THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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THE OTHER SIDE.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Tread firm, my feet, and keep your pace
This side the cloud-enveloped wall,
That casts a shadow o'er your ways
Whereon no pleasant sunbeams fall.
Your course is now through storm and gloom,
Where thorns and brambles thick abound,
While fruits and flowers in perfect bloom
Upon the other side are found.

Work on, brave hands, that may have thought
To spend their days in idle ease,
The pattern ye have slowly wrought
Shall rival fairest tapestries
From royal looms; for faithful love
And patience have the warp supplied,
And in the dark the shuttles move
To beautify the other side.

God has a purpose and a plan,
His providence we cannot doubt,
And 'tis not in the power of man
To turn creation wrong side out.
By all earth's charm and loveliness,
The wondrous beauty that we see
This side of heaven, we can but guess
How bright the other side must be!

Written for The Spirit of Kansas.

HAL BROWNE.

A Western town with a church, a cigar manufactory and five saloons. The wealthiest man of the place is Judge Browne, a widower, with a daughter Harriet. Harriet, or familiarly Hal, is a bright, handsome girl of nineteen; tall and large, with a complexion fair as Western winds usually allow. Not strong minded in the common acceptance of the term, but exceedingly fond of dogs, horses and a pistol. In short, she may be said to have a great deal of "dash and go."

There also lived in this town a certain Welby family, late from Boston—solid, substantial people, with all their property in Mrs. Welby's name.

Their oldest daughter, Mattie, is a very *sensible* young lady. Good looking, well educated and accomplished, she yet piques herself most on her knowledge of domestic affairs, with original ideas on bread-making, dish-washing and potato-peeling; and a strong advocate of the new and popular theory that there is as much science in good housekeeping as anything else.

At the beginning of this story a new minister has just been appointed to the church. He is young, unmarried, and his name is George Heritage.

The *dramatis personæ* are now before you. What is about to be related occurred within the last two years.

The new minister's first Sunday was a perfect love of a June day. Very few of the townspeople had seen Mr. Heritage as yet. Everybody was curious. Everybody of any importance was going except Hal Browne. This young lady preferred to go boat riding. She was really anxious about her health and must take more exercise. The judge, who had been looking forward to the pleasure of showing off his bright daughter on that day, was disappointed; but, like the sensible man he was, bore it quietly and laughed at her excuse. He usually avoided a wordy encounter with her. In anything of that kind she was no mean antagonist. And boat riding she went with her father's secretary.

Riding lazily up and down the small lake, situated on the edge of the town, she could see people thronging to the church. She tried to be glad she hadn't gone. But her escort was unusually stupid that day; his compliments were very stupid. He told her that she looked like the queen of the Amazons in her sailor suit. She knew that before. But speaking of her sailor suit suggested what fun it would be to step into church dressed as she was, soldier buttons and all. The last bell had just rung; it was not too late. Her father would not like it but he had got over worse things.

By one of those masterpieces of strategy for which she was justly famed, Hal got rid of her escort. With that easy, graceful swing, so natural to her, she walked into church just before the sermon began and took a back seat. For a time there *was* a sensation. The choir, who sat by the pulpit, and were facing the door, stared. It was excusable in them for they were already looking that way. Seeing the choir stare, everybody turned around and looked back. Seeing the back of everybody's head, the Rev. Heritage glanced up; but he seemed very little concerned and proceeded at once with his clerical duties. Hal behaved herself in a very lady-like manner; she saw nothing unusual. The congregation gradually subsided, mentally resolving to be henceforth surprised at nothing from Hal Browne.

The minister, as before stated, went on with his sermon. He was very quiet in appearance and manners. His discourse was a model of elegant simplicity; there was not the slightest trace of pedantry about it. He was well known to be a fine classical scholar, yet there was in his sermon a soothing lack of references to Greek manuscripts. Not even did he slur over his final r's, or pronounce "neither" with the long sound of i. Hal had wickedly hoped he would do both. She inwardly confessed that he was not ridiculous, but then she wasn't going to be taken with him, as she knew everybody else would.

The rest of the exercises passed off quietly. After that first glance, the minister seemed totally unmindful of jaunty hats and soldier buttons.

After "meeting" there was a crowd around the pulpit; everybody wanted to be introduced Hal stood outside on the steps waiting for her father; she wanted to have his scolding over with as soon as possible; she never liked to eat dinner in a bad humor. Standing with her back to the entrance and watching a small boys' fight on the opposite side of the street, she didn't see her father coming out with Mr. Heritage.

"My daughter," the paternal voice said, "you have not yet been introduced to our new minister."

She turned and bowed. Neither offered to shake hands.

"Mr. Heritage, you will excuse my daughter's holiday attire; she is inclined to be rather eccentric in some things."

The Rev. George smiled coldly, as quite indifferent how she dressed. A few polite, commonplace remarks followed, and then he excused himself for some one else who wanted to speak to him.

"Poky and conceited," Hal remarked when they were out of hearing.

"But, Harriet," said the judge, frowning slightly, "this must not be repeated. Hereafter at church you must dress and behave as a christian."

Hal was glad to get off so easily. The judge noticed that the objectionable suit was wonderfully becoming to her. She knew that he thought so.

Mr. Heritage took dinner with the Welbys that day. Everything went off in a smooth, sensible way until some dish, testifying to Mattie's skill, happened to be passed. Mrs. Welby remarked:

"What a pity it is that Judge Browne has let that daughter of his grow up without learning to cook or anything that a woman ought to learn."

Some one asked the minister if he did not think her fine looking.

"Very." Mr. Heritage had never seen a young lady with a finer physical build than Miss Browne.

Mrs. Welby mentioned the word "wild."

Mattie at once gave a literary turn to the conversation, and said how she would like to study Greek. German and French were the only languages she read besides her own. What did Mr. Heritage think of the style of Feverbach's "Essence of Christianity?"

Mr. Heritage smiled at this question and said he knew the book only by translation, and was not capable of giving an opinion.

Mattie hardly knew how he took her questions; she thought him the oddest man she ever saw, anyhow.

Clerical duties called the "oddest" man away from the Welby mansion almost immediately after dinner. The family spent the afternoon in admiring and complimenting him.

Hal Browne went to evening services with her father. Her front hair frizzed and her back hair French-twisted, she demeaned herself as a christian. She had no hopes of escaping the minister's sarcasm that night. She had a dime novel concealed in her polonaise pocket which she meant to take out and read as soon as "hits" became too personal. She had been used to them from their old minister and had never cared; she felt much more afraid of Mr. Heritage. But while the latter had a great deal to say about vanity and worldly conceit, it was so very general that no one could apply it to brass buttons, sailor suits or Hal Browne. The "Forest Bride" remained quietly in the polonaise pocket.

Going out of church, Mr. Heritage passed her with a "good evening," just as he did the barber's daughter. This was something quite new to her. She was used to being petted and looked up to. People called her odd, but she was Judge Browne's daughter, and could do as she pleased. Her strong, healthy type of beauty had always been preferred to the insipid charms of the saloon-keeper's daughters. Even Mattie Welby, the best educated young lady in town, who bored the editor of the *Chronicle* with her poetry and story writing, and had taken the premium at the county fair for the best cake, was nobody compared to herself. She had always "queened" it over everybody. But this man regarded her with no more deference than any other girl. True, he held himself away from all of them. But he ought to know who she was; if he didn't, he should find out whom he was treating with such indifference and, it seemed to her, almost contempt.

But though Hal Browne so thoroughly disliked Mr. Heritage, everybody else thought him "just the man for the place." It was surprising to see how church prospects brightened. The congregation was always large, both at morning and evening services; prayer meetings and Sunday-schools were well attended; the older ladies organized various benevolent societies; the younger ladies bored all the poor families with their visits. Hal Browne alone held herself aloof. On the subject of the minister, she persisted in remaining dumb. They treated each other with cool politeness. He had less to say to her then any girl in the church. She always went to church and was in his bible class at Sunday-school. But when he was making his most eloquent and earnest appeals, and everybody else was touched, she always looked provokingly indifferent; and he, in turn, never smiled at her wittiest sayings. On one occasion in particular, at a ladies' society to which the gentlemen had been invited to tea, the young people were playing "Ruth and Jacob," and in the scuffle Mr. Heritage tore his coat-sleeve. Somebody made the motion that Hal Browne should mend it. Hal said she would if he would promise to wear it afterwards, but Mattie Welby could mend it so as to look better than ever. Those who saw the double stroke of sarcasm in this laughed. The minister looked as undisturbed as usual; not a muscle of his face twitched. Hal despised herself the next moment for saying it. Not that she was afraid of anybody's thinking her jealous of Mattie Welby; if they wanted to think it they might for anything she cared. She hated herself because she had ridiculed a girl in the hearing of the other sex. But Mr. Heritage shouldn't know it; she disliked him more than ever now. She had wanted very much to make him acknowledge in some way her own superiority to Mattie Welby. Her covert sneer at this young lady's domestic inclinations had failed to draw a smile from him.

Mattie was always talking with him about languages, or music, or something; not that it made the slightest difference to Hal if he preferred Miss Welby to herself, still she liked to be recognized as the most fascinating, most unattainable—the one without such silly foibles as characterized all other girls.

Hal quit going to Sunday-school after that. After her third or fourth absence she happened to meet Mr. Heritage, when some interchange of words was unavoidable. He spoke of her absence from his class; it was the first he had ever mentioned it. She curtly replied that Sunday-school came just at the time she took her Indian club exercise, and if she went the time for one or the other would have to be changed. Her few weeks' absence was prolonged to months, but not another word did the minister ever say to any one about it.

As cold weather drew near, the church resumed its time-honored custom of giving monthly socials. Church socials are usually endured as necessary evils at which people piously consent to be bored for several hours, believing themselves to be fulfilling a *social duty*. In this town they were not exceptions. Hal Browne had once remarked that there was actually not a case on record of any one's ever having a good time at one of their socials. Still, the first one under the auspices of Mr. Heritage promised to be largely attended. That gentleman in his announcements the preceding Sunday had hoped "everybody would try to have a good time." Hal whispered to her father she supposed that meant they must all laugh a good deal and say as many silly things as they could think of. Mattie Welby wanted her to sing or take a part in a tableau, but she said she couldn't enjoy herself if she were boring the rest, she was going to have a good time.

And, according to her own definition of the term, a genuine good time she did have. She laughed a good deal and said all the silly things she could think of to her gentlemen friends. She and the minister were always to be found at opposite parts of the room. The latter was with Mattie Welby the greater part of the evening; they were the committee on music and had a duet together.

At 10 o'clock Judge Browne told his daughter he had an engagement with a legal friend and must go then—would she go or stay? She wanted to stay until it was out, and told him she would manage to get home.

This conversation was overheard by several young men, who, as opportunity offered, tendered their services; but she laughingly declared her intention of going home alone. She said it once in the minister's hearing, the only time she happened to be near him. He slightly knit his brows. She was gayer than ever after this. She knew that he frowned at the prospect of her walking home alone, for their house was on the furthest edge of town, and five saloons in a small place always render it unsafe for ladies to be out alone at midnight. But Hal wasn't afraid; she would show Mr. Heritage how brave she was. There was a loaded pistol in her cloak pocket. The rest didn't know it; their fright would be the more complete for this.

When they began to put out the lights, her friends came to her again and offered their services; urged upon her the danger of such a proceeding, but she was immovable. Mr. Heritage was standing at the entrance as she came out alone. Without looking at him she was passing on, when his clear, quiet voice stopped her.

"Miss Browne," he said, "you are acting the part of a female desperado; there is positive danger in what you are about to do."

"Your anxiety for the stray sheep of your flock is quite uncalled for," she said; "keep to your 'ninety and nine.'"

Without waiting to see the effect of her words she hurried away, outwardly cool and insolent as ever, but inwardly raging. "Female desperado!" She had never been so angry in her life. No one had ever dared to insult her so; she almost wished she had struck him.

Her rapid walking soon took her through the thicker part of the town. She was not more than half way home then; there was hardly a house to relieve the lonesomeness of the rest of her way. It was nearly 12 o'clock, but Hal was too busy thinking of the minister's hateful words to be frightened. Her angry reverie was suddenly stopped by the sound of a footstep at some distance behind her. She walked more rapidly and listened; she could plainly hear some one coming.

Their house stood off alone and was not on any of the main roads; no one but herself could have any business coming that way at this time of night. There was a narrow lane turning to the left; she walked a few steps down it and stood in a shadow where she would be concealed. The sound of footsteps grew plainer.

Hal Browne, for all her free life, had never been used to anything like this. For once she was too much afraid to think collectedly. But she stood in the shadow with her eyes fastened on that part of the road opposite the entrance to the lane. She soon saw a man standing still in the road. He turned down the lane; he didn't see her in her hiding-place. She raised her pistol as he turned, and, with trembling hand, fired!

"I had no business to frighten you so, Miss Hal, but my anxiety for the 'stray sheep' of my flock passed all reason."

"Great Juno! George Heritage!" The words unconsciously escaped her white and trembling lips.

"Yes, and I quite deserved that shot from your pistol."

