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THE THRONE AND CROWN OF TOIL.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

If hardship comes, let him endure
Privations with a cheerful heart;
What is there in a sinure,
To teach a man to bear his part?
The oak gets grace of form,
When smitten in the storm,
And strikes a deeper hold,
Within the yielding mold.

Industry knits in power the frame,
And stimulates the sluggish soul;
No man can win a noble name
When indolence snuffs out control.
The lamp untrimmed of toil
Exhausts in smoke the oil;
Tune lamp that labor trims
Shines through the cloud that dims.

The great men of the past have been
The greatest toilers of their time;
When bowed with age they still were seen
At duty's post, with hope sublime.
Each task a ladder round
That raised them from the ground;
Strength for each step was given
To lift them nearer heaven.

Green wreaths are woven for the brow,
Of modest merit now and here,
And he who would in honor grow
Must rise and toil within his sphere.
Where duty beckons go,
Do well the work you do,
Though you may sit alone,
You sit upon a throne.

Laz indolence and luxury
Will drag the foremost mortal down,
In chains of abject slavery,
While self-denial wears the crown.
The prophet's mantle fell
On one it fitted well,
One not unused to toil,
His plow could cleave the soil.

GOING DOWN HILL.

"That looks bad" exclaimed farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken down fence, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of the companion to whom the remark was addressed. "Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his little place was trim and tidy."

"It is quite the contrary now," returned the farmer. "House, out-buildings and grounds all show the want of the master's care. I am afraid Thompson is in the downward path."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," rejoined the second speaker. "I have a pair of boots of his make, on my feet at this moment, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess that he is a good workman; but nevertheless, I believe I will step into Jack Smith's this morning and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behindhand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not try to help themselves."

"Very true, and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her, I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no favorite of mine, however—an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. Step in with me for a moment. I will not detain you long."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who had been the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented a rather shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was a regard for economy which did not escape the observation of farmer White.

After a few passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account-book with an anxious air, saying as he charged the bit of meat:

"I believe it is time that neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose I should say," remarked the farmer.

"Indeed! Have you heard of any trouble, neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing; but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know; and I never trust any one with my money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right; and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed doing so on account of the sickness which the poor man has had in his family all winter. I supposed he must have run behindhand a little, but still I must take care of number one."

"Speaking of Thompson, are you?" inquired

a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he, I must look out for myself, then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather. I did intend to give him another month's credit, but on the whole, I guess the money would be safer in my own pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson—the probability that he was going down hill and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the village, similar scenes were transpiring.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to her favorite assistant, as she hastily withdrew her head from whence she had been gazing on the passers-by. "If there is not the shoemaker's wife, Mrs. Thompson, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand, she wants to engage me to do her spring sewing, I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Every one says they are running down hill, and it is a chance if I ever get my pay."

"She has always paid me promptly," was the reply.

"True, but that was in the days of her prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risks."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation.

She was evidently surprised by the refusal of Mrs. Bennett to do any work for her; but as great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took her leave. Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how very busy the village dressmakers had suddenly become.

On her way home the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah, Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling this afternoon at your house. Would it be convenient to settle our little account to-day?"

"Our account?" was the surprised reply.

"Surely the term has not yet expired?"

"Only half of it, but my present rule is to collect my money at that time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time. I fear it will not be in my power to do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as she passed on she muttered to herself:

"Just as I expected! I shall never get a cent. Everybody says they are going down hill. I must get rid of the children in some way."

Perhaps I can get a pair of shoes or two in payment for the quarter, if I manage right, but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery, to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shopkeeper, as he produced the desired articles.

"Is it his usual time for settling?" was again the surprising inquiry.

"Well, not exactly, but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get in all that is due to me. In future I intend to keep short accounts. There is your little bill, if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It is but a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she pursued her way toward home. "It seems strange that all these accounts must be met just now, while we are struggling from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills on his hand, and a countenance expressive of anxiety and concern.

"Look Mary," he said, as she entered, "here are two unexpected calls for money—one from the doctor and the other from the dealer in leather from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have heretofore always been willing to wait a few months until I could make arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come singly, and if a man once gets a little behindhand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied the wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you—one from the grocer and the other from the school teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and appearance of a lad who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the shoemaker. "What is to be done Mary? So much money to be paid out and very little coming in, for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could satisfy all these claims; but to meet them now is impossible, and the acknowledgment of my inability will send us further on the downward path."

"We must do our best and trust in providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife, as another knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare but ever-welcome visitor, presented itself.

Seating himself in the comfortable chair which Mary hastened to hand him, he said, in his somewhat eccentric but friendly manner:

"Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go quite as well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortunes which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well, if those around me were not determined to push me in the downward path."

"But here lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it affects their own interests, and provided they can secure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signs of going behindhand, and all will go well with you."

"Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called on to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and nothing but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought, then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts which press so heavily upon you and how soon, in the common course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed \$200," replied the shoemaker; "and with the usual run of work I could make it all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you \$200 for six months. Pay every cent that you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight addition or improvement in your shop or house, and put everything about the grounds in its usual neat order. Try this plan a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon your worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and am not afraid to risk the money." Counting out the sum, with a friendly "good evening," the kindly old gentleman departed.

Mrs. Thompson, too much overcome to speak, sank into the chair Uncle Joshua had left vacant, and burst into tears; while her husband counted and recounted the money, rattling the crisp bills in his hands to make sure that he was not dreaming. Finally he spoke:

"God be thanked, wife, and now cheer up, all will go well. We will commence to climb the hill again."

The evening closed more brightly than it had commenced, and two thankful hearts were lifted to God in praise that night ere their couch was sought.

