not slip over the joint, and yet so loose that it will slip around the leg. The tethered animal must be led to the end of the tether before it is set free, and then watched a little so that it will not start off with a rush in the opposite direction and be brought up too suddenly. I have never had any difficulty with horses—they seem to comprehend the situation at once. Cows are tethered

in precisely the same way, but by the hind leg. They will sometimes kick excitedly for awhile, but no harm ever comes of it. To avoid this I usually attach the chain, and then lead the cow some distance to get her accustomed to the burden upon her leg, and to let her see that it will do her no harm.

Cost of a Wheat Crop.

"Will it pay?" is the perpetual problem which the farmer has to wrestle with in deciding what crops he will put in. We have urged upon farmers the importance of keeping regular accounts with their crops as the only reliable means of knowing whether they pay or not. We find in the *Ohio Farmer* a case exactly in point, where a man has kept account with a wheat crop, and we copy it:

My wheat is thrashed and sold, and as I have kept an account of expenses, I can show to the dollar what the profit is. The expense then of this wheat crop is as follows:

Two-acre field, cost.....	\$30.40
Six and five-eighths acres.....	\$2.00
Hauling to the mill.....	8.00
Total.....	\$40.40
230 bushels of wheat at 35 cts. per bushel.....	80.50
Net profit.....	\$40.10

Now let us see what the per cent. of profit is on this crop: I value the six and five-eighths acres at \$60 per acre, and the two acres at \$75 per acre, making \$541.25 and the profits \$40.10, which is a little over fourteen per cent.; and as in my estimate of expenses I allowed eight per cent. for the use of the land, this is certainly a good showing. My former estimate was, that this wheat cost me 59 cents a bushel, but the field overran my estimate and reduced the cost to within a fraction of 50 cents a bushel.

Two years ago my wheat averaged ten bushels to the acre; last year 17 bushels, and this year it is between 26 and 27 bushels to the acre.—*Iowa Farmer*.

Examine the Combs.

A writer in the *Rural New-Yorker* says, and says truthfully: "It is the easiest thing in the world—when you know how to do it—to tell when your fowls are in ill health, even in the incipient stages of any disease or ailment, if you but examine your flock carefully. The comb of each fowl is a true index to the working of the system. If they be in ill health, the comb will lose color, and become far less firm in texture; as the malady increases, the color decreases, till a very sick bird will show a comb almost devoid of scarlet, being of a livid dull crimson, or else pale or ashy in appearance. If the cholera, or any other disease should come into the flock, carefully examine the combs of each bird, morning and night, and all those which are wanting in that bright, rich color which denotes perfect health, remove at once from the flock to a place remote, where they should at once be put under medical treatment.

"The comb of a fowl is an honest index of the true inwardness, and should be daily consulted by the fancier who values the health and well being of his flock. Look at the comb of a laying hen or pullet. She is in the height of health and strength, and carries her unfailing sign of healthfulness on her head, in the shape of a blood red, bright and full comb. A vigorous cock or cockerel will carry the same sign, though not, perhaps, in so eminent a degree as his harem."

Sensible Conclusions.

A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker* writes the following sensible advice to the readers of that paper: "Animals must not be without a liberal supply of good water. They will suffer for want of it, and will not thrive so well. Arrange for pasture in abundance for late feeding. Sow some rye for pasture late in autumn and early spring, when the ground may be plowed for other crops. Look especially after the poor animals. Those which are poor in autumn should be disposed of in some way. Feed them up, sell them, or knock them on the head. It is better to kill them now than to care for and watch them with anxiety for the next six months, and then have them wither up and die. At this season of the year, an experienced eye will usually pick out most of the sheep which are not worth wintering. It is too late in the year to begin to feed up poor animals, and do it most profitably.

The Horse We Want.

Different interests have different views of the horse we want. The breeder or admirer of trotting stock looks to speed; it makes no difference to him whether the horse is well shaped or ill shaped, light or heavy, and not very much if he is sound or unsound, if he can trot. The breeder or user of roadsters wants a horse for the road—one that has a good, steady gait, good bottom and tough. The man who has use only for a family horse is always looking for perfection in that direction, and the teamster demands a heavy horse, without disease or blemish. Occasionally the farmer comes forward and puts in his claim, but usually it differs from the idea of his neighbor as to what a farm horse should be. Some want a light horse, others a heavy one, and still others a medium. But the average farmer does not seem to care much what he has, if it is a horse, and the result is that no effort is made by breeders to supply this very important branch of industry with the right kind of an animal.