He was standing by her side now and holding his left wrist with his other hand. She saw the dark blood oozing out between his fingers.

"I have murdered you!" she said, terribly in earnest.

He laughed, while she tied her handkerchief around his wrist; and, seeing that this was not enough, bound it with her necktie, her gloves and scarf.

Something bright was lying on the ground; it was her pistol. He picked it up and asked her if she would give it to him, and she said she would.

* * * * * *

Clever readers, know the conclusion; to repeat the details would be too wearisome. The Heritage-Browne wedding was very much like other Western weddings. "Beauty," "rare accomplishments," "priceless treasure," "worthy of such a prize," and all the rest.

And so this story ends as all the other cheap tales of fiction. An insipid result, you think, for so bitter a strife. Modern critics ridicule that universal habit among cheap story writers of always marrying the right ones. Modern criticism is a cheat. For where, as in this case, austerity and reserve, on the one hand, are overcome by beauty and untamed spirit, and, on the other hand, willful pride yields to heroic devotion, there is but one true ending. However much they may err in others, in this respect the cheap novelists are often correct.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to you this pleasant evening. Grandpa and grandma and brother Archie and I have just come home from Uncle George's in Lecompton, and we met ma there unexpectedly and were very much pleased to see her. Aunt Margaret had a very nice dinner; we done it justice. We had a very nice spelling school last Wednesday; we had the best time you ever saw. There was a very large crowd present. I study fourth reader, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. I went to call on my little schoolmates Saturday and had a very nice time. Mr. Lewis' house burnt down Thursday a week ago, and it looks so lonesome and bad. We are expecting mamma home Thanksgiving.

VIOLA BELLE BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Nov. 17, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—May I come again? I am so interested in your valuable paper, especially the children's department, that I feel like doing my part towards keeping it up. We have had some cold weather and papa is getting things ready for winter. We were in Lawrence three days last week; saw the Democratic torchlight procession and so many nice things that I almost wished we lived in town, but we have more room in the country. We live one and a half miles from Vinland, on the Baldwin City road. Vinland has a Presbyterian church nearly finished and a grange store and hall made out of stone nearly completed; also a depot, railroad office, telegraph and express office, and is quite a business little place. I will close for this time. Yours very respectfully,

MATTIE M. WALTON.

VINLAND, Kans., Nov. 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for one year and would be at a loss without it. I had intended to write long ago but neglected it. I have much to occupy my time and divert my attention, but concluded to procrastinate no longer. I am eleven years old. I do not think it necessary for me to try to get the prize, but I will try and do the best I can. I hope you will excuse this, as it is my first effort. I am going to school; my studies are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. Our teacher's name is Mr. Connett; I do not like him very well. I will quit as my letter is getting long enough. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in boy, but not in girl.
My second is in log, but not in tree.
My third is in cat, but not in dog.
My fourth is in ink, also in pink.
My fifth is in chalk, but not in walk.
My sixth is in health, also in wealth.
My seventh is in horse, but not in cow.
My whole is my middle name.

Good-by. I remain yours affectionately, as ever,

ESTELLA EWER.

WELLSVILLE, Kans., Nov. 10, 1878.

All Sorts.

An editor who has not given offense to any one for six months may well suspect that he is getting dull and prosy.

"My dear wife, I wish you would try to keep your temper." "My dear husband, I wish you would try to get rid of yours."

Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner—"No, judge. I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

It was Prentice, of Louisville, Ky., who declined to discuss the question of woman suffrage in his journal, because he had considered woman, from the creation, as a side issue.

A Milwaukee man made three unsuccessful attempts to blow his brains out, and then his wife told him: "Don't try again, John; you haven't got any." Now he goes about saying he owes his life to that woman.

Temperance and sobriety will prevail when labor, gaining knowledge, ceases to be irksome, is rid of its ban, loses its load in delight, makes the welkin ring with its voice and is not pushed into extreme efforts or excessive hours.

Samuel J. Tilden, while governor of New York, appointed a woman to serve on the state board of charities. She has performed her duties so well as member of the board that we suspect she will not be the last one appointed.

The son of a murderer being asked the cause of his father's death answered that, "while he was addresing a large outdoor assemblage of people, who were listening to his remarks with the deepest interest, a portion of the platform on which he was standing gave way beneath him, whereby he was precipitated several feet with such violence as to break his neck."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

DEPUTIES

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

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

Patrons, Will You go to Work?

If the Patrons of Husbandry would keep themselves from becoming a laughing stock and by-word, they will put forth every energy to build up the order and make a perpetual institution for the agriculturists of this country. There can be no possible doubt that organization and well directed co-operative exertion will eventually bring the results so ardently desired by the farmers. Petty prejudices and personal jealousy must be laid aside; each member of the order must determine for himself to do all in his power to accomplish something. If each member in Kansas should determine to be the means of getting one new member into the order, we could safely say the membership would be doubled in the next sixty days. With a largely increased membership a new interest would spring up, we should have the benefit of the increased brain power in the order, new plans of co-operation would be suggested, farmers in the different neighborhoods would become better acquainted with each other, confidence would be established and ere long social, educational and pecuniary benefits would be the result. Patrons, will you go to work?

Suggestions.

During the past few months the Patrons have been so much occupied with their farm duties, and with politics, that the grange has been very much neglected. But now, as election is over and a large part of the fall work is done, we suggest to the Patrons of the state to renew their allegiance to the grange. Here Republican, Democrat and Greenbacker can all work together harmoniously for the common good, without arousing those fearful party passions and prejudices that always stick out so prominently in political campaigns.

We fear the Patrons and farmers do not appreciate the value and the absolute necessity of a great national organization for the agricultural class in this country. Farmers comprise at least half the population of this great nation, and yet they are the easy prey of all other classes. For instance, there were some tree peddlers who went all over this part of the state this summer, selling Russian apple trees at one dollar each, when the same variety could have been had at any of our home nurseries at ten cents each. We publish an article in this paper, clipped from the Manhattan *Nationalist*, telling how some lightning rod peddler had been swindling the farmers in Riley county. The farmers year after year raise immense crops, and the transportation companies get away with the lion's share every time. Those who make and those who sell agricultural implements grow rapidly rich, while the farmer who wears them out has a hard struggle for necessaries of life. It seems to us, with these and a hundred other similar grievances, the farmers of this country should first find out the cause and then see where and how to apply the remedy.

We see no way but through organization and co-operation to gain the desired relief. The farmers now have a national organization in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and it only remains for the individual members of the great agricultural fraternity, through the means already provided, to get together, devise what is necessary to be done and all united—co-operating together—march steadily onward until the ends sought are accomplished.

Labor and Capital Viewed from a Socialistic Standpoint.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of November 6th you publish a sensible and well written communication from Mr. S. M. Smith, on "Communism and Socialism." In regard to socialism, I think he makes a mistake by not discriminating between the different forms which socialism takes, or rather by confounding the different schools of socialism. These schools hold to views widely divergent, and to methods for realizing their aims quite various, and founded on principles by no means coincident. While your correspondent may represent the opinions of one school, he misrepresents those of another, namely, the one which follows to some extent the French socialist of the last century, Charles Fourier. Though this school has become extinct as to name, still the principles laid down and the methods of organization advocated by this eminent political economist are yet as living and regnant as ever, and are finding a lodgment in many hearts which are longing after the embodiment of truth, justice and equity in our institutions—political, religious and industrial.

"The great mistake of socialism," says Mr. Smith, "is to be found in the dominion of work over capital. The importance of capital in giving value to present work is left entirely out of view in the reasonings of socialism."

Let us see. Charles Fourier says: "Production cannot take place without land or raw material, cash advances, machinery and everything, in short, included in the term capital. But capital remains unproductive until fructified by the action of man by labor. Capital and labor, being the two elements of production, have each their rights in the wealth created by their united action."

Another eminent socialist of the past generation, Albert Brisbane, says: "Capital is the first element of production, or the first source of wealth; and as such is entitled to its share of the product. This share of the product which is paid to past labor is equivalent to interest on capital."

Again: "Productive industry would be next to impossible without the aid of capital, or the improvements and implements which capital represents. Interest on capital is in strict accordance with the laws of absolute justice and is the fulfillment of the maxim of John C. Calhoun, namely, 'What a man earns is his own against the universe.'"

Again: "It is said that capital without labor is unproductive. So is labor without capital unproductive, and the most strict justice should be done to both parties in dividing the profits which they have made by their joint action."

We have made these four extracts from four eminent and pronounced socialists, who have written more on the subject of the proper and right adjustment of the claims of labor and capital than any four other men of the past or present generation; and certainly they have not underrated the productive power of capital, or in any way ignored its claims or refused to do it justice. So, while Mr. Smith may have done justice to a certain class of socialists, he has certainly misrepresented the opinions, the aims and declared sentiments of another class quite as large; and whose writings and opinions are not only eminently just, but are very widely prevalent among all classes of men who are candid and fair minded, and who wish exact justice to be done between man and man.

J. S. BROWN.

Why Don't They Attend the Grange?

This is a question I often hear asked, and I have no doubt is a very familiar one to many of my brothers and sisters in the grange. And the fact that our granges are not better attended, fairly discourages many of lesser faith until they run behind in their dues and are finally dropped from the books.

How to prevent this—how to get up and keep up interest in the grange doings has been the subject of much thought and a theme of frequent discussion with the members of the order. For one I do not feel at all discouraged in consequence of these difficulties. They are common to all organizations for social or religious purposes.

I sometimes think it strange that our grange meetings are as well sustained as they are. Organized as they have been, almost entirely from a class of people without experience in conducting meetings, or managing organized bodies, and then being thrown entirely on their own resources for sustaining element, the wonder is not that so many granges have gone down, but that so many have been able, without outside assistance, to keep up.

Even our churches, with ministers constantly laboring under a good salary and an attractive choir and fine sounding organ, find the same difficulty of keeping up sufficient interest to secure good attendance, and at times the audiences wane, until discouragement can be seen in the faces of the prompt and zealous attendants; yet they labor on, and the world as well as the laborers is far better for this laudable perseverance. In the grange, too, let us remember, our work is in the right direction to make the world better, while the laborers are benefited beyond estimate, and if they do not turn out to our liking let us work on and on. We ourselves are bettered by the work and in the end it will be crowned with success.—*Grange Visitor.*

Co-operation the True Policy.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail." We see evidence daily of the wisdom of some of our noblest and truest leaders—past-Master Jones of the National grange, past-Master Wright of California, past-Master Maxwell of Tennessee, Master Blanton of Virginia, Master Darden of Mississippi and Overseer Rose of Texas among them—who taught and still urge that co-operation is the true policy to build up and perpetuate the order. Hundreds of granges have been restored to life and practical usefulness by the establishment by their members of co-operative stores. Here is the experience of a grange in Williamson county, Texas, which is given us by a leading Patron of that county:

"I noticed in one of your papers recently that the death of a grange was a public ackowledgment that there were not twelve of the right kind of men in the neighborhood, and I think it is the truth. Now, for the benefit of those granges whose knees are weak, I will state what our grange, (Florence grange, 36, Williamson county, Texas) has done.

"The first thing we tried to do in the way of co-operation was to build a good schoolhouse with a grange hall, and while a large number favored the movement others opposed it, and we failed. From that time on our grange went down until but three to five would be out at a meeting. We were in that condition for several months. At last we talked the matter over, and concluded to give the members a special invitation to come out and come to some conclusion. We got eleven members together, and the subject of discussion was, 'Shall we live or die?' Some were determined to live, even if we should have to go to some other place; and after talking about three hours we were all of the same mind. We then met with two other granges, and discussed the question of co-operation. We finally decided to start a store, and opened on the 1st of April last.

"We now have a good live grange, with *eighty* members, and growing all the time?

"The first quarter we sold $1,657 worth of goods, and paid 10½ per cent. dividend on our trade, and 10½ per cent. accumulated clear of all expenses, and our business is increasing. We expect to do a lively business this fall and winter.

"The members are very much encouraged, and outsiders appreciate the movement.

"I am satisfied that the way to make the grange what it should be is for the members to start a store on the plan laid down by the National grange. Get them in the spirit of co-operation once and get them to see that their condition is bettered in dollars and cents, and they will work to build up the order."—*Patron of Husbandry.*

More Swindling.

Some farmers in Zeandale have been victimized by a couple of lightning rod men in a way they despise. We almost feel like saying they do not deserve any sympathy, for they ought to know better than to have any dealings with men of whom they know nothing. It is a noticeable fact that it is almost always farmers who are taken in by the strolling scoundrels, who go around the country peddling lightning rods, books, trees, sewing machines, musical instruments, patent rights, dry goods, jewelry, etc. They waste but little time in towns, because town people learn from the experience of others, and do not believe every tale told by glib-tongued strangers. But it is too often the case with farmers that they put implicit faith in the vagabonds who drive up to their door and say: "These town men have been cheating you; I can do this job for you for so much, or I can sell you this machine for twenty dollars less than you are charged in town for a poorer one," and so on. They do not stop to consider that a traveling salesman is not apt to have any more conscience or liberality than a stationary one, and that the fellow who comes to-day and goes to-morrow is not restrained by the fear of losing permanent customers. In the majority of cases the farmer who imagines that he has "got ahead of the town people" by patronizing a tramp finds in the end that he has lost money. Of course we do not wish to be understood as saying that all peddlers and canvassers are rogues, for that is not the case; but so many of them are that the safest way is to have as little as possible to do with any of them who are not personally known in the section in which they operate. Nor do we mean any disrespect to farmers in calling their attention to the fact that because of their isolated position and a perhaps natural prejudice against town people they are the ones most commonly fleeced. We simply desire to put them on their guard by impressing on their minds that, as a general rule, it is not safe to deal with those who in a few days will be out of their reach.