Forty-eight hours more, and all the bills presented had been paid. The butcher subserviently exhibited his finest roast, hoping Mr. Thompson would excuse the sending in of his little account, but he had some bills to meet.

Grocer and leather-dealer both seemed a little surprised at the promptness with which their bills were honored, and all had the same musing exclamation that the butcher had uttered. Farmer White soon again met his friend, and barely waited for the customary salutation before he exclaimed:

"I thought you told me that Mr. Thompson was going down hill."

"Well, we both said so, I believe," was the reply. "He is, isn't he?"

"It don't look so much like it. I just came past his place and noticed the painters at work on his house, giving it a new coat, and he is putting up a new fence."

"You ought to be careful, farmer White, how you give a dog a bad name," was his companion's rejoinder. "I don't believe those boots Jack Smith made me are going to wear at all."

"Just what you ought," reiterated the farmer. "My wife has grumbled not a little at the ill-fitting shoes I bought of him."

Mrs. Thompson soon received a polite note from Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, informing her that the rush of business was now a little over, and she had made arrangements that would enable her to oblige her with that sewing any time during the ensuing week, if she yet wished to have it done.

The doctor just dropped in for a friendly call as he was passing by, to see how the baby's teeth came on, while the teacher accompanied the little girls from school, and stopping to tea, could not sufficiently praise their scholarship and deportment.

Mr. Thompson called on Uncle Joshua at the expiration of five months instead of six, with both principal and interest money in his pocket.

"Well, well," exclaimed the good old gentleman, "you found my plan worked well, eh?"

"Worked well, Uncle Joshua! People were all as ready to give me a kick up hill, when they saw I was climbing, as previously they had been with their kick down."

"The way of the world, the way of the world," chuckled Uncle Joshua. "And now, friend Thompson, all I ask of you is to remember this little climb up."

"Never fear, I will remember," and farmer White himself, before many years passed on, tested the truth of it, for misfortune rapped at his door, and had not Mr. Thompson helped him to keep up appearances, he might have lost the farm that both he and his wife toiled over thirty years to gain.

Hints for Sleeping.

Grown persons generally require seven hours' sleep in summer and eight in winter; few, indeed, except invalids, will fail to sleep well who go to bed at a regular early hour, on a light supper, in a large room, and clean, comfortable bed, if there is no sleeping in the daytime, and not more than seven hours in any twenty-four are passed in bed. One week's faithful trial will prove this. Children, and all persons at school or engaged in hard study, should take all the sleep they can get, and should never be waked up in the morning after having gone to bed at a regular hour. Every humane parent will make it a religious duty to arrange that every child shall go to bed in an affectionate, loving, and glad spirit. If wakened during the night, get up, draw on the stockings, throw back the bed cover to air it, walk the floor in your nightgown, with the mouth closed, all the while rubbing the skin briskly with both hands, until cooled off and a little tired. Except from August 1st to October 1st, in fever and ague localities, a chamber window should be open two or three inches at least.

Even Queen Victoria has a sense of the ludicrousness of snobbery. When she landed at Portsmouth on her way to London for the opening of parliament she found Sir Hastings Doyle, the general commanding the district, waiting to greet her in the bitterest cold weather to receive her. "Sir Hastings," said the queen kindly, "it is far too bad a day for you to be out."

"Madam," replied he, "it is the duty of your generals to die in your service." "Yes," retorted the queen, smiling, "but not in that way."

All Sorts.

Why is our probate judge like a brakeman? Because he does a good deal of coupling.

Nothing tends more to make us ridiculous than the endeavor to imitate our superiors.

Grand Duke Nicholas has the liver complaint. We thought he was losing his pluck.

When a Texas man is asked if he likes to be lynched, he answers, "No, I'll be hanged if I do."

Tickle the public and make it grin; The more you tickle it the more you'll win; But teach the public, you'll never grow rich, But live like a beggar and die in a ditch.

A Parisian recently fished a man out of the water, and a quarter of an hour later found the same man hanging to a tree. An officer asked him why he did not interfere to prevent the suicide. "Simply," he answered, "because I presumed he had hung himself up to dry."

The judge of Orange county, New York, says that the costly government of New York City is owing to the liquor traffic. There would be no need of five police justices and fifteen hundred police officers if it were not for the rum shops and the criminals made by them.

A Scotchman being examined by his minister, was asked, "What kind of a man was Adam?" "Ob, just like ither folk." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for more explanation. "Weel," said the catechumen, "he was just like Joe Simpson, the horse-coupler."

"How so," asked the minister. "Weel, naeboddy got anything by him, and mony lost."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl and live away out here in Morris county. When we first came here I did not think I should like it, I thought it would be so lonesome; but now I have become acquainted with a good many little girls I do not feel lonesome at all. Father is hard at work picking corn. He wants to get it all done before winter. I raised a nice lot of chickens this year. I will start to school next week and if I have time will write again before long. Your friend, ELLA B.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written a letter for the "Young Folks' Column" before, but I have read all the other little folks' letters and think they are real nice. Out here on the Wakarusa the rabbits are plenty this year and I am going to try and trap some of them when the snow falls. I have no trap yet and would be glad if some of the little boys would tell me how to make one. It rained here every day last week but the mud is drying up now. I hope some of the young folks will tell me how to make a rabbit trap. Yours respectfully, WILLIE.