That a heavy horse is best for the farm, or rather would be best for it, if it had some of the merits which are not characteristic of heavy horses, no one will dispute. A heavy horse will do heavier work than a light horse, and there is no room to dispute the assertion. But this is not all that goes to make up the balance of profit and loss when the horse question on the farm is considered. A farmer may be able to haul a larger load of hay or grain with a pair of large horses than he can with a pair of small ones, but if it takes him more than twice as long to do it than it would with a smaller and more active pair, he has not made very much in profit. In other words, activity is a very prominent element entering into this question. Especially is this true when the farmer can keep but one pair of horses, and is therefore compelled to use them on the road, when necessity or pleasure requires him to go on the road; and while a separate horse for driving may be desirable, if there is much driving to be done, under any circumstances, it is very poor policy to keep one simply because the other horses are too lazy or naturally too slow for the purpose; and particularly so when this very defect makes them unprofitable as work horses.

Now we do not mean to advocate the use of light horses by any means, but we mean to advocate the breeding of heavier horses with a view to activity—quick motion. A horse of all necessary weight for farm purposes can be bred without getting a horse that is as slow as an elephant. We want rapid walkers for the farm. In no other place in the world do we need this kind of a horse more. There is actual loss to the farmer in the slow walking gait of his horses. If it requires him two days to do one day's plowing, simply because his team is slow, he is adding fifty per cent. to the cost of all work which has to be done by the use of his team. The truth is that the farm horse in perfection has been overlooked in the desire to breed animals with fancy characteristics, and it is time that some attention was given to this matter. We once knew a mare that would walk as fast as thousands of farm horses would trot, and although her owner valued this merit so highly that a thousand dollars could not have bought her, no one of his neighbors ever seemed to think that the matter of fast walking was of enough importance to lead them to endeavor to raise or secure fast walkers. We know of course that it is not very difficult to breed just such horses as we want. Breeding has come to too great perfection to permit us to doubt this. It is no longer a question, whether we can produce certain results in breeding, but the question is, do we want to produce them? and that question is answered in the negative when applied to fast walking, every time a farmer puts an active mare to a great lumberly horse, that has nothing to recommend him but weight. As breeders, perhaps farmers have been slower in the breeding of horses—such horses as they need—in the breeding of any other stock, and in this age of progress it is time to go to work at that as we go to work at breeding other domestic animals.—*Western Rural*.

The Philadelphia Record agrees with the *American Cultivator* that "patent cow-dryer" would be a more correctly descriptive name for recent tubes than "patent cow-milker."

Veterinary Department.

Fouder.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please inform me through the columns of THE SPIRIT what to do for a fine mare foundered by eating one-third of a bushel of wheat one week ago. Appetite good, no swelling in her limbs, but appears stiff and sore all over. B. THOMAS. HESPER, Kans., Sept. 25, 1878.

ANSWER.—Take a tub of water, as hot as you can bear your hand in, and compel the animal to stand in this with the fore feet for an hour at a time, twice each day. While the mare is standing in the tub bathe the fore legs well with the water as high up as the knees. After the first bath give internally forty drops cimicifuga every three hours, for three or four days. Take of nitrate of potash four ounces, and alum four ounces, make a powder; mix and give one tablespoonful three times a day in bran mash and oats until you have given five times, then give a physic of one pint of raw linseed oil. Feed no corn.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

Warts.

We have a thoroughbred mare afflicted with a rapid growing, very vascular and incorrigible wart situated on the front of the pastern of the hind leg. Have cut it off several times and seared with hot iron; have used nitrate of silver, fluid and solid, nitric acid and nitro-muriatic acid. If kept continually tied in the stable so as to prevent biting the wart or its site, it can be kept down by the application of nitro-muriatic acid every other day. It is expensive and troublesome to keep a brood mare in the manner described. Can you help us?