We understand that the plan of the fellows alluded to is to get a man to sign a contract paying a certain price "per foot" for rods, and so much "a point," without specifying the number of rods to be put up or the number of points used, and then proceed to put up more than is needed, and thus run up a heavy bill.—*Manhattan Nationalist.*

Co-operation.

We have frequently called the attention of the readers of the *Patron* to the great necessity of co-operation in selling their crops. We give two illustrations of the need of it that has come to our attention since the last issue of the *Patron:* Week before last the Grangers' Business association received a consignment of thirty or forty hogs, on foot, which were readily sold at a fair price. Two days after that some five or six consignments, numbering some 350 hogs, came to different commission houses, on the same day, and the result was a depreciation in prices of 1½ cents per pound, making a total loss to the owners of the hogs of $600 or $700. The other case is that of onions. On Wednesday of last week they were worth 2½c. per pound. On Friday there was such a large quantity put upon the market that on Saturday they could hardly be given away except at insignificant figures. Now had there been a proper co-operation among the farmers, which can be effected through the grange, these losses would not have occurred. In fact, one of the greatest benefits to be derived through the grange is co-operation in *selling*.

The great secret of the farmer's success lies in selling his crops at fair prices. The farmer may work hard, raise immense crops, and unless he knows how and when to put them upon the market to obtain the best prices, he labors and toils in vain; and it will always continue to be so until there is a closer organization among *all* the farmers.

The grange has worked wonders in this state, it has saved millions of dollars to the farmers, yet it has not been one-quarter of the service that it can be made to be. We want a thorough reorganization of the subordinate granges; we want all farmers to become grangers; we want a central agency. The Grangers' Business association should be that agency. But if that is thought undesirable, then the office of the secretary of the state grange should become a bureau of information, where statistics of the acreage of different crops should be sent; then the number of tons of grain and hay, the number of pounds of butter, cheese, honey, seeds, dried fruit, etc., the number of hogs, sheep, cattle, etc., they have for sale and *when* they will have it or them ready for market. These would be sent from the secretary's office to the parties making reports, with such information as to the best time that any given article should be placed on the market, and such other reliable information as will assist the farmers to get the best prices for their produce.—*California Patron.*

Grange Institutes.

There is little question in the public mind as to the importance of new agencies for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. At one time the trustees of the Illinois State Industrial university, which is located at Champaign, instructed the late Hon. W. C. Flagg to arrange for farmers' institutes, without expense to the university, and to call upon professors of the university for such service as lecturers as they may be able to render without detriment to their class work; provided that the traveling expenses of such professors and all lecturers be paid by the localities benefited by such institutes, and without charge to the university. This suggestion is worthy of consideration in this state also. Whenever farmers begin to study the causes of success and failure of others, a new era of progress will be ushered in, and it will stimulate a love for agricultural pursuits among our young men, who are but too ready to forsake farming for other occupations.

Conventions for the discussion of the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding, etc., are daily becoming more and more popular with the farming community. They are the most efficient means of promoting agricultural progress and should be encouraged in every possible way. They will do more to solve the question of "How can I make the farm pay?" than any other. There is nothing like the enlistment of practical men in the work of instruction. Success in farming depends, to a great extent, upon facts which have been determined by experiments. It is at these conventions or institutes that the scientific man will always be welcome, for it is evident that the man of scientific culture should be brought in direct contact with those who agree mainly from experience and observation. Speakers who are invited to address these conventions should be eminent in the several branches of agriculture, so that farmers, by meeting at one central point in the county or district, could compare notes and discuss the most practical means for culture of the different crops. Too many of our farmers have continued the production of a crop from year to year, regardless or ignorant of whether it paid the cost of production or not. Usually no accounts are kept; therefore, the actual cost cannot be ascertained and the guess work is continued.

The time has arrived when a different course must be pursued. The buyers of the farmers' produce do something more than guess. They study statistics, the markets and everything affecting their business. They are continually educating themselves in the methods of procuring the farmers' products at the lowest possible figure. There must be a full and free discussion of all questions pertaining to the increase of farm products, and the realization of better prices. If we need a greater diversity of crops, let us have it. If we find that we can use commercial manures to good advantage, let it be done. If farmers will, as they should, now that they are thoroughly organized, go to work in a thoughtful and determined manner to solve the problem of the production and sale of their crops, success, heretofore unattainable, will be achieved.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Have Confidence in Each Other.

The farmers, while they are the most conservative element of society, are the most difficult to unite in the common good—arising from personal jealousies and a constant fear that some one will secure privileges or conditions superior to another—and therefore, instead of through an organization such as the grange is seeking to become, they place their business in the hands of others who, in interest, are opposed to the grange policy, and thus stab and destroy that which can render them the greatest aid and needed good. Farmers, eschew all petty differences, and unite on the basis of principles above enumerated. Stand firm by each other, and then through the grange you will gain that advancement and prosperity which should be the great object of your ambition.—*Farmer's Friend.*

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of PURE SILVER. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brassy German-silver to vertigrease and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions.

It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick.

Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker.

It never gets out of order; never wears out.

Price, $3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see SPIRIT OF KANSAS November 6, 1878. Will send Milkers by mail on receipt of price as above.

G. W. HATCH,
General Agent for the State of Kansas. Residence, southeast corner Alabama and Winthrop streets.
P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

TESTIMONIALS.

[We are acquainted with the gentlemen signing the following certificates and know them to be reliable men.—ED.]

FROM THE WESTERN DAIRY.

G. W. HATCH, Agent—Sir:—We have been using two sets of the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers in our dairy here ever since in August last, and can say truly that we are highly pleased with them and would not be without them.

We cheerfully recommend them to the public as an article worthy to fill a great want; and, being pure silver, of the finest finish and of the latest improved construction, free from rubber attachments or poisonous German-silver, there is no possible chance to injure a cow for milking. Respectfully, etc.,
PAYNE & BROWN.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 25, 1878.

FROM THE ROSEDALE DAIRY.

G. W. HATCH, Agent—Sir:—I cheerfully certify to the success of the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers, made only of pure silver. I first used them in August last, and have used two sets now sufficiently long in the Rosedale dairy to say that we are well pleased with them in every respect and cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours, etc.,
S. B. NORTON.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 30, 1878.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ST. DAIRY.

G. W. HATCH, Agent—Sir:—I have been using your Ely Cow-Milkers in my dairy on New Hampshire street here for some time, and am pleased to say they work splendidly and are both pleasant and convenient to the cow and milkman, and can cheerfully recommend them to the public as they do no harm. Yours, etc.,
R. A. YEATS.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 26, 1878.

FROM COUNTY FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

MR. G. W. HATCH—Sir:—I have been using the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers since September last and cheerfully recommend them to the public.
Yours respectfully,
W. A. MARSHALL.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 1, 1878.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

THE SUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past—to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

THE SUN has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

THE SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the president's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is THE SUN'S idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

THE SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. THE SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, THE SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of congress and the movements of the leaders in every section of the republic will have a direct bearing on the presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent administration and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth, will be an important part of THE SUN'S work for 1879.

We have the means of making THE SUN, as a political, a literary and a general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the DAILY SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10, we will send an extra copy free.

Address, I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

Singular Action of a Woman at Atchison—A Kansas Man Bequeaths His Body to Science.

[*Atchison Patriot.*]

The curiosity of the bridge employes was set all agog yesterday afternoon by the appearance at the bank of the river of a strange personage—a woman, thin and worn, poorly clad, and acting strangely. She took a position on the bank of the river, close to the water, and sat there, never moving once, until nearly nightfall. She was slightly lame, and was suffering from neuralgia, and the pain was only made the more severe by the cold wind that blew upon her from the river. The bridge men questioned her closely as to her past history, her name and whither she was bound, but she replied briefly. After much urging, she was persuaded to go to the Tremont house and remain until she could getassistance, Dr. Todd becoming responsible for her bill.

Soon after breakfast this morning, she limped down to the river again, and crawled out over a piece of old trestling to the outer edge of one of the pneumatic iron tubes, which support the bridge, and took her position for the day. Here she sat until 12 o'clock hardly moving, and gazing into the deep running water beneath, as if contemplating suicide. In his round in that neighborhood, to-day, a reporter of the *Patriot* sought this strange female out and obtained her story.

She has been on her way from California since last July. When she left there she was well supplied with money and clothing and a ticket to Omaha. At Cheyenne she was taken sick and left at a hotel. Here she claims that the proprietors of the hotel robbed her of her money, $118, and her trunk. She was sick ten days and then resumed her journey to Omaha. After several weeks' stay in Omaha she was sent to St. Joseph by the authorities. She took sick in St. Joseph and was in the hospital most of the time. She ran away from the hospital, and was then locked up in jail. Discharged from jail she again started south. She was put off the train at every station between here and St. Joseph, and she was three days getting here. She says her home is in Grenada, Miss., whither she is bound. She has relatives there if the fever has not carried them off. She tells, as a part of her story, that two years ago her new born babe was stolen from her and she has been traveling from place to place in search of the thief and child ever since, and spent a fortune in the fruitless search.

On November 11, 1878, John Grable, aged 68 years, died. Mr. Grable was a prominent citizen of Doniphan county, Kansas. He had resided near Wathena for twenty-one years, and was widely and favorably known. He originated a system of national finance and currency, which he illustrated by maps and charts, and once visited the Kansas legislature for the purpose of laying it before that body. In theology he was a liberal, in politics a radical; a man of extensive reading, a good citizen and an honest man. Before his death he made arrangements with the St. Joseph Hospital Medical college managers, by which they were to have his body for dissection in the interest of science, and place his skeleton on exhibition in their museum. He commissioned S. R. Shepherd, of Troy, to carry out this arrangement, and on yesterday his body was duly delivered to the college physicians, and a receipt given for the same.

Mr. Grable was a native of Washington county, Penn., and was married in Wayne county, Ohio.

Coal Shaft on Fire.

[*Osage County Chronicle.*]

On Saturday last, about 12:30 o'clock, fire was discovered coming out of the coal shaft at Peterton, down which some seventy miners were at work. The alarm was given in the village, and for a time a scene of wild confusion and excitement ensued. Wives, mothers and children were running about hardly knowing what to do, and filled with the greatest concern for the safety of those below. The distress may be better imagined than described. Only two miners were above ground, as we are informed—one the pit foreman, Thos. Jenkins, and a sick man named James McVey. Both men rushed to the ventilating shaft, situated between three and four hundred feet east of the main shaft now on fire. The top was removed and they descended to alarm the miners in the remote recesses of their cavernous working places. One went east and the other went west. The eastern drift extends 750 feet from the main or hoisting shaft, and the western drift the same distance west. Fortunately, there was communication with the west by a circuitous route south of the main shaft, and through this the news was carried to the miners, and by means of which they escaped to the ventilating shaft. The passages do not exceed three feet in height in any part of the mine.

In descending the ventilating shaft Mr. Jenkins felt the draft of air so strong downwards as nearly to draw him from his feet, This fact, he informed us, gave him full hopes of the recovery of all the men.

The word was quickly passed throughout the entire mine, and before long the seventy miners came pouring up the ventilating shaft to the delight of the inhabitants of the town.

The fire spread rapidly from the main shaft by means of a covered way to the large building on the railroad track, containing fourteen chutes and about a hundred tons of coal. Nothing was saved, and the burning mass settled down upon the tracks, delaying trains until new tracks could be laid down.

The origin of the fire is traced to spontaneous combustion, the debris of the mine piled around taking fire and burning through to the frame work on the shaft, at a point about eight feet from the top.

The loss to the Carbon Coal and Mining company, who owned the shaft, is about $800. The loss to the railroad company must be several thousand dollars.

Growth of Kansas.

[*Atchison Champion.*]

We believe that more farm buildings have been erected in Kansas this year than any two years since the state was first opened for settlement. The population of the state has increased at least 100,000 since the first of January last. The western line of dug-outs has moved westward at least seventy-five miles. In the old counties, as well as those of the frontier, the number of farm-houses built and farms opened for cultivation has been wonderful; and the growth of the state in population, wealth, improvements and area of land in cultivation has been without precedent in the history of the United States.

The growth of the cities and towns has kept pace with the development of the country. It is a common complaint that residences for rent can be found in very few towns in Kansas. Probably in nine-tenths of our Kansas towns a vacant house cannot be found, no matter how many new buildings have gone up during the year.