WAKARUSA, Kans., Oct. 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I for one take a great deal of interest in the "Young Folks' Column" in THE SPIRIT, and although I am too old to compete for the prize which you have so kindly offered to the little folks, yet I feel that all the space which you allow us should be filled each week. I am going to school this fall and expect to go all winter. Our teacher is a man and we all think he is just the person to teach in our district. Every Friday afternoon we have special exercises in our school. They consist of declamations, essays, spelling matches, etc. I like them very much and think they do us good. I like to read the letters in this column and hope there will be a large number of them each time. Yours truly, FARMER BOY.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., Oct. 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by the paper that there are not enough contributions to fill the "Young Folks' Column," so I will take the opportunity to help fill it up. I am going to school now and have a No. 1 teacher. Before and after school I go three-quarters of a mile and feed ninety head of hogs. The sun was not visible at any time last week except on Friday, and then only for about an hour. I have not heard from Maggie Enoch and Lydia B. Wilson. Where are they? Farmers pass here every day with nice, plump Kansas apples at fifty cents per bushel; so we have plenty. My brother and I raised two hundred and fifty bushels of onions this year. They are nearly disposed of. I will close for this time, hoping to see the column full next week. FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Oct. 20, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—We have not lived long in Kansas, but I like the State first-rate; it has so many nice school-houses, affording all the Kansas boys an education if they so desire and make an effort in that direction. I attended the fair at Lawrence and it took me nearly all day to examine the machinery and look at the stock. I particularly noticed a self-dropping check-row corn planter, manufactured I think by Kimball and Simmons of Lawrence, that will be a good invention for the farmers. Acting upon the advice given to the farmers of hogs to feed and take care of and use the proceeds to carry me through school. I husked corn for one of our neighbors on shares, now I have enough corn to keep my hogs until December and then I intend to sell them; part of the money I will use for school purposes and with the rest I intend to buy some smaller pigs to raise and thus keep my capital from diminishing. I think it is a first-rate way to obtain an education. Thanks, Mr. Editor, for the suggestion. Yours truly, FRANK TURNER.

OTTAWA, Kans., Oct. 20, 1877.

You Know Her.

Miss Corrisande was born only two years earlier than her brother Tom. When Tom was ten years old she gloried because she was twelve; when Tom was known to be fourteen, she confessed to sweet sixteen. When Tom proudly boasted of eighteen, she timidly acknowledged herself past nineteen. When he came home from college, with a moustache and a vote, and had a party in honor of his twenty-first birthday, she said to her friends, "What a boyish fellow he is; who would think he was only a year younger than I?" And when Tom declared he was twenty-five years and old enough to get married, she said to a gentleman friend, "Do you know, I feel savagely jealous to think of Tom getting married. But then I suppose twins always are more attached to each other than other brothers and sisters." And two years later, at Tom's wedding, she said with girlish vivacity to the wedding guests, "Dear old Tom, to see him married to-night, and then to think how, when he was only five years old, they brought him in to see me his baby sister; I wonder if he thinks of it to-night." You have met Miss Corrisande, probably. She lives in your town. —Hawkeye.

Historical Society

Kansas State News.

KANSAS has had more county fairs this fall than ever before.

THE Chase County Leader says that cattle are dying rapidly on the heads of Rock, Denn and Ocon creeks.

THE Topeka horse fair, which was postponed on account of the weather, commenced yesterday (Wednesday) and will hold four days.

GOV. ANTHONY has appointed T. C. Henry, of Abilene, regent of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, in place of Lieut.-Gov. Salter, resigned.

MRS. LECOMPT, wife of Judge T. D. Lecompte, of Territorial fame, died on Saturday afternoon last at Leavenworth, of lock-jaw, brought on by running a rusty nail into her foot.

THE Manhattan Industrialist prints a list of 185 daily, weekly and monthly periodicals now published regularly in Kansas. Shawnee county has the largest number of publications. Clay county (considering its population and wealth) has the fewest. It has only one weekly newspaper.

SAYS the Independence Tribune: "Mr. S. R. Hand, of Sycamore, left with us samples of his premium corn. Some of the ears being thirteen inches long, twenty rows, and the corn on stalks eight and nine feet to the ear. This was first crop on bottom land, and has been estimated to yield as high as eighty bushels per acre."

THE Wamego Tribune says: "Geo. Ruby has a vegetable curiosity or monstrosity in the way of a sugar beet, raised in Ben. Twigger's garden in this city. It has the shape of a human body from the waist down. With the artificial head which George has provided it resembles the pristine Eve in the garden of old. Photographs have been taken."

THE Great Bend Tribune tells this: "James Giddens has just threshed six hundred bushels of oats from six acres of land. This may seem extravagant, but his thresher, Mr. James Armstrong, will verify it. They are the Norway oats, and the best oats we have ever seen; a sample can be seen at our office. Jim 'feels his oats' in more ways than one."

SALINA Herald: "We understand that a party of Chicago capitalists have purchased all the K. P. railway land in Trego county, Kansas, amounting to about 450,000 acres, at an average price of \$1.30 per acre. Trego county joins Ellis on the west, and is a little over one hundred miles from Salina. The land is good, but very little of it is level bottom. It is rolling prairie."

PARSONS Sun: "The residents, householders and business men of Parsons will be interested to know that during the past week or so a movement has been on foot to build a gas works here and light the city in that manner. We learn that a fair proposal has been made to contract such works, and figures exhibited showing satisfactorily the result of such an undertaking. This news will be gratifying to all, in view of the need here for illumination of the kind and quality proposed."

SAYS the Oxford Independent: "During the thunder shower on Saturday last, about four o'clock p. m., the stable of Wm. Allen, just north of the Nennescah, was struck by a shaft of lightning, from which it ignited and together with about fifteen tons of hay (all his winter's supply), was entirely consumed. Mr. Allen informs us he was in the stable at the time, taking care of stock; both him and his horse were knocked down, and for a time prostrated, but recovered in time to escape from the flames."