ANSWER.—Since mild means have failed to move the difficulty, we would suggest that you have a spray of ether brought to bear upon the parts, and when the skin has become numbed by the degree of cold, to dissect the wart out, including enough of the skin to insure removing all of it, cauterize the surface of the wound with caustic potash, and dress with firm pressure. It will be necessary to remove the dressing once a day to cleanse the part. Keep the animal tied up so she cannot get her nose to the part till cicatrization takes place, and you will have no further trouble.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a blooded mare, five years old, very fast trotter, who is afflicted with a tendency to moon-blindness; her eyes run and the cornea is quite opaque. Please say what to do. Please send me a recipe to cure thrush. I have several colts of a fine mare who had it badly, and they all have a tendency to it. My horse has returned home coughing badly, with some enlargement about the glands of the throat. It is said to be a distemper, which is afflicting all the horses in the stable from which she comes.

ANSWER.—We expect you have a case of periodic ophthalmia, which will eventually cause blindness. We would advise you to apply a cantharides blister immediately behind and below each eye; give a purge, drive with an open bridle, and sponge the parts once a day with the following: Take sulphate of atropia, 8 grains; distilled water, 4 ounces, mixed. A little should be introduced into the eyes at each application. 2. Wash the parts thoroughly and apply calomel once a day, seeing that it is well worked down into the clefts of the frogs; the animals should not be allowed to get their feet wet till a cure has been effected. 3. Apply a blister to the throat and give the following electuary on the tongue three times a day: Take chlorate of potash, aquas extract of belladonna, of each 2; pulverized gum camphor, 1; licorice root, pulverized, 5 ounces; molasses sufficient to mix into an electuary, the proper consistency to drip from a spatula when held up. Give a teaspoonful at each time.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

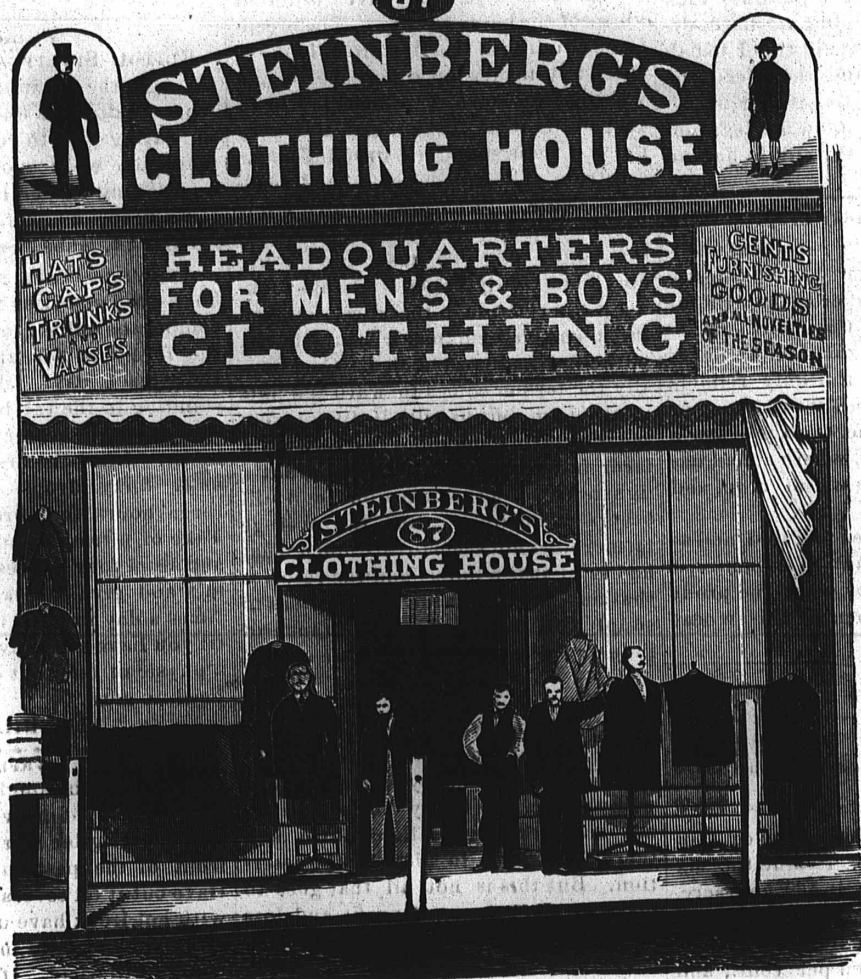
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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