The character of the residences erected during the year exhibits corresponding improvement. In both the country and the towns, those who build are putting up larger, more substantial and more comfortable houses than ever before. Travel where you will in the state and you cannot fail to note this improvement. Alongside the dug-out in the frontier counties you will find, recently completed or approaching completion, a neat, comfortable stone or frame house; and near the old log house or the small frame dwelling, in the old er counties, you will see a larger, more substantial and comfortable residence, of brick, stone or frame.

These evidences of thrift and prosperity cannot be mistaken. They demonstrate the fact that Kansas is increasing in wealth as rapidly as she is multiplying in population. For four years her crops have been wonderfully large; and her exports of grain, fruit, stock and other productions have been enormous. Kansas is to-day the most prosperous state in the Union, and her prosperity is not ephemeral, but real and enduring. The reputation of Kansas is settled. The capacities of her soil and the healthfulness of her climate have stood the test of a quarter of a century, and been approved by its experience. We have had our failures and troubles, as all new states have had, but after all they have been fewer in number and less serious in consequences than those the first settlers of every new country have had to encounter. Now there is not one man or woman in a thousand who, after a residence of five years in Kansas, will not declare that this is the best, the most fertile, the most beautiful state in the sisterhood of the Union.

An Immense Fortune to a Sedgwick County Farmer.

[*Wichita Eagle.*]

Last week we told our readers of a wonderful bonanza about to fall to the lot of one of our worthy farmers, Mr. Wm. McCracken. Since that time Mr. McCracken called, when we found that the half had not been told. Our friend is the only son of Mr. Robert Marshall McCracken, formerly of near Dublin, Ireland, who is an heir-at-law for an immense estate near that city, upon which two large towns and many fine farms and valuable buildings are located. The rentals of this disputed territory have been accumulating for a great many years, during which time the elder McCracken has been pushing his claims in the courts. It is estimated that the value of the property and accumulated rentals will reach nearly eight millions of pounds sterling or forty millions of dollars. Mr. McCracken having been summoned to go on to Ireland immediately, left for New York on Monday, whence he will sail this week or next, hoping to return before spring. In answer to our question as to how a man felt in view of such immense possibilities in the way of worldly goods and moneys, he smiling said that his home was in Sedgwick county, where it should remain; and being comfortably surrounded and possessing all that was necessary to the full enjoyment of life and health, the prospect of such wealth did not elate him to any extent. The suggestion that forty million dollars would enable him to buy every foot of land and every house in Sedgwick county with money to spare, only made him smile. We hope the news is well founded and that he may not change his mind as to stand by his present home and people. The good that such an immense fortune would enable him to do, and the advantage of so much wealth to the county, cannot be estimated. The interest on such an amount at ten per cent. would be over eleven hundred dollars a day, or well on to one dollar a minute night and day. Think of that! Mr. McCracken has been given to understand that the entire matter has been settled. He said he would write every week or two that his friends might keep posted as to his movements and success.

Sensible Advice.

[*Cor. Atchison Champion.*]

Our farmer boys and girls should improve these long evenings by applying themselves studiously to a regular course of studies. What that course of study should be must be determined by inclination and circumstances. Every boy possesses a natural predominating talent for a particular business or profession. This leading central principle is the basis or key note for a life of success and happiness. Be sure that you find it; cultivate and improve it. Choose your business and stick to it through life.

Unpleasantness Among the Indians.

[*Chetopa Advance.*]

There seems to be considerable "unpleasantness" among the Chickasaw brethren of the Indian territory. Cyrus Harris sets forth a petition to President Hayes that he was elected chief of the nation, and that the Chickasaw legislature declared him duly elected. Soon afterward, however, they met again, and by throwing out enough votes counted him out, declared D. C. Burney elected chief, and installed him in the executive chair. Now Mr. Harris naturally wants to know what he is going to do about it, and appeals to the president to help him out. Whether or not he wants an electoral tribunal appointed to settle the matter we don't know. The Harris party represents the progressive Republican element among the Chickasaws and the Burney men the conservative Democratic element.

McCurdy Brothers,

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In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

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Patentees and Manufacturers of the

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PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
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All Work Done in the Latest Style.

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THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL

DESCRIPTIVE

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We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

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

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.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, . . . Lawrence, Kans.

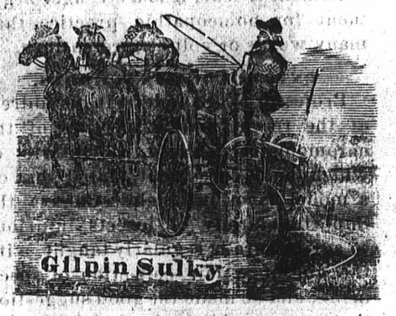
Formerly with H. J. Bushmer.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,
Consulting Physician and Surgeon.
FRANK SMYTH, M. D.
Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1878.

ON the 4th of December the Patrons of Lyon county will hold a meeting at Emporia, to celebrate the anniversary of the order. All good Patrons throughout the state are cordially invited to be present and participate. Speakers from abroad will be present and a good time is anticipated.

THE number of money orders collected in 4,143 money order post-offices the past year is 5,613,117, amounting in the aggregate to $31,442,365. This money order arrangement is very popular with the people, and pays well, we have no doubt, the government for transacting the business.

THE number of immigrants for the year ending June was 138,469, of whom Great Britain and her colonies furnished 65,000, Germany 29.313, China 9,000, Northmen some 10,000, Italy, France and Hungary 4,000 and Africa 11. The remainder is made up of sprinklings from various other nationalities.

A FARMER of Gilbertville, N. Y., by name Murray, has taken his family to his South African farm, containing 3,700 acres, stocked with 1,000 ostriches and 300 mares of rare blood and pedigree. He finds ostrich raising very profitable, having recently sold sixty birds at Cape Town for $27,000, and a pound of feathers for the round sum of $860, or $8 a feather.

GEORGE TISSLER, defaulting treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, received from Judge Meyer, of the court of common pleas at Canton, this week, the sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary at hard labor and a fine of $60,000 with costs. When defaulting county treasurers are dealt with thus impartially and severely we shall hear little about such robberies in the future.

THE homeopathists "point with pride" to the success of their methods in yellow fever practice. Only eighty of their 1,600 patients or (5 per cent.) at Vicksburg died, while 944 (21 per cent.) were lost of the 4,361 under allopathic and other treatment. If this statement is true, it is a stronger argument for homeopathic practice than many words or voluble pretentions.

ENTOMOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

Professor W. Saunders, in his address at the recent annual meeting of the entomological society of Ontario, of which he is president, stated that on a model farm in Guelph, Canada, the important study of insects injurious to agriculture is regularly taught, with the aid of a fair collection of specimens; and he made the good suggestion that every public school should have its museum of natural history where the children can learn, with the objects before them, the names and habits of the common birds, insects and plants with which they must constantly come in contact. Such studies, he justly thinks, would "strengthen the intellect and cultivate the memory and other faculties of the mind more thoroughly than many of the abstract studies now especially designed for the purpose, while the practical value of such knowledge to the fortunate possessor in after life can scarcely be overestimated."

THE FARMER'S CALLING.

That farming is as sure, stable, honorable and remunerative a business as one can enter upon has been asserted and proved over and over again. It is true that other kinds of business—trade, commerce and some kinds of manufacturing—that speculations of various kinds—banking and joint-stock companies—have, especially of late years, attracted much attention and have been popular with dashing and ambitious young men; still, in the experience of a few past years, the statistics of business disasters and failures, the moral wreck of character and the crash and ruin of men who were reputed rich have proven that farming is an industry less fluctuating, less depressed by hard times, less subject to failures—a pursuit in which temptation to dishonesty has had less influence and in which men have pursued the even tenor of their way with less anxiety and with less exposure to financial ruin and wreck of moral character than any other kind of business. That colossal fortunes have been, here and there, now and then, built up by speculation, sharp practices, gambling in stocks, spoliation of labor and by indirect and direct robbery, we cannot deny; but those fortunes, however large and glittering, do not stand up to the public gaze as monuments of honor, of patient industry, of painstaking, honest labor, but they tower rather as beacons, warning men to beware of the hidden rocks and treacherous quicksands on which so many of life's voyagers have been wrecked. These fortunes have no solid foundation to rest upon, and when the floods come and the winds blow they fall like the house built upon the sand. Farming is a business that rests on a sure foundation. It demands honest work. It is not built up by the spoliation of others. Its gains, though they may be small, are legitimate and honorably earned. There is more capital invested to-day in agricultural pursuits than in all other industries combined. It pays more for the support of government and receives less protection and consideration from government than any other interest.

In looking at farming in the broad, full light of practical utility, of safe investments, of sure dividends and of the best public service, we cannot help commending it and urging it upon the young as a pursuit upon the whole more satisfying, less hazardous, more useful, honorable and remunerative than any other business. It gives a scope to the intellect, a play to the imagination, a range to the affections, a field to the inventive powers, a work for hand and heart, which no other industry supplies.

But for any adequate realization of the advantages, the remunerations and the satisfactions of farming, there must be among our Patrons and farmers a high education, a better culture and a larger appreciation of and devotion to their own peculiar calling. They must see and feel its importance in its financial, social, moral and industrial bearings, and prepare themselves with as much zeal and earnestness by careful experiment, close observation and persevering study as those who propose to enter the learned professions, or the paths of science, or the study and the practice of the arts.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Though the price of wheat is regulated and controlled by boards of trade, and those who buy from the producer, nevertheless the fact remains that the general consumption of wheat is so far a necessity, and the quantity available to meet the demand is within such ascertained limits, that it is reasonable to assume that in proper time a better price will be obtained. We do not undertake to fix any sum as the probable price which wheat will command at any date within the near or more remote part of the season; but, knowing the estimated quantity needed to meet the British deficiency, knowing the large proportion of our own crop that falls far below the ordinary grade, we think it safe to assume that the quantity needed to meet the demand and the quantity available for that purpose must in due time warrant much higher prices than are now offering.

It is very clear, and ought to be convincing to the farmers, whose products are now slaughtered at about the cost of production, that so long as they send their wheat to market where the supply is far beyond the present demand for it, and when the foreign market is so filled that the grain is selling there at prices which do not pay for shipment, hence, that there can be no material improvement in prices. In fact, purchasers will not buy when there are ten bushels for sale in store to the one needed for consumption unless they can purchase at even lower rates than have been offering. Assuming that the present low price of wheat is due to the immense stocks in warehouse in this country and in Europe waiting sale to consumers, there can be no reasonable expectation of an advance in prices so long as the producers continue to forward all they have to be sold for what can be got for it. A market that is depressed because of a supply far exceeding any present or near demand can only expect to be further depressed by continuing to pour more grain into the market and keeping the warehouses filled to their utmost capacity.

It is true there has been a large crop of wheat, and, measured by bushels, the quantity is very large; at least one-half of the spring wheat received, the bulk of which is ordinarily No. 2, is this year not above No. 3, while of the corn and oats received one-fourth is classed as rejected. The crop, therefore, measured by quality as well as quantity, is not so far in excess of former years as to authorize such a large decline in the market price.

Under all these circumstances the producers of wheat can probably understand that they have been too fast in forwarding their produce to market. The annual crop of breadstuffs must cover the consumption of the whole year. To place the whole crop of wheat on the market at one time must of necessity force the price to the lowest margin, and in the same proportion any supply forced on the demand must have a like tendency to reduce the market price. The remedy, so far as the low price is due to an excess of supply of wheat on the market, is in the hands of the producers, who can hold their wheat and corn and oats and hogs until, in the natural process of consumption, the supply in the market shall have been reduced to something in proportion to the wants for consumption.

In order to be able to control in any degree the price of farm produce, it is absolutely necessary that the farmers have a strong organization, and that they keep themselves fully posted from year to year as to the amount of the different kinds of produce in the country. With this knowledge and a strong organization of the farmers, with their plans so well matured and their actions so regulated that produce in market would always be a little short, good prices could always be obtained.

All branches of trade are interested in this matter. There is not a manufacturer, nor a workman, nor a merchant, who is not personally interested in having the farm products sold at a fair price. The men who cultivate the land are the great consumers of manufactures. The more they get for their products, the more they are able to purchase, and the greater addition made to the national wealth. A rest, a temporary suspension of shipments to market, by equalizing the stocks in warehouse to the demand for consumption, may possibly have a heathful effect in the recovery of prices, in a market where all are sellers and but few are purchasers.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the Governor.

The civil and religious liberty, the shield of law and equality of rights, guaranteed to us as a people are but the fruits of a religious faith in the existence, wisdom and protecting care of a God whose power and grace are equal to the protection and sustenance of all who fear Him and respect His commands.

The fathers, even before colonies became states and states formed a Union, set aside one day in each year for popular thanksgiving and prayer to Him who gave law to their law-givers, wisdom to their rulers and law-abiding patience to the ruled. This religious custom of the colonies was followed by the states and adopted by the nation; and now, in harmony with a proclamation of the president of the United States, I, Geo. T. Anthony, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, to be observed by the people of this commonwealth.