DURING the progress of a literary society meeting at Strawn, Coffey county, on Wednesday night of last week, two horses belonging to members of the society which were tied outside, were stolen. Early on the following morning mounted parties were in pursuit of the thieves and at two o'clock of the same day they were overtaken and captured with the stolen horses in their possession. This was quick work and we hope the authorities will be just as prompt in meting out to the criminals the full penalty of the law.

THE recent sales of live stock by the Agricultural college farm department, says the Industrialist, are as follows: To F. Woodside, McPherson county, one Berkshire boar pig; to W. H. Sutphen, Dickinson county, one Essex sow pig; to Allen Wilson, Clay county, pair of Berkshire pigs; to W. Scofield, Wabunsee county, one Essex sow pig. The demand for good stock at moderate prices was never better than now; only breeders will do well to remember that the popular taste is more critical now than ten years ago, farmers generally understanding very well what constitutes a good animal.

SAYS the Junction Tribune: "A horse was stolen, near Waterville, last June, by one Herman Ritchner. The officers were at once put upon his track, and his personal made known to the detectives. At times, men were in pursuit with high hopes, but with no success until recently. On Monday, the 8th inst., Sheriff Klehl, of this city, had the good fortune to meet with Ritchner, as he landed from the train, at the M., K. & T. depot. He was at once arrested, and placed in jail. Word was sent to the sheriff of Marshall county, and in two days the prisoner was en route for Waterville."

WE are informed by the Chanute Times that Matthew S. Johnson, of Erie township, has six hundred sheep, principally Spanish Merinos. He procured most of his flock two years ago and has had good success, they having paid for themselves in the time, in the increase of the flock and in the wool, and the flock is now clear gain, which he values at \$1,500. He has recently added to his flock two thoroughbred Spanish Merino bucks, from Samuel Archer, of Kansas City. Mr. Johnson is a farmer of much

experience in Kansas, and he regards sheep raising as one of the most remunerative occupations that farmers can engage in.

SAYS the Coffeyville Journal: "Last Saturday a serious affair occurred in the Nation, a few miles south of Coffeyville. As we get the facts they are as follows: A Mr. Jennings had traded to a colored man named Lowry a mowing or reaping machine, and was to take corn in pay. Jennings was on his way for some of the corn and met Lowry, saying to him he was going for another load of corn. Lowry said he could not have any more corn, for the machine was not as it had been represented to him. Whereupon warm words were used, when Jennings shot at Lowry, missing him, when Lowry returned the fire, killing Jennings. We have not learned what was done with Lowry, if anything."

THE Oskaloosa Sickle and Sheaf contains the following account of a terrible accident. It says: "A little boy, some three or four years old, son of a man named Brock, living a few miles south of town, went out to a straw stack one day last week, with a couple of older brothers, and in playing around the little fellow hid in the straw. His brothers had some matches they were playing with, and set fire to the stack, which was soon in flames all over, and in the conflagration the little boy was burned to death. When he was found, his parents tried to lift him, and his head dropped from his body. Mr. Brock lost his stable, and several hundred bushels of wheat and other grain."

SECRETARY SCHURZ has made a decision of great importance to a certain class of settlers in the southern part of this State, and overruling former decisions. A great many settlers had made improvements of lands which were afterwards granted to railroads. Former decisions were to the effect that the title passed to the railroad companies as soon as a map was filed in the land office showing the definite location of the road, and if parties having claims on these lands or any portion of them had not filed their intention with the local land office, they lost their rights. This decision gives the settlers the right to their lands, if they file in due time after the lands are surveyed. It is an honest decision and reflects credit on Mr. Schurz.

THE Washington (Kans.) Republican says: "Last Saturday evening, about eleven o'clock, the new grain elevator of Frasier & Curtis, situated near the railroad track in this city, was discovered to be on fire by Mr. George W. Craig, railroad agent, who immediately gave the alarm. When first discovered, the fire was located in the corn crib, near the northeast corner of the building. The crib was separated from the main building by a drive-way for teams, but was connected by the roof. A few men, with a supply of water, might easily have saved the property when the alarm was given, but by the time aid arrived it was only possible to get the cars out of the way and save other property adjoining. The elevator was new, with new machinery throughout, and had only been in running operation about six weeks. It had stored in it some four thousand bushels of grain, mostly belonging to the firm, though a small amount was held in storage for other parties. The loss is estimated at about five thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of three thousand."

Notes from a Kansas Naturalist. I have recently asserted through the columns of newspapers that Kansas has been freer from insect pests during the past summer than ever before since earliest settlement. This assertion has put somebody to thinking, as will appear from the many letters which I am constantly receiving from all parts of the State, containing such questions as the following: "Does not the increased number of rabbits have something to do with the scarcity of insects?" "Are there not more birds this year than ever before, and have they not eaten up the insects?" "How do you account for this scarcity of insect life?" These and many other questions of less importance are constantly being asked.

As to the first, I am of the opinion that rabbits have nothing to do with the insect world. It is true that the rabbits have increased in numbers to an alarming extent during the past summer, but it must be remembered that they live upon grass and many kinds of plants, and especially the bark of trees and shrubs. The rabbit belongs to the order of rodentia or gnawers. They never devour flesh in any form but live entirely upon vegetable substances.

As to the birds I think they are not more abundant than nor even as plenty as they have been in former years, nor have they been the chief agents in the diminution of insects. The birds play an important part in the destruction of insect pests. Many of them live almost exclusively upon insects.