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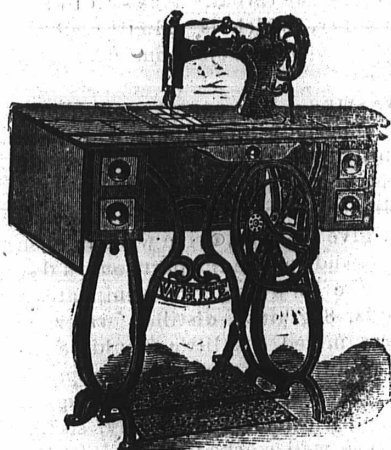
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THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

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Without the use of

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The cost is but nominal, and open vessels of any kind can be used, cover only being required to keep out dust or insects; nothing in fact is required but to simply place your articles to be preserved in barrels or jars, pour the prepared liquid upon them and set away for winter use.

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Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

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Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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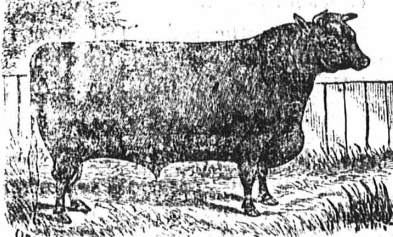
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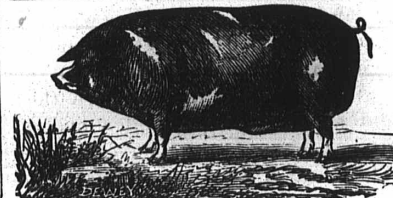
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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

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

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

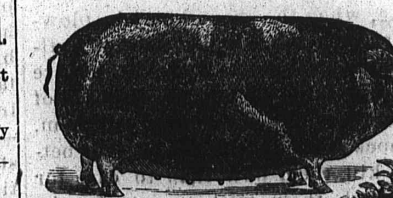
A Sow, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me.

All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C.O.D.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

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TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—

A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of gingham at 7c. The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Ulster nonpareil 10c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 63c., 66c., 70c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

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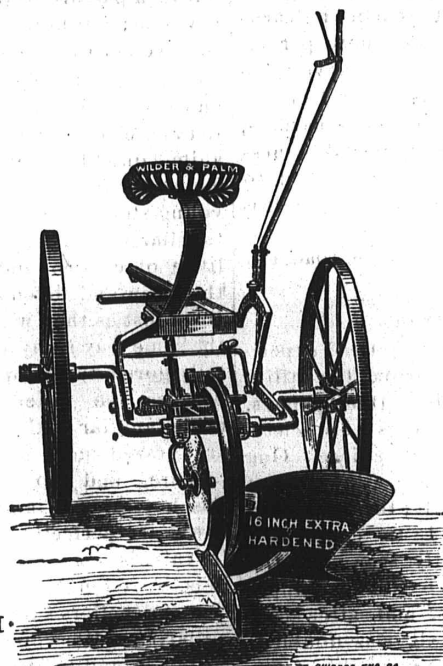
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The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters. Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants. Sandwich Power and Hand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

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

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AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, OCTOBER 23, 24 & 25, 1878.

THE sale will open with the Kentucky Short-horns on WEDNESDAY, October 23, continuing through the 24th, and Friday the 25th will be devoted to an offering from several leading Missouri herds. CAPTAIN P. C. KIDD will conduct the sale.

THE KENTUCKY SHORT-HORNS

are the property of Messrs. Hamilton, Mori at Sterling, who will sell 75 bulls and 75 females, all most admirably bred and of great individual excellence. The sale will embrace excellent representatives of the following noted families: ROSE OF SHARON (A. RENICK), YOUNG MARY (in addition to having the richest blood, this family furnishes the famous SHOW CATTLE of Kentucky), PHYLLIS (of kindred blood to Young Mary), JOSEPHINE, GEM, GOODNESS, LADY ELIZABETH, ADELAIDE, STRAWBERRY, MISS SEEVERS, etc., etc.

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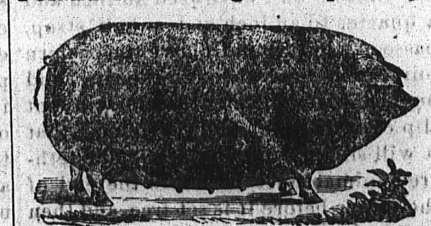
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have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and sennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 18 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

Reference—The Martin Bank.