Let all be united on that day in a profound and grateful recognition of the divine care of our state, so indelibly impressed upon every page of its history, so grandly realized in its marvelous achievements and so happily enjoyed in the peace and prosperity of its citizens. Let hearts, made grateful by plenty, dictate words of sympathy and extend an open hand of charity to the unfortunate and needy, to the end that this day may become precious in memory as a day full of joy, bright with hope and fruitful of good deeds.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas. Done at the capital this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. GEO. T. ANTHONY.

By the governor:
THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary of State.

The Silver Question.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

The hue and cry against silver is a first-class fraud. The enemies of the double standard, not being able to win in the prior contest, are resorting to lower methods than open opposition to carry their point. Let the government stand firm and honor its enactments, and the gold-bugs will soon come to terms.

General News.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—For the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock this afternoon there were ten deaths from yellow fever recorded at the board of health, with dates and deaths as follows: November 16th, 1; November 17th, 5; November 18th, 1; total to date, 4,025. No new cases reported. The mortuary report for the week ending at 6 p. m. on Sunday shows one hundred and thirty-five deaths, including 29 from yellow fever and 7 from other fever.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Chas. Young, Archibal Steen, and a son of the latter, working a farm on shares near Lebanon, O., had a misunderstanding on Friday, during which Steen and son clubbed Young until he was insensible. A hired man of Young who came to the rescue met the same fate. Mrs. Young and daughter came upon the scene, and were both felled to the earth with clubs. The Steens then fled, and have not since been heard of. Physicians say it is unlikely that Young or the hired man will recover.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Norwich is inundated by a freshet in the river Winsum, in consequence of a fortnight's steady rain. Two of the most densely populated districts are several feet under water. The basements of all the factories, warehouses, groceries and dwellings along the river are flooded. One or two deaths by drowning are reported. Four or five miles of streets are submerged, and from three to four thousand dwellings made uninhabitable. The result is vast pecuniary damage. The authorities are maintaining poor families.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A correspondent telegraphing from Washington says: "President Hayes, when appealed to for an authorized announcement regarding his position toward the South and his intentions with reference to the violations of the law at the recent election, went to a desk, and taking a pamphlet copy of his last message to congress, turned to the fourth page and said: 'My position has not changed toward the South; it is the same now as when I wrote my letter of acceptance, my inaugrual address, and my message to congress a year ago. In my message I said' (and the president read as follows): 'It should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the constitution and laws the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. Whatever authority rests with me to be used, I shall not hesitate to perform.' The president read the last sentence with emphasis."

NAPLES, Nov. 17.—As King Humbert was entering the city in state to-day, a poorly dressed man named Giovanni Passananti attempted to assassinate him with a poniard. Signor Cairoli, chief of the ministry, who was in the carriage with the king, laid hands on the man, who wounded him in the thigh, when the king drew his sword and struck the assassin, who was then immediately secured. The king received a slight scratch. Popular indignation is inteuse, and demonstrations of loyalty are unbounded. The assassin is twenty-nine years old, and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no society, but, being poor, nourished a hatred towards the king.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Popular indignation and excitement throughout Italy over the attempt to assassinate the king are very great. The assassin is a member of the International society. He denies having any accomplices or instigators.

A telegram from Berlin reports a belief current there that a plot exists for the assassination of all sovereigns. It is stated that Prussian judges when examining Nobeling were led to believe in the existence of a central organization for this purpose, and investigations are still going on.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The treasury now holds $348,040,200 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,808,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits, and $3,481,600 to secure subscriptions to the four per cent. loan. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $179.500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $646,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $321,728,231; gold notes, $1,468,820 Internal revenue receipts to-day, $333,109; customs receipts, $390,202. Receipts of national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day compared with the corresponding period last year: 1877, $3,973,000; 1878, $2,226,600; receipts to-day, $325,000. Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day, $1,087,200.

The treasury department has begun the purchase of gold bullion at Denver, Colorado, purchasing directly from miners and paying them in greenbacks. The department expects to buy at least $20,000 worth a week for some time, and extend its purchase to all the gold of the Black Hills country. The treasury department will pay miners the full value of their gold, charging only the cost of assaying and sending it to Philadelphia to be coined, at the transportation rate of fifty-eight cents a thousand or as third-class mail matter. The treasury will pay for whatever silver may be found with the gold when the value is over fifty cents in the amount offered for sale.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the long pending controversy concerning a large body of land claimed by both the Central Branch of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroad companies, which are situated opposite the first one hundred miles of constructed road west of the Missouri river within the overlapped twenty-mile limits of the two land grants, the secretary of the interior decides that land situated within these overlapped land grants should be held to inure jointly to both companies. In view, however, of questions arising under the third act of July 1, 1862, which were discussed in his decision of the Dudymott case, Secretary Schurz directs that the subject of transferring government titles to these lands be reserved for further consideration. In the course of his decision Secretary Schurz rules that the patent executed March 10, 1876, in favor of the Central Branch company, for 73,000 acres of disputed land, was rightly canceled by his predecessor, because it lacked one requisite of transfer of a title, namely, acceptance by the grantee.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine	$3.00 @ 3.25
XX	3.50 @ 3.75
XXX	3.85 @ 3.95
Family	4.05 @ 4.15
Wheat—No. 2 fall	87 @ 88
No. 3 red	83½@ 84
Corn—No. 2	30½@ 30¾
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 20
Rye	42½@ 43¼
Barley	60 @ 80
Pork	7.25 @ 7.35
Lard	5.70 @ 5.75
Butter—Dairy	16 @ 25
Country	12 @ 16
CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter	86 @ 87
No. 2 spring	81 @ 82
No. 3	68½@ 69
Corn	32 @ 32¼
Oats	19 @ 19¼
Pork	6.70 @ 6 80
Lard	5.75 @ 5 87½
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	75½@ 76
No. 3 fall	72 @ 73
No. 4	69 @ 69½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	23½@ 24
Oats	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2	30 @ 35

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Fair Texas	$2.40@ 3.15
Butchers'	2.45@ 3.50
Hogs	2.40@ 3.00
CHICAGO, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.50@ 4.10
Hogs—Packers	2.60@ 3.15
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Native butcher steers	2.25@ 3.50
Stockers	2.00@ 3.00
Fair to choice fat cows	1.75@ 2.50
Hogs—Packers	2.40@ 2.55

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7½@8½c.; eggs, 18@20c.; broom-corn, $35@80 ℔ ton; chickens, live, per doz., $1.50@2.00; potatoes, 45@55c.; sweet potatoes, 60c.@$1.10; green apples, $1.60@2.25 ℔ bbl.; onions, 35@50c. ℔ bush.; flax seed, ℔ bush., $1.05; castor beans, $1.15; cranberries, $7@9 ℔ bbl.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, ℔ sack, $2.15@2 25; XXX, $1.80; XX, $1.50. Rye flour, $1.65. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75c.

There is no change since last week in either wheat or corn worth mentioning—scarcely a figure to change.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 87@87½c. November, 87½c. December and 88 January. In Chicago No. 2 is 82½c. November, 82½c. December and 83½c. January. In Kansas City No. 2 is 76 to 76½c. November and 75½c. December. No. 3 is 72½c. November and 72½c. December.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 48c.; in New York at 46½c.; in Liverpool at 23*s.* 8*d.*

Cattle have slightly improved in demand, and the supply also is better. Better grades of cattle are beginning to reach market. We notice a sale reported at Kansas City on Monday of a lot of native cattle at $4—the best price obtained for a month; but they were of extra weight, averaging 1,746 pounds. The bulk of the transactions are still principally confined to cows and Texas steers.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at $1.25@3.00; in St. Louis, $2.75@3.50; in Chicago, $3.00@3.50.

Gold in New York yesterday was 1.00½. It has been very steady for several weeks. Money was quoted at 3@3½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. The stock market opened buoyant and active for Lake Shore and granger shares which advanced ½@1½ per cent. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds generally buoyant, state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were $6,000,000.

Our exports this year have already reached $300,000,000.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail November 9, 1878:

In store at	*Wheat. bus.*	*Corn. bus.*
New York	4,539,387	3,179,584
Albany	5,300	...
Buffalo	593,680	467,570
Chicago	3,498,849	742,294
Milwaukee	1,087,880	15,098
Duluth	157,955	...
Toledo	374,370	200,285
Detroit	368,291	12,203
Oswego	185,000	220,000
St. Louis	589,000	163,843
Boston	223,877	287,974
Toronto	123,544	100
Montreal	122,106	76,405
Philadelphia	690,872	228,720
Peoria	841	43,186
Indianapolis	20,702	22,797
Kansas City	365,174	89,583
Baltimore	707,055	167,615
Rail shipments, week	322,795	145,604
Lake shipments, week	1,749,082	1,094,951
On canal	1,490,000	1,543,000
Total November 9, 1878	17,215,760	9,698,182
Total October 19, 1878	16,503,659	10,218,895
Total October 12, 1878	14,701,428	9,803,943
Total November 10, 1877	9,815,765	8,260,979

The amount of wheat imported into England is annually increasing. For several years it has been over 100,000,000 bushels. This year it will greatly exceed that amount. She gets her wheat from every quarter of the globe but principally from Germany, Russia and the United States, the latter country for several years past furnishing about three-fifths of all she imports.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

READ the notice of farm for sale by John Donnelly which appears elsewhere. This is a good opportunity for some one to get a fine farm for almost nothing.

HENCEFORWARD the *Popular Science Monthly* is to be enlarged. It is a publication that intelligent Americans cannot afford to be without. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5 per year.

THE Young Men's Social club will give a literary entertainment at their rooms to-night (Wednesday). The club has been silent for a number of months, but the boys expect to be seen and heard often during the coming season.

THE startling intelligence comes to us this morning that N. Hoysradt, Esq., of this city, was fatally shot at about midnight last night by a man by the name of Stover, living on Deer creek, west of this city. The shooting took place, we understand, on Stover's premises. We have not learned the particulars in the case.

THE members of the Douglas county bar met at the court-house on Monday night last to listen to the reading of a memorial paper on the life of the late Judge Geo. W. Smith, by Hon. J. S. Emery. The paper was full of historical interest and just tributes to the memory of a good man. It will be sent to the State Historical society for preservation.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Fair Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, December 3d, at Miller's hall, over House's clothing store, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business. A full attendance is very desirable.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BENJAMIN F. AKERS, proprietor of the Kansas Stock farm, died at his home in this city yesterday morning. Mr. Akers had been slowly declining with consumption, and while his death was not entirely unexpected, the blow falls heavily upon the bereaved family and this community. He leaves a wife and two children. The remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio, for interment.

Personal.

POSTMASTER WORDEN has gone to Chicago again. Mrs. Worden will accompany him when he returns.

MR. DANIEL GAUMER, a well known Douglas county farmer, has sold his farm near Vinland and moved to Broadview, Saline county.

HON. M. W. REYNOLDS, of Parsons, has been in the city during the present week. Milt says the fiat fellows and Democrats were too much for him in the race for the legislature this fall.

Lawrence to have a Board of Trade.

The following is a copy of an agreement that has been circulated and signed by 102 business men of Lawrence: "We, the undersigned citizens and merchants of the city of Lawrence, hereby agree to organize ourselves into a board of trade for the purpose of advancing the mutual, commercial and manufacturing interests of said city under a plan of organization to be hereafter adopted." A meeting will probably be called during the present week to perfect the organization.

THE Delaware mills was the scene of a lively little scrimmage on Monday morning last. It happened thusly: E. E. Pierson, son of the proprietor of the mills, while looking about over the building to see that all was well, came suddenly upon a colored individual who was in the act of getting away with some valuable property. Pierson, Jr., immediately bounced the would-be purloiner of goods and proceeded to inflict just punishment upon his person. The fight was a warm one, but right and might finally prevailed. We did not learn what disposition was made of the thief.

Still Ahead.

It is surprising with what rapidity those large piles of clothing, which formerly reached almost to the ceiling, are diminishing at Steinberg's, the old established clothier. This is easily accounted for when we look in upon them all so busy waiting upon and supplying their many customers. We find young men of fashion, who formerly had their clothing made to order, now buying them ready-made of Steinberg, who can fit them in first-class style and save them from ten to fifteen dollars on a suit or an overcoat.

Their stock of goods is the most complete we have ever seen in this vicinity and at prices that beat them all. Call and see them before you buy and we guarantee you will save money. Besides clothing and furnishing goods, they always have on hand a full stock of hats and caps for men and boys.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

—AT—

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

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

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

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

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

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

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Delegate to State Grange.

A convention for the election of a delegate to the state grange was held at grange hall in this city on Saturday last, by the Patrons of Douglas county, and resulted in the election of Wm. Roe, of Vinland, as delegate and Mr. Williams, of Prairie City, alternate.

The next meeting of the Kansas state grange will be held in this city commencing on the third Tuesday in December.

Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. Cushing, president of the Home for the Friendless at Leavenworth, addressed a large union meeting at Plymouth Congregational church on Sunday night last. The institution which Mrs. Cushing represents was founded ten years ago, and was intended to shelter only the unfortunate poor and friendless of Leavenworth and vicinity; but it was not long before the knowledge that such an institution was in existence spread abroad throughout the whole state, and many a perishing one from every quarter made application at its doors for admittance, and none were turned away when room could possibly be made for them. According to the statement of the president, some fourteen hundred needy human beings have found shelter and rest beneath the roof of the home since the time of opening. Our legislature, recognizing the value of such an institution to the state, finally made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to support it, and the city of Leavenworth added two thousand dollars more. With these sums good buildings were erected and the managers of the home were enabled to enlarge their grand and noble work. Mrs. Cushing spoke for an hour, enlightening her audience as to what had been done, what was being done and what was still needed.

At the conclusion of the president's address, Hon. D. C. Haskell came forward and said that he had had occasion to visit the home on several occasions, and he wished to say that it was a noble charity and worthy the support of all humanity-loving citizens of the commonwealth of Kansas.

The following list of names was presented by Mr. Haskell as a canvassing committee to solicit aid from our citizens: First ward—Mrs. John B. Sutliff, Mrs. Professor Robinson, Mrs. Albert Hadley, Mrs. George A. Banks. Second ward—Mrs. A. G. Eidemiller, Mrs. T. H. Rudiger, Mrs. Dr. Stuart, Mrs. P. D. Ridenour. Third ward—Mrs. Dr. Morse, Mrs. G. Grovenor, Mrs. Webber. Fourth ward—Mrs. Daniel Innes, Mrs. J. A. Dailey, Mrs. John Hutchings. North Lawrence—Mrs. Dr. Lawrence, Mrs. A. J. Dicker, Mrs. Deal, Mrs. Bruce. At large—Mrs. J. G. Haskell, Mrs. S. A. Riggs, Mrs. Judge Hendry.

A collection was taken up which amounted to $34.60.

Notes from Wakarusa.

In my travels through the country I find some new improvements, which show thrift and enterprise.

The first is Messrs. Bates & Swain, who bought the Wilson Tweed farm last spring; they are building a large frame barn 32x60 feet, and a shed 100 feet long for their cattle. They have some very fine stock, such as Short-horns, long wool sheep and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. Such men are welcome among us.

Mr. Crutchfield built quite a large frame barn during the summer and has got it stored full of hay for his stock the coming winter.

Our old-time friend W. D. Wells, five miles due south of the university, is building a large and commodious frame house, with basement under the same.

The next improvement we come to is at "Rustic Home," the home of the renowned granger Billy Mears. His new residence is about completed, so he will be able to eat his Christmas turkey in it; but he says some one will have to give him the turkey, for he won't have money enough left to buy one. The house built of good substantial blue limestone, laid is in range work. The house is being pointed and looks well. The dimensions of the house are 28x35 feet, two stories high. M. Steel did the mason work and A. Shaw the carpenter work, A. Lewis furnished the lumber, A. Storm put on the roof and J. Q. Ashton does the plastering; so you can see from the different firms that are represented it is bound to be a good house. In some future note we will give you the number of his children, which is up in the teens somewhere, but time and space forbid at present. RUSTIC.

CANNOT be exploded—the calcium oil sold by Leis' Bros.'

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

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

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

USE the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

Money to Loan

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

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' drug store.

GO and see Connelly for your winter boots and shoes.

For Sale.

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

WM. ROE, Vinland, Kans.

A FINE, side-lace, pebble goat (sewed) shoe for only $1.50, to be found only at A. J. Connelly's new shoe store.

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

P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

For Sale.

A farm of 40, acres within six miles of Lawrence, all under fence and 25 acres broke; house, timber and water on the farm. Will trade for horses, mules, cattle or corn. Will sell for one hundred dollars down, the balance in five years. Call on or address, John Donnelly, Lawrence, Kansas.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

Announcement.

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

Equinoxial Storm.

A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J. W. Beard's that threatens to sweep everything before it, and the people of the great Soft Coal regions are crying for the "Equinox," the light of the world. The Equinox is positively the best base burner for soft coal ever made. Go to J. W. Beard's for the best stoves.

Testimonials.

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

This is to certify that about a month ago I was sorely afflicted with the *piles*, so much so that I was unable to do my work. My son procured some medicine of Dr. Bangs, which gave me immediate relief, and in three days was able to do my work free from pain.

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE.
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

"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 presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago *via* Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections 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 Missouri 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 offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis *without change*—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally 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.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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The only route through Canada under American management.

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

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.,

Dealer in all kinds of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Canvas,

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, ETC.

Orders from a distance carefully filled.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers the and traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Endorsed by the Press and Physicians. Taken by thousands.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open the entire year. Call on or address
H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

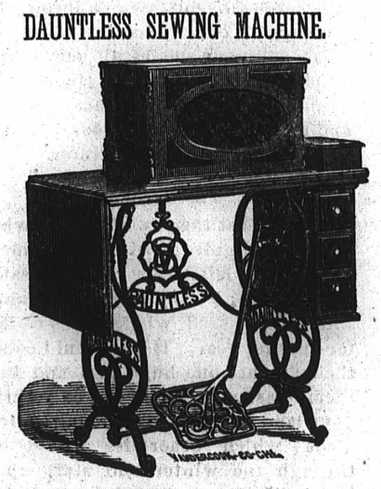
J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
Norwalk, Ohio.
J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

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Largest manufacturers of SCHOOL, CHURCH —AND— OFFICE FURNITURE, GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

Send for Catalogues. J. B. PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., general state agent.

BEE-HIVES.

I have several varieties of hives which I will sell for one-third cost. L. BAGON.

Horticultural Department.

A sunflower blossom in a garden of Halloville, N. H., has a circumference of three feet eleven inches and contains 4,300 seeds.

Clair county, Illinois, is credited with the annual production of the raw material for 800,000 gallons of castor oil. The beans are planted and cultivated like corn, with one stalk in the hill.

Beet Sugar.

Certain wiseacres have been strongly recommending that government aid be given in behalf of beet sugar manufacture. To this the *Country Gentleman* replies: "The question occurs in this connection whether beets or other roots would not give larger returns if fed to domestic animals than when manufactured into sugar. We think a good paying manufactory would do more by way of introducing this industry than more money from the general government."

Orchards.

The hurry of hay-making, harvesting and the sowing of fall wheat is over. It is a good time now to look over the orchard and see that all superfluous and sap-draining shoots are cut off, the young trees protected from rabbits and the older trees freed from the spoliation of the borers still remaining imbedded in the crown of the tree. A good mulching of coarse, strawy manure all around the tree and extending to the limits of the outmost branches will greatly promote the future yield of fruit and give a new aspect of greener leaves and fuller bloom the coming spring. Fruit trees, as well as blooded stock, repay in full measure all the care and attention paid them. Scrawny trees, no less than scrawny stock, are swift witnesses to careless, shiftless, unproductive farming. Your orchards, your vineyards and your small fruit gardens will amply repay you in the richness and abundance of autumnal fruit for any and all good, thorough work bestowed upon them this fall and winter.

The Garden.

We see that the plot of ground which you have dignified with the name of garden has left, after your vegetables are gathered, a supply of weeds amply sufficient to seed whole acres of land for another year. If you could collect them all into one huge pile and burn them to ashes, it would not only enrich your land but destroy a multitude of seeds which otherwise would live through the winter and start up in spring like hosts of armed men in battle array. Some good work could now be done by way of burning over the surface of the ground and thus destroying millions of seeds which have been scattered over the garden. After this process has been gone through, a few loads of manure spread over the ground and turned deeply under with the plow would put the garden in good condition for early working in the spring and early planting. A good preparation for another season's experience in gardening can now be made, especially if the ground remains dry as at the present time.

We cannot think that our farmers make so much of the garden as would prove to them profitable and pleasant. There is more profit in a well kept garden than can be derived from any other source involving equal expense. We do not believe that any one making a careful and thorough experiment of a few square rods would be willing to forego, thereafter, the expense, the pleasure and the profit of it.

Plowing Orchards.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* contains the following, which is so full of "experience" that it is entitled to respectful consideration:

"A correspondent in Worcester county, Massachusetts, wishes an opinion concerning the cultivation of orchards—whether, on the whole, it is better to plow the ground or let it remain in grass. Had the inquiry been made two or three years ago, we should have had no hesitation in advising plowing among the trees, but more recent observation and study of the question inclines us to give the advocates of grass in orchards the credit of making out a very strong case in their arguments against plowing. Mr. Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia, has been very successful for many years past in growing pears in land entirely overgrown with grass; and Mr. T. S. Gold, secretary of the Connecticut state board of agriculture, has found that his very best fruit comes from an orchard that is pastured most of the season by a herd of dairy cows. Young trees certainly do much better when carefully cultivated among, as in nurseries or young orchards, but after a tree is old enough to completely fill the whole soil with its roots, there is considerable doubt as to whether the tree is improved by having these roots constantly torn and mutilated. Constant cultivation keeps the feeding roots below the surface, where the soil is cold and unaffected by the heat of the sun. Plowing also destroys all roots which form in the upper layer of earth, and it is hardly likely that these roots can be spared without injuring the growth or productive powers of the tree. The idea of allowing trees to grow in grass is very unpopular, chiefly, we believe, because trees so grown are almost invariably allowed to starve for want of manure, or other fertilizers. Trees standing in grass, if near a hog-pen, barn-yard or other rich spot, often grow and bear fruit equal in every respect to those which have received the very best cultivation, which fact would certainly indicate that the trees which fail to bear well in grass, fail, chiefly, because they are starved. In observing facts concerning this subject, we may have been too careless, and have drawn conclusions too readily, without fully understanding or comprehending all the bearings. It is true that trees usually do grow much better when the ground is cultivated and manured, than when they stand in grass, but it is also certain that trees in grass very seldom receive any attention whatever, further than to mow the grass and pick what fruit that grows. To give the trees that stand in grass a fair chance to show what they can do, we should manure as heavily as we should were the ground under cultivation. We recently commenced to top dress the ground under a portion of our fruit trees as an experiment, and thus far they have borne quite as well as the average of those under cultivation. Of course the manure was applied liberally, that both trees and grass may obtain their full supply. We should certainly advise our correspondent to try the effect of heavily top dressing a portion of his orchard before plowing it. He will find that he can allow his trees to branch out lower, thus making it easier to gather the fruit, while at the same time his fruit will be blown off much less by winds. Pruning trees sufficiently to allow of cultivation under them is often seriously damaging to their health and longevity."

Autumn Planting of Trees.

There is so much said every year for and against planting trees in autumn that it is well to reiterate the advice heretofore given that it is simply a question of circumstances. As to the West, as a rule, we have always advised against autumn planting, unless the trees could be got in early, and well protected through the winter from heaving, which is due to alternate freezing and thawing. On all such soils it is far better to carefully heel them in, packing the dirt well about the roots. Thus they may be held more safely than when planted out. Nevertheless, autumn is the time to order your trees, because if this is left until spring you may not receive them just at the proper time for planting, and when received, they must be taken care of until the proper time for planting.

When trees are ordered in the fall, the roots in the spring will be found nicely calloused and ready for growing. They may remain safely in the trenches until the soil is in condition for planting, and then quickly transferred to where they are to stand. It may be objected that land subject to heaving is totally unfit for orcharding. Theoretically this is true, especially in the sense of raising fruit for market, yet if practically carried out, many farms in the West would be without orchards. Our advice is to drain the orchard site in the best manner, and, except in sandy soils, heel in the trees and plant in the spring. One other piece of advice will be pertinent in this connection: Do not delay ordering your trees in the autumn, because you cannot plant until spring. Fall orders for spring delivery always receive the earliest attention of the nurseryman to whom they may be sent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Household.

Christmas Presents.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—The question of Christmas presents is an all-absorbing one with the children, which they have already begun to discuss; but it is one which parents are apt to postpone till the last moment, when they hurry to the store to find it crowded by a multitude of other parents who have come with the same object, and most of them with very indefinite ideas of what they want to get, a question often decided by any object that catches the eye, which is well enough in the case of toys but a method not at all to be recommended in the selection of books, if the reading of our children is the important influence in the formation of their character which I believe it to be. Without dwelling at this time on this point, I wish to help parents by recommending a few books which I know personally to be beneficial and attractive to the little ones, and which they can put into their hands with no fear of the moral influence being in any way injurious.

First, then, I will speak of the magazines which twelve times in the year, or oftener, come with their bright faces to the home circle, a visitor ever welcome and delightful.

For the little ones nothing could be better than *The Nursery*. For wee ones, too, there is *Baby Land*, a little publication of only eight pages; but the pictures are pretty, the paper good and firm and the form attractive. For older ones we like *Wide-Awake*. But at the head of all magazines we place *St. Nicholas*. Its form is perfect, the pictures charming, the stories interesting and no one can read it without being wiser, better and happier. It is worth any three ordinary books. A friend who has a houseful of boys likes the *Youth's Companion*, which seems to keep up its character as the years go by; and he says it grows better with age. It comes every week. There is a paper for boys called the *Home Arts*, which is full of helps and instruction in work and business, and which is published in Chicago.