The most satisfactory reasons for the paucity of insects, I think, are to be found in the fact that the spring and most of the summer were very cool and damp. One rain followed so close on to another that insects had not time to properly develop, nor to show themselves when matured. It is a well known fact that chinch bugs are always scarce in a wet summer. The same thing is true of nearly all of the native grasshoppers as well as all insects which either deposit their eggs in the ground or those which in the larva or chrysalis state live in the ground. A certain amount of warmth and moisture is necessary for the maturing of these lower forms of life. When either of these is deficient or in excess, there is a like effect produced upon all nature. During certain years the elements seem to be more congenial to the increased production of life than others. Why this is we cannot exactly tell, but the fact we know. During the months of May and June millions of insects' eggs perished from the effects of wet and cold. Many of them hatched, and perished even when half grown. While the weather was cool and cloudy, the larvae of many insects were compelled to lie dormant until they starved. This was especially the case with the chinch bugs, for in several instances I found them in large numbers early in the spring while still under or but little above the ground. Shortly after that time a rainy spell of four or five days buried so many in the ground that few survived. This I believe to be the chief cause of the disappearance of the Rocky mountain locust. All of those which hatched previous to a heavy rain disappeared as soon as it was over. From this cause, too, the hatching was delayed more than a month. Deterioration and disease may have had something to do with their unexpected death, but I believe the chief cause will ultimately be found to be climatic.

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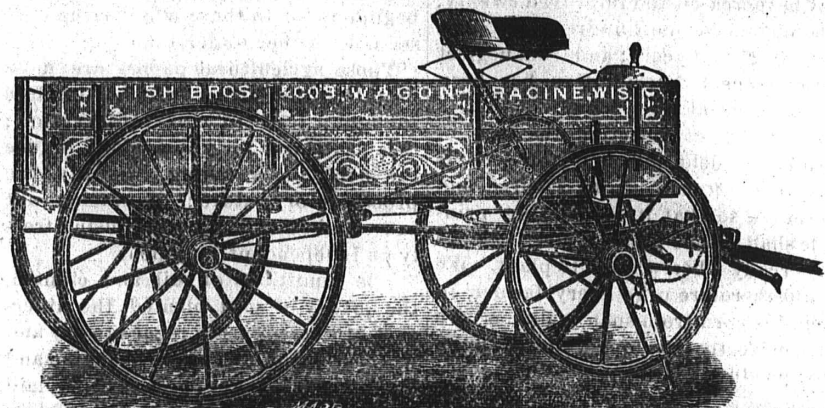
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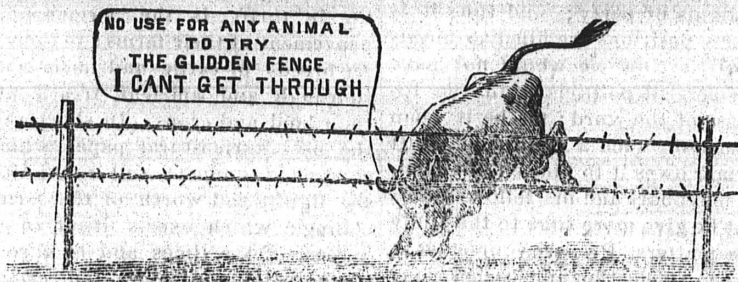
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

We are pleased to notice the appointment by Governor Anthony of Mr. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, as regent of the Agricultural college to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Salter. Mr. Henry is popularly known as the wheat king of Kansas; and, with his thorough knowledge of practical agriculture and all business connected with farm life, he will no doubt fill the honorable position with credit to himself and the institution.

SELECTING SEED.

Corn is the staple product of Kansas. It possesses the largest marketable value. It should receive the closest attention of the farmer. As the season has now arrived when the corn is fully ripe, we will say a word in regard to selecting the seed. We believe it is always best to select it in the field, before the crop is gathered. In breeding farm stock the intelligent, prudent farmer wishes to see the animal and know something of his good qualities before he breeds from him. It is equally important that selections of the best seeds be made from which to raise a succeeding crop. Stalks of corn from which seed is to be selected, should possess all the characteristics calculated to produce the greatest crop of the best quality. Many experiments have been made in selecting corn and other seeds, which clearly prove that the product may be increased and improved twenty, fifty and even one hundred per cent. after a series of years; and from neglect in this respect deterioration has been almost as great.

The labor of selecting the ears of corn in the field sufficient for seed is not great. It can then be secured and preserved so that its vegetating principle shall not be injured, and it is always ready when wanted to plant. We would therefore urge every farmer to select his corn from such stalks as are most perfectly developed, affording the most productive ears.

FARMERS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

It is a fact that our farmers think too little about politics; too little of the things of public life that directly concern them. An individual is nominated for an important and responsible township, county or State office, and that nomination is made through and by the influence of professionals, who are strong in party but who in no way represent the interest of the farmer or are at all solicitous concerning their welfare; and oftentimes these nominations are made without the knowledge of a very large number of farmers; they take no part in it—know nothing of it until the work is accomplished. Then after the thing has all been fixed up, as a matter of duty and loyalty to party, they cast their votes in favor of its nominees knowing nothing of them except that they are endorsed by the political lights of party; and thus it is that these positions are filled so unsatisfactorily. Now we would not have our farmers all politicians, in the today sense of the word; far be it from us to wish for such a condition. But the farmer owes it to himself, his family, his neighbors and his fellow laborers that he give more time to the study of these matters. Prepare yourselves so that when an election approaches your voice may be heard in the interest of that great branch of industry which is the foundation of business success and the support of all mankind—agriculture.

And why shouldn't we have a secretary of agriculture, who shall sustain the same rank in our government as the secretary of the navy or any other cabinet officer? Are not our agricultural interests as important as those of the army or navy? While one-half of the citizens of the United States are engaged in farming, while there is more capital invested in agriculture than in any other business, nay, more than in all other kinds of business combined, it seems but reasonable that it should demand and receive the close attention and fostering care of our national government. We are glad to see that the Patrons of Husbandry are moving in this matter in such a practical and determined way, that it must arrest the attention and ultimately secure the action of congress.

Hitherto the farmers of the country have been quiet and patient under a load of legislation which has been adverse to their interests, imposing upon

them heavy burdens of taxation and greatly hampering those efforts that are necessary to success. The grange movement has pretty thoroughly aroused the farmer and given to him new hopes and a fresh impulse. He now feels that his calling is of sufficient importance to demand from government a recognition quite different from that which it has as yet received; and he asks in no faint tone, but with downright earnestness, that there be a head to the agricultural department of our government, who shall be a cabinet officer, invested with the same dignity and clothed with the same power as other cabinet officers.

This request is so manifestly just, so eminently proper, that if it is insisted upon with anything like unanimity by the entire farming interest of the country, it will be complied with. We hope that the Patrons and farmers generally will give this matter their serious, earnest and timely consideration, and press it upon the attention of congress in such a forcible way as will secure its early attention and prompt action.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

The best agricultural papers are not those that prescribe minute and formal rules; that give exact methods for doing this thing and that; which tell the farmer precisely how many bushels of wheat he must sow to the acre; how many inches deep he must plow; what kind of corn he must plant, and how many kernels in a hill, etc. Such specific rules may sometimes be a help to beginners, or to those who having eyes see not, neither understand.

Those agricultural papers are most useful to the farmer which stimulate thought; lead to close observation; create a thirst for knowledge; induce the habit of watching carefully the processes of nature; of tracing out cause and effect and of exercising freely an independent judgment.

The conditions of soil and climate, the quality of seed planted, the difference of the seasons in regard to dry and wet, early and late, are so changing and divergent that any precise rules laid down and blindly followed will be pretty sure to result in disaster. No methods of culture, however well they may have succeeded in given cases, can be universally relied on. In order to attain success the farmer must gather up a multitude of facts in relation to his business; he must arrange these facts and deduce from them those general principles that will be safe to act upon.

Hence we believe that that is the best agricultural paper which gathers up and supplies to its readers the greatest number of facts relating to the farmers' business; which reports most carefully the processes of culture and modes of treatment by which the largest crops are raised; which presents a clear and distinct outline of the present condition of agriculture both in our own country and in foreign lands; which notes the progress the farmers are making in thrift; in the permanent improvement of their farms; in their better breeds of cattle and in their more thorough and efficient treatment of their land and crops. In short that is the best agricultural paper which is conducted under a full conviction of the dignity and worth of the farmers' calling; which exerts itself to keep abreast of the times and to chronicle all those items of news, indications of progress and achievements of success which will stimulate the farmer to think more, study more, accomplish more and become more interested in his work.

KANSAS STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

BRO. STEVENS:—To answer the many inquiries coming to this office relative to this association allow me, through your valuable columns, to say that but little is doing throughout the State that this office is aware of. In fact what interest has been manifested or subscription obtained has been secured by the visits of our State lecturer and a few worthy and honorable exceptions in three or four counties. This apparent apathy or lukewarmness on the part of the membership to take hold of the enterprise created a chilling influence on the State officers and executive committee at its last session, and therefore no provision was made for the continuance of the State lecturer's services in the field. In fact he was recalled and only authorized to visit such counties or granges as would pay all his expenses. The condition of the State grange treasury is such as would not warrant the incurring of additional outlays for so little encouragement on the part of the membership,

both in payment of State grange dues or willingness to subscribe to the capital stock of the State Co-operative association; therefore but little will or is expected to be done until the meeting of the State grange at Emporia next December, when the character of the instructions sent by the county delegates and their action will determine the future of this association. Every delegate should come well prepared to give full expression to the views of his or her county, by resolutions or otherwise, that your State officers will not err in doing their duty.

We speak of this subject thus early that all may have ample notice and no excuse for want of time to fully prepare to meet the question when presented. Hoping for the best and knowing no such word as fail, I am,

Yours truly and fraternally,

A. T. STEWART,
Secretary Kansas State Co-operative Association.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE commissioner of Indian affairs has received the following from Rio Caliente, N. M.: "Gen. Hatch, commanding this district, reports that 191 Southern Apaches surrendered at Fort Wingate, and fifty-six more are expected in soon."

SAYS a New York dispatch of the 20th: "Sir Henry Halford, captain of the British rifle team, sailed to-day for home. He hoped arrangements would be completed for a match to take place in England upon conditions similar to the late international match. Congress will be memorialized for a small appropriation for the encouragement of rifle practice by the regular army and the militia of the several States."

A DISPATCH from Rome says: "Although the pope likes to receive visitors and is chatty with them he seems to have ceased to take an interest in the affairs of the church, and almost invariably dismisses any one who comes to talk with him on business. The affairs of the papacy are without the supreme pontifical guidance, being conducted simply by the heads of the various State departments and by the presidents of the various congregations. Jealousy reigns among these bodies, and the papal government is threatened with dissensions anarchy."

SAYS a dispatch from Chicago of Tuesday: "Wood's museum caught fire this afternoon, and the portion containing the theater was completely gutted. Chapin & Gore's liquor establishment beneath was damaged by water, and the museum animals all died from suffocation. John R. Walsh is proprietor and Tony Denier is lessee of the museum and theater. Their loss is estimated at \$20,000. Chapin & Gore estimate their loss at \$20,000. These are regarded as outside figures. Insurance small. The property injured is two or three times the amount of the loss."

THE following was sent from Pittsburgh on the 23d: "The line of the new railroad which is being built by capitalists of this city, and known as the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, crosses the track of the Lawrence and Newcastle, and leased line of the Pennsylvania road at Mahoningtown, Pa. Last week the latter road began grading for a side track to be placed four or five feet below the grade of their main track, with the intention of preventing the new road from crossing their line. The Lake Erie road, however, put on a large force of men, and succeeded in making the crossing last night. A large force of workmen employed by the Lawrence and Newcastle road marched to the crossing and tore up the track of the Lake Erie road. The latter, with a still larger number of workmen, relaid the track to-day, but it was again torn up this evening. Trouble is feared there to-night."

ABOUT 11 o'clock last night, says a St. Louis telegram of Monday, a party of emigrants, consisting of Ephraim Weaver and his sister, Susan Smith, with a babe nine months old, James Croly, his wife Mary Ann and babe, fifteen months old, and Martin Croly, brother to James, were proceeding down the river in two skiffs and a small boat, when near quarantine, twelve miles below this city, were run into by the tow-boat, Grand Lake, with two barges, and Mrs. Croly, the babes and Martin Croly were drowned, and all the household effects of the two families lost. The party was from Hamilton, Ill., and were going south to locate. It is reported that the captain of the Grand Lake treated the survivors cruelly, but this the captain denies, saying that he did everything possible under the circumstances to assist the unfortunates.

THE following dispatch was sent from St. Louis on the 22d inst.: "A most diabolical attempt was made, at an early hour this morning, to wreck a train on the Ohio and Mississippi road, but luckily no lives were lost. When the passenger train which left Cincinnati last night reached a point about two miles east of Noble, Illinois, and 110 miles from here, about 5 o'clock this morning, it encountered a rail, one end of which was elevated about a foot high, and the whole train, consisting of an oyster car, express, baggage, two passenger coaches and three sleepers, was thrown from the track, excepting the engine and one sleeper. The oyster car was wrecked, and all the other cars more or less injured, but not a passenger was hurt. An examination showed that the rail had been elevated with a jack screw, and that implement

was left under to keep it up; also, the end opposite had been loosened and turned so that the train would be thrown into two cattle guards close by, but fortunately it took the opposite direction, and the cars plunged into the soft ground in the cut, which prevented what otherwise would have been a frightful disaster. Had the cars run into the cattle guards, the cars would no doubt have been telescoped, and a terrible loss of life would have been the result. This diabolical act was performed by one or more of the section men recently discharged. Another train was soon on the spot, and the passengers were taken aboard, arriving in this city about eight hours late."

A SPECIAL of the 23d inst. to St. Louis from Jefferson City says: "The matter of the appointment of a receiver of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad was laid before the supreme court to-day in the shape of an application by the attorneys of the railroad company for an appeal from the decree of Judge Broadhus, of the circuit court, and for a supersedeas suspending the appointment of a receiver and delaying the execution of his orders by the court. After brief speeches by the counsel on different sides, the court granted till Thursday for filing objections to granting the appeal. The company's counsel are ex-Gov. Willard P. Hall, James Carr and Geo. W. Early, of Missouri, and Henry Crawford, Chicago. The New York attorneys for complainants asking the appointment of a receiver are Wells Hendershot, of New York; Samuel T. Glover, St. Louis; A. D. Harris, Chillicothe. The company is also represented by Wm. B. Bliss, J. M. Hartshorne, H. H. Cooke, A. W. Greenleaf, of New York, stockholders."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The following telegram was sent from Jefferson City, Mo., late to-night, with a request that the associated press agent would put it in his dispatches: "Noticing Mr. Griswold's card to the New York World and Mr. Hartshorne's interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Times, who have made the statement that the suit against the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad company is in the interest of Jay Gould and the Wabash railway, I deem it my duty to say that neither the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, the Wabash, nor any other corporation nor Jay Gould, has nor ever had, any interest in the suit of the plaintiff, either directly or indirectly. I further state that the application was made in behalf of an honest administration of the affairs of the road, in the interest of the people of the State of Missouri and all others interested in an honest management."

"[Signed] WELLS HENDERSHOT."

A CHICAGO dispatch says: "A Times' special from the Sitting Bull commission, from Fort Walsh, British Northwest Territory, October 17, via Fort Benton, 21st, received early this morning, says the commission has met Sitting Bull and utterly failed to obtain satisfactory terms of settlement from him. After detailing the difficulties through which the commission passed before reaching the Indian band, and the reluctance of the Indians in yielding to the persuasions of the Canadians and allowing the interview to take place, they believing that some trap was about to be sprung, he describes Sitting Bull as a swarthy, black-haired, pure-blooded savage, with an air of judicial gravity and intelligence. He constantly fears treachery on the part of the Americans, and distrusts his own tribe when they are near. He refused to shake hands with the commissioners, and said he wanted them to sit out in full view and not behind the tables. They complied, and Gen. Terry addressed them, and stated the object of the visit, namely, that the president wished hostility to cease forever, for the sake of all parties; if the Indians would return and refrain from hostility against the United States government a free pardon would be given for all their past acts; no attempts would be made to punish them, and the past would be forgotten; this the president promised. He went on to say that all other hostile bands had surrendered to the United States authorities, and had received no punishment whatever, but had been received as friends; they had received or would receive the proceeds of the sale of their horses, and had been presented with cows, and otherwise received honorable and just treatment. The same terms were offered Sitting Bull's people. The savage warrior smiled broadly at the mention of surrender. The speech had no effect; the offer of peace was rejected; the council broke up, and the commissioners turned their faces homeward."

A KANSAS CITY telegram of the 18th inst. gives the following account of a most gigantic swindle: "Day before yesterday there arrived in Kansas City Col. John P. Coleman, Special Detective Childs, and Lieut. J. E. Lecky, with a requisition from the governor of Texas for the arrest of J. R. Ham, Edward Stevens and G. W. Miller, of this city. The arrests were made upon requisitions from the governor of Texas for forging land titles. The scheme originated with J. R. Ham and a man named Thomas Tullis, living at Austin, Texas. Some thirteen years ago Ham sold out his saloon in Kansas City, since which time it has been generally known that he has been dabbling in Texas lands. Stevens is credited with having first gone into the affair innocently and against the wishes of his wife and friends, who cautioned him against having any dealings with Ham,

who, it seems, first induced him to trade his narrow gauge and Wyandotte gas company stock for 14,000 acres of Texas lands. After this he seemed to have become infatuated with the money-making scheme, and acted in full concert with the others, and was known in Texas as a Kansas City lawyer, the better to enable them to carry on their plans of operations. Ham and his confidantes had made duplicate copies of notarial and other seals, and had obtained the signatures of many officials. Ham even went so far as to purchase type and cause to be printed Kansas City blank forms and perfect copies of deeds necessary to his use. The exact *modus operandi* of obtaining title to government lands is not exactly known, further than that the papers thereto claiming to be original patents from the government are forgeries. A large amount of land has been conveyed under many aliases to various parties. The attention of Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, being called to the matter about one year ago, he took immediate steps to ferret out the cause that led to the confusion; when, to his surprise, as well as those associated with him, a most gigantic swindle was unearthed, in which the State of Texas and the general government as well were deeply interested. The authorities at Washington being informed of the state of affairs, Special Agent Foster, on the part of the department of justice and post-office department, was detailed to look the matter up. Arriving in Kansas City about one year ago, he soon obtained a clue that has since been closely followed, resulting in the simultaneous arrest to-day of no less than sixty different persons in different parts of the country connected with the gang."

In the United States senate on the 22d, among the bills introduced in the morning hour were the following: By Beck, to repeal section 5 of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payment, approved July 14, 1875. By Horeford, to repeal the act to provide for specie payment. By Jones, of Nevada, to authorize the coinage of a dollar of 412 1-2 grains of standard silver, and for other purposes. The bill proposes to repeal the two clauses of the specie resumption act, which provide for the redemption of United States notes in excess of the hundred million dollars, and for the redemption of outstanding legal tenders on and after January 1, 1879, in coin. The remainder of the resumption act is not referred to.

Bills introduced and referred: By Ingalls, to establish a pension agency at Topeka, Kansas; also, to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses by the State for the United States in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; also, a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico, and to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors; also, a petition in favor of the passage of said bill, which he said had been handed to him with the bill by the secretary of the association of veterans of the late war, and at the request of that gentleman had introduced it. By Paddock, to divide the State of Nevada into two judicial districts.

The resolution submitted by Edmunds on Wednesday last, providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of an election for president and vice-president, and that the committee have power to report by bill or otherwise, was taken up, and Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words, "and that said committee have power to confer and act with any committee of the house that might be charged with the subject." Agreed to and the resolution passed as amended.

TUESDAY'S dispatches from Washington are as follows: "The committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to hear arguments in the Louisiana senator's case, and agreed to allow each contestant or representative one hour to present arguments. Shelby, for the senator, opened the argument. His principal point was that the legal governor of Louisiana was subject to legal review by congress. Spoford asked leave to present his argument to-morrow. Granted, and the committee adjourned."

"The senate in executive session to-day confirmed Richard C. McCormick as assistant secretary of the treasury; Fred Knewler, pension agent, Indianapolis; Abraham D. Hazen, third assistant postmaster general; John W. Langston, minister resident and consul general at Hayti."

"Jay Gould, representing the Union Pacific, and H. Huntington, the Central Pacific are here, it is understood, to induce the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the interior to recommend to congress the plan heretofore submitted by those companies for the liquidation of their interest indebtedness to the government, namely, the annual payment into the United States treasury of one-half million dollars by each company, to constitute in connection with their earnings for government transportation a sinking fund to repay interest advanced by the government."

"The New York custom-house appointments were settled in the cabinet to-day by a determination to appoint Roosevelt collector, Merrill surveyor, and Prince naval officer."

"The controller of currency has declared a dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the national bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, payable on the 23d inst."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, formerly of this city but now of the firm of Fonda & Larkin, Kansas City, spent the Sabbath among friends here.

A LAWRENCE man, recently from the lead regions of Southern Kansas, tells us that our old friend, Geo. S. Hampton, Esq., has been elected to the office of city clerk of Empire City.

Dickens Tea Party

And entertainment, given by the Baptists to-night (Thursday) at Liberty hall. It will be the grandest thing of the season. Admission only fifteen cents. Farmers, come and bring your wives and children. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Bood and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OLD farmers in this vicinity tell us that the late protracted rains will do an immense amount of good to the fall wheat. Before the rains they say the earth was soft and loose, and had it continued dry the usual fall winds would have exposed the wheat roots and left it in a bad condition to go into winter; but now all is lovely.

THE "Ten Times One" club, which, by way of explanation, is composed of young ladies and gentlemen from the Plymouth Congregational church, gave a very pleasant and entertaining parlor concert at the residence of Mr. H. W. Baker on Tuesday night. Those who were in attendance speak highly of the performance.

ANOTHER interesting meeting of the Young Men's Social club was held at their rooms on Tuesday night. The office of president having been left vacant by the resignation of Mr. A. B. Warren, the club proceeded to elect a new president and the result was the election of Mr. Geo. A. Hall to that office. Mr. Hall made a brief speech of acceptance.

THE Kaw Valley Fair association is making preparations to have some interesting races on the fair grounds next Monday. There will be three races. The first on the programme is the postponed, unfinished stallion race between Norwood and St. Nicholas. The other races are as follows: A 2:50 trotting race for a purse of \$100, and a 2:35 trotting race for a purse of \$200; five to enter and