All these magazines can be found at the bookstores, I presume, and any of them will make an acceptable Christmas gift. I intended writing about books also in this letter but will try to give that talk next week. S. A. B.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 19, 1878.

"Lenex" and "Radical" Answered.

DEAR SPIRIT:—In your issue of October 23d is an article from our friend "Lenex" and in that of the 30th one from Mrs. "Radical," both replying to a short article of mine of a recent date.

As to friend Lenex, it will take but little space to set him right. In my reply to Radical I used the word "world" in reference to the people and not the globe we inhabit. This, doubtless, he knew. He attempts to quote from the bible, and says "Man *is* made in the image of God." Which of the five races of people that now inhabit this globe *is* now in the image of God? The bible says that God *created* man in his own image. This was near 6,000 years ago, and through the degeneracy of man from generation to generation to the present, by reason of his violating the laws of God, he is but a mere wreck to-day in comparison to what he was when *created* in the beginning.

Again, our old friend says: "Yea, all created things that exist *were* and *are* pronounced good by God who made them." Will you please tell in what part of the bible you find this quotation? I think you guessed at it. Now to the law and testimony—Gen., vi., 5: "God saw that the wickedness of man was great upon the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." This was under the patriarchal ages. Isaiah xiii., 11: "I will punish the world for their evil and the wicked for their iniquity." This was under the Jewish dispensation. I. John, ii., 15: "Love not the world, neither the things of the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." Same, v., 19: "The whole world lieth in wickedness." These quotations are under the christian dispensation. Now, then, according to the bible, how far wrong was I when I said this was a wide, sinful, wicked world?

Thomas Dick says that eighteen times the present population of the globe has perished in religious wars alone. If this is half true, is not this a wicked world indeed, when religion alone commits such wholesale murder?

The remainder of this paper shall be devoted to our friend Radical, and we are done.

You are mistaken in regard to washing-day. I am like thousands of other Kansas men—so unfortunate as to be without a wife. Again, you are mistaken as to "reverend;" I do not have that prefix to my name. If you will read Psalms, cxi., 9, you will see that word applied to God only: "Holy and *reverend* is His name." Mortal man has no business with it.

You say: "I think it does not require a very great stretch of imagination to comprehend the meaning of a *partial God.*" Indeed it does; it is all stretched threadbare—a misnomer—and has only been taught by those who discard the teachings of the word of God, and "the God of the orthodox" is no better. Bible things by bible names, and then we are more comprehensive and not so far out at sea; not so likely to be befogged and our little craft dashed against the rocks and all lost.

In regard to your natural religion, I must say it is another misnomer. Natural religion is just the same as *animal religion*. God's word is as silent as death in regard to natural religion, or animal religion either. The bible does say, however, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him."—I. Cor., ii., 14.

You say "We do not hire the clergy to teach us christianity, but to teach creeds and forms of religion and to suit the minds of the majority of his employers. No, we need not the clergy to teach us christianity." I will again have to disagree with my lady friend, and the first Timothy, Philip or Apolis I see idle I will surely send down to Olathe to search out "The Household" Mrs. Radical and have her for once at least hear the gospel of Christ, and teach her the way of the Lord more perfectly.

Much of your article is quite readable until you near the close and quote that infidel Bob Ingersoll, who says "An honest god is the noblest work of man; and you say you fully agree with him. I like the sentiment ascribed to Davy Crocket a thousand times better, and it is to me more humble and in reverence to the God of heaven—the god we try to worship—and that is, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." Less infidelity taught and more gospel preached, heard, believed and obeyed the better. A. VARNER.

WONCIVU, Kans., Nov. 15, 1878.

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.

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 thousand $80. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

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Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation.

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED



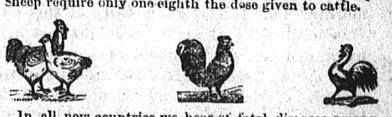
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



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



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



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



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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, [illegible], Mo
MEYER, BRO. & CO.
COLLINS BROS

J. T. WARNE,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Farm and Stock.

Don't fail to have plenty of sheds for your stock. Young stock especially need shelter and plenty of food during the winter.

It is difficult to make people understand that food in animals as well as in plants is largely derived from the air, and that good, pure air can only supply what nature demands from the atmosphere. Muddy and filthy barns turn out lean cattle.

The *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* contains an article in praise of the parsnip as fodder for all kinds of domestic animals, and especially for milch cows. It is ranked as first among roots in respect to nutritive value. In Bretange 100 pounds of parsnips are considered as equivalent to 300 pounds of beets. It is rich in nitrogen and albumenoids compared with sugar beet, carrots, ruta-baga and white turnips. On good authority, the albumenoids are regarded as the most valuable constituent of fodder.

Poultry.

Fowls, in order to make their keeping profitable in winter, must have good food and plenty of it, pure water for drink and have gravel, ground bones, egg shells, pulverized charcoal and slacked lime mixed with their daily rations. They must have also comfortably warm yet well ventilated roosting places, and as much sunshine as can be obtained in the short winter days. Quiet, comfort, warmth, sunshine, a variety of good food and a daily drink for your hens will give you a supply of eggs during the cold winter months.

Does it Pay to Raise Sheep?

At a recent meeting of the Indiana State Wool Growers' association, held in Indianapolis, Mr. L. McDaniels, of Rushville, Ind., stated that he kept a systematic account of all his farming operations, taking at the close of the year a complete inventory of stock and utensils on hand, and determining the gain or loss on his previous year's work; and that, while the profit from his entire farm last year had been only four per cent. on the investment, the profit on his sheep, of which he kept one hundred breeding ewes, had been one hundred per cent. and eight dollars and ten cents over.

Profits of Sheep Breeding.

A correspondent of the Mt. Sterling (Ky.) *Democrat* states that in 1866 E. and C. Brown, brothers, entered into an agreement to buy fifteen good Cotswold ewes, continue the partnership ten years, retain the ewe lambs, sell the wool and male sheep each year. The fifteen original ewes cost them $158 cash. July 15, 1876, they had sold $4,800 worth of wool and sheep, last year they sold $1,500 worth, this year $900, and now have on hand 190 head of sheep that $2,800 cannot buy. The neat sum of $10,110 realized by fifteen ewes and their produce is equivalent to loaning money at nearly the astonishing sum of 630 per cent. per annum.

Tenements for Laborers on the Farm.

Mr. J. J. Thomas said, in the course of a recent address, that the work of many farmers' wives and daughters is wearing and killing in its effects, owing to the fact that they are compelled to cook and serve for a horde of hired men, and know no time for rest. This he thinks "entirely wrong," and suggested as the best remedy the building of tenement houses, as he himself has done, where laborers may board and lodge with their families. Besides being a great burden off the shoulders of the women folks, this method he finds an actual economy, as it gives him a much better class of help. The number of intelligent farmers who share this conviction, as the result of personal experience, is happily increasing from year to year.

Speaking of the above plea, Mr. Olcott remarks that "our women folks would have been minded to kiss the old man for it, had they been there, and then have gone to work for their own salvation, let us hope, as they will certainly have to do."

Winter Care of Stock.

By all means provide shelter for your stock of whatever kind in winter. With good shelter your cattle will grow better, fatten better, work better and produce better; they are healthier, handsomer, larger and more profitable. In every way we get amply paid for the care of our stock, especially for their comfortable shelter.

Are our good horses—stallions, mares, trotters and racers—reared without shelter, without care and kindness? Are our best bulls, cows, sheep, hogs, such as are exhibited at our fairs and are found on some farms, reared in the open air, through all temperatures and all weathers? Not so. The farmer's family is scarcely better cared for than such stock. The merciful man is merciful to his animals; and being merciful he obtains his reward in the way of better cattle, more butter and cheese, better work from his horses and a better price for his well fatted beef in market. Economy as well as kindness will prompt the farmer to provide good, comfortable shelter for his stock the coming winter.

Don't Waste the Manure.

What do we mean by this? Do we mean, don't use any more manure than you can help? Not a bit of it. Some farmers would perhaps like to have us mean that, because they can't see of what use on this Western land muck manure is anyway. They have a notion, and too many have it, that the soil itself is manure, perpetually self-renewing manure. Those that go under this delusion will reap—the delusion; just that, in addition to the smaller, coarser crops which they will raise. Rich as the prairie land is, its elements are ever lessening, of course, with the constant draft on them, and, however out of notice the fact may visibly be, still it will develop its own verity if we will supply manure enough to show the difference that was wanting.

Wasting manure does not consist in bestowing it with wise liberality on your fields; you can't waste it by being generous with it there. But we will tell you how it may be wasted. Cart it all off and get rid of it; dump it anywhere, as far away from your farm as possible; regard it as a nuisance and a drug. Let your more sagacious neighbor get the better of it, and of you, by getting it from you gladly as a gift.

Farmers, you will neither throw away your manure nor yet give it away if you are wise. It will all go on your own soil, and be in the right place only when it does go there. Don't waste the manure! Utilize it all. Enrich! enrich! and keep on enriching!

Smut and its Dangers.

The season has returned when stock are turned into the corn fields, and numerous complaints will soon reach us of troubles caused by smut. The injurious results vary much, with the susceptibilities of the animals. In some cases it induces convulsions, in others palsy, weakness of the limbs, or an advancing lethargy, finally ending in death should the feed be continued. At other times it has caused abortions in pregnant animals, and in still others dry gangrene and dropping off of the extremities, or, short of this, untractable sores around the crowns of the hoofs. But much more commonly smut causes drying of the contents of the third stomach (manifolds), suspension of digestion, and, sooner or later, a fatal issue. It is further remarkable, that the greatest losses have been when drinking water has been deficient, either from dry seasons or localities, on the one hand, or from the supervention of hard frosts on the other. Stock owners, therefore, who turn their cattle into the corn fields in the fall cannot be too careful in securing a full supply of good water within easy access. If the season is dry, let nothing interfere with a regular supply, twice daily, from wells or rivers, and if the ordinary source is frozen up, let this be sufficiently broken several times a day.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Wintering Bees.

Bee-keepers differ very materially in their notions about wintering bees. Some winter in the cellar, some in an outhouse artificially heated, some on the summer stands without protection, and some with protection. The fact that bees have wintered in all these different conditions, successfully, does not prove anything, except that the bees when they went into winter quarters were in proper condition—populous, with plenty of honey, room to cluster, access to honey easy, plenty of young bees, etc. Given these, and an even temperature, and bees will winter in any position almost. Young bees can only be secured by keeping the queen laying as late as possible. This can be done by providing empty combs, either with the extractor, or new comb, and if there is any honey to be gathered she will lay all that is necessary. By November 1st each hive ought to have twenty pounds of honey in it, and empty combs in the center of the hive, to cluster on. If put in the cellar, wait till fine weather is over if possible, put them in after they have had a fine day to fly, so they will be empty. The cellar must be dry, dark and quiet. In out-door wintering there should be quilts over the frames, the hives wrapped with straw, or otherwise protected from the direct influence of the wind, which is the chief agent in producing disastrous, sudden changes of temperature. Winter passages through the combs should also be provided, so that the bees need not pass over the frames to procure food. In very cold weather bees will freeze if compelled to leave the cluster and pass around the combs for food. Fill the top or cap of each hive with straw. The best wintering I ever saw was outdoors, under corn fodder, but with entrances exposed to southern sun. Ten hives wintered in this way all came through nicely, while others in the cellar nearly all died.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

Lay in Your Wood.

No good farmer will neglect to cut wood the coming winter, to be used a year hence, as it is poor management to burn green wood; and it is always best to have your wood for your family's use to be under cover, and so connected with the house that it can be got at from the kitchen without going out of doors. If your wood-house is of ample size, it will afford you a place to do many little jobs in rainy weather, and your boys can split the wood under it, and pile it up on wet days. When I see a farmer's wood pile at his kitchen door—a lot of logs to be cut as the wood is wanted, and *green* at that, I know his entire character; and I might write it out thus: This man was brought up from boyhood to be slack in his farm duties, doing nothing but what he could not well omit. He has no idea of there being any benefits in "*driving things*," and he takes the world "easy." He denies that there has been any progress made in farming since he was a boy; consequently, his farm, buildings, and general surroundings have an ancient look, just as farms had fifty years ago; and his children are growing up to be "chips of the old block," and his boys will, probably, die as their father will, with a *pile of green wood at their doors.*

If a farmer has no other reason why he should provide wood for his family, except that it is cheaper than green wood, as regards the heat given out, that alone ought to be sufficient inducement for him to provide it; but the comfort of sitting by a dry-wood fire in winter of itself ought to stimulate every farmer to have an ample sized wood-house, filled with a year's supply of wood, and cut of the size suitable for use, as having to cut and split wood daily as it is used, is a way of managing fuel that no good farmer should tolerate.—*T. B. Miner, in Rural New-Yorker.*

Farm Accounts.

When a farmer, at the end of a year, settles his store account, pays his smith bill, with that of his teacher, doctor and preacher, which tax is generally in the rear, and if anything is left from the amount realized by the sale of his produce, that amount is called the profit; but if it falls short, then he has made nothing. That is not a correct estimate of results, for the bills have no connection with the cost of planting except the smith bill. A merchant doing business on a capital of $10,000, wanting to obtain the result of the year's operation, takes an inventory of the unsold stock, the amount of available accounts, with the money on hand, after paying his store rent, his clerk hire, interest paid on borrowed money, and other expenses incidental to his business, but does not include the expense of supporting his family, which might, if extravagant, absorb all the profits, though it might be thirty or forty per cent. on the capital. There are a large number of farmers whose real estate, with all the working stock and farming implements, cannot be valued at more than $3,000, yet by their profits realized have raised, clothed and educated from five to ten children, which, to do this, must make a profit of from thirty to fifty per cent. on the capital.—*Ex.*

The Live Stock Market at London.

The live stock reporter of the New York *Times*, who is now in England, sends the following account of the Metropolitan market in London:

"On Monday, the 23d inst., I visited the great live stock market of London, known as the Metropolitan market. It is situated in Islington, and is a well planned well kept business place. The yard has long rows of open pens in which the cattle stand, tied by the neck to the cross-bars. This leaves the beast enough liberty to admit of the buyer judging of him. Every pen has room for 100 head. The sheep pens are also open, and hold, in the aggregate, 50,000 head. The pens for calves are raised above the level of the yards, and are sheltered with roofs, the sides being open. There is room, yet again, for 1,000 swine. These animals remain under shelter. Four thousand head of horned cattle have room at one time, together with the other numbers given. The alley ways, pens and causeways are floored with granite blocks. There are four hotels, one on every corner of the space occupied by the market. The hotel, the Black Bull, kept by the widow Davis, appears the favorite. Islington market is most easy of access. Tramways, omnibuses and railways lead to it from all directions. A strong palisade of wrought iron work surrounds these yards, the entrances to which are wide and handsomely ornamented with bulls' heads. In the center of this inclosure is a building for bank and market offices, also a telegraph and post-office. The sanitary laws are rigidly enforced. The market is swept out and flushed every day after business hours. On Friday there is a market for horses, ponies and donkeys; also for miscellaneous articles, where those who will can buy anything, from a pin to a steam plow. Close to the live stock yards is what Britons call a lairage, where weary beasts are rested, and where herds and flocks are collected to await market days. This lairage is sheltered and subdivided, and provender can be had at fair rates. In compliance with a recent act of parliament, spacious slaughter-houses have been erected adjoining the live stock yards. The animals are slaughtered in a most merciful manner; one blow from the pointed end of a poleax stuns the beast, the butcher then inserts the point of the lance into the pith (anatomically speaking, severs the spinal cord), then one gash severs the great blood vessels of the throat. The blood flows freely; there is no pain, no discoloration, death having been instantaneous.

"The herds from the continent of Europe are landed at Deptford, on the Thames. Then, after passing through quarantine, they are slaughtered and the carcasses forwarded to the Metropolitan meat market. American breeders and owners of herds must abandon the practice of branding cattle, as such marks decrease the value of hides; ear marks are harmless."

Sunflowers.

Probably the best and cheapest food that can be raised for poultry is sunflowers. From an exchange is condensed the following in regard to this valuable and ornamental plant:

"Sunflowers will grow in any corner that may be vacant, and give all farms a most agreeable, garden-like appearance. English cultivators give four to five pounds of seed as the requirement for an acre. The seed should be drilled into the ground; the distance from row to row eighteen inches; plants to be thinned out to thirty inches from plant to plant. At this distance the number of plants would be about 11,000 per acre; at eighteen inches between plants 25,000 per acre, and at twelve inches from plant to plant 32,000. The produce varies considerably, according to the state of the soil, the climate and the cultivation employed, but the average quantity of seed may be taken at fifty bushels per acre, and the yield of oil at a gallon per bushel. Every single plant will produce 1,000 or more seeds, the main head generally yielding 800 to 1,000 seeds, while there are usually four collaterals that give fifty to sixty seeds each. The quantity of seed is much increased by dwarfing the plants. The best manure is said to be old mortar broken up fine. The plants need to be kept free from weeds. They should have sufficient interval between them for exposure to the sun, as under such circumstances they become larger and more fully stored with seed."

Veterinary Department.

Rupture of Suspensary Ligament.

Is there any cure for a horse that is broken down in front? Please answer and oblige.

ANSWER.—There is no cure for a complete break-down, where the toes turn up. The animal should be destroyed without delay, thereby avoiding suffering.

Rheumatism.

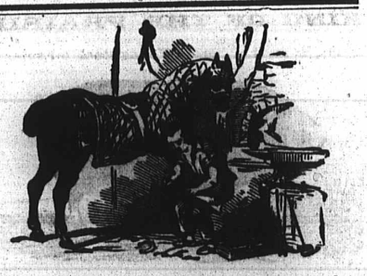
Please inform me what is good for the wandering rheumatism in my horse, if you can. Sometimes it is in one of his fore legs and then in his hind leg. Some days he will not show it much, if any.

ANSWER.—Prepare and give a purge, and after it has acted, take colchicum root, pulverized, three ounces; nitrate of potash, six ounces; mix, and make into twenty powders; give one morning and night in soft feed, and apply a cantharides blister to each articulation that may be involved. If after the powders have been consumed the improvement is not satisfactory, give, diluted, half-ounce doses of salicylic acid; allow him a sun bath daily, and be sure he does not stand in a wet or damp place.

Articular Rheumatism.

I have a sick mare, and have been informed that you could give me a cure for her. I put her to horse last year, and worked her all the year and kept her in fine fix all the time. Last winter I was hauling with and pulled her very hard on creek banks. I was feeding her on corn and millet. I noticed her getting lame in January, and in a short time I saw she began to swell in her left hock, and in a few days I had to begin to help her up, when she would lie down. She remained in that condition about a month. Then she began to get better in her left hock and began to swell in her right, and has remained so until now. She foaled on May 10. I have bathed her legs with several different kinds of liniments, but none of them seemed to do her any good. Her right hock is larger than her left, and the swelling has gone down into her ankle, and the ankle joint is pitched forward. It seems like the leader drawn. Her appetite is good. She seems to get worse before a bad spell of weather, like a person with the rheumatism. Please answer.

ANSWER.—The tendency to metastasis would make us think it was articular rheumatism. You had better apply a cantharides blister to the swollen part, and whenever it changes follow it up. Prepare and give her a cathartic, and, after it has acted, take nitrate of potash, six; pulverized colchicum root and iodide of potash, of each two ounces; mix and make into twelve powders. Give one a day in soft feed. If a favorable result follows the treatment, the powders may be renewed. If not, change to half-ounce doses of salicylic acid, one dose a day. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*



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

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

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

45,000 ACRES
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

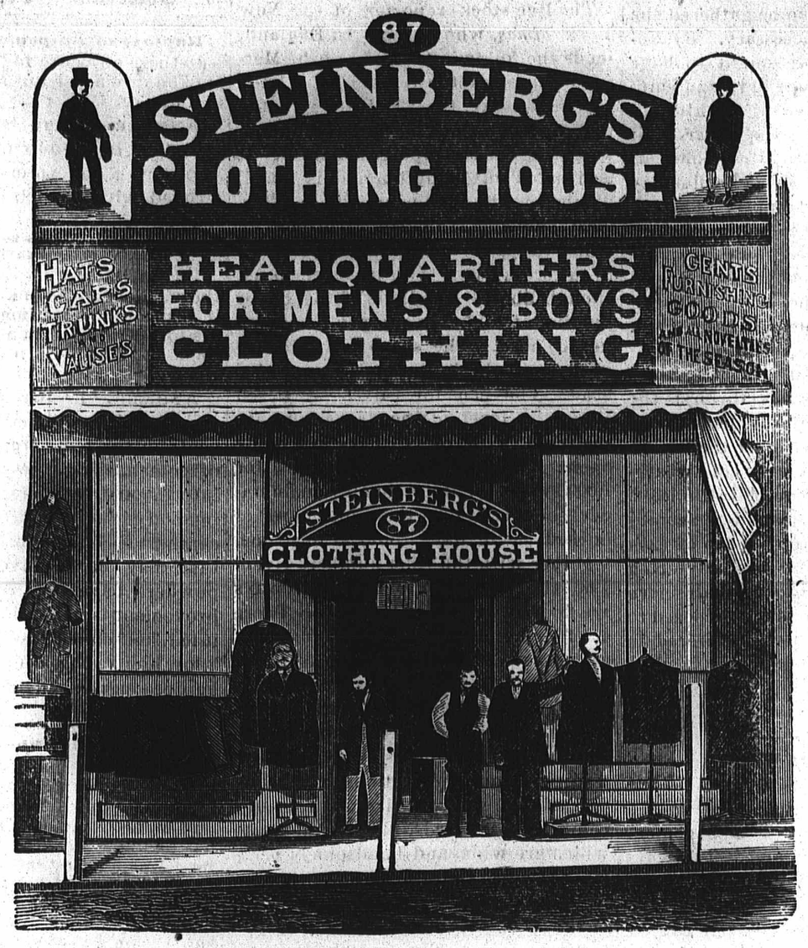
For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Publication of Summons.

TO FRANK BOUERS, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown: You will take notice that Frances Bouers did, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, against you asking and praying that she be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you and herself upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year, on your part, of said Frances Bouers. And you are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 17th day of December, A. D. 1878, or in failure so to do judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as prayed in said petition.

E. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

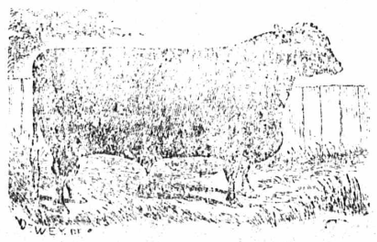
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LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

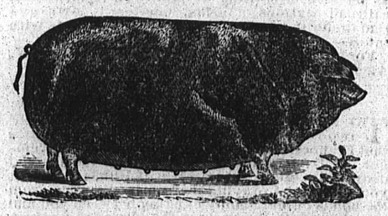
A Boar, eight months old	$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	25 00

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

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

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

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

L. BULLENE & CO.

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE TO THEIR

GRAND STOCK OF DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

THEY ARE DETERMINED THAT LAWRENCE SHALL CONTINUE TO BE

The Great Dry Goods Mart of the State,

AND THEIRS

THE LEADING HOUSE.

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

LOWEST PRICES ON ALL GOODS.

THEY WARRANT ALL GOODS TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

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

L. BULLENE & CO.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

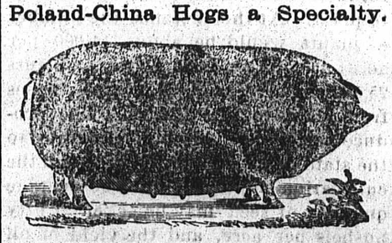
Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas

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Next door north of Simpson's bank.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

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(Established in 1855.)

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

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

KID GLOVES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50.. 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and $1.00.
Our special dress silks at $1.25, $1.40 and $1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

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

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

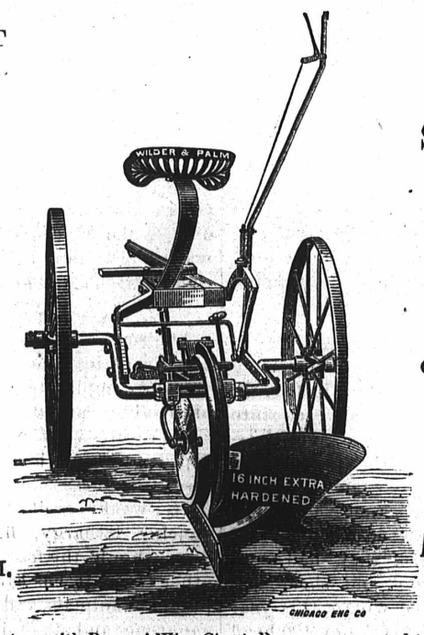
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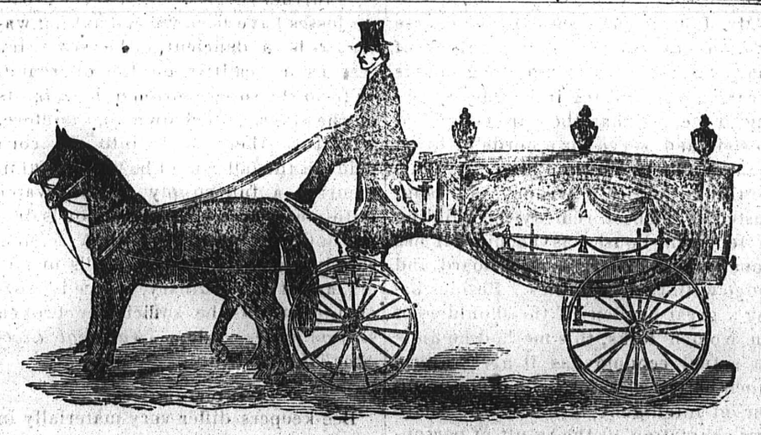
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THE Lightest Draft SULKY MADE, —AS— PER REPORT —OF— One week's Trial —AT— MISSOURI Agricultural College FARM.

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

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



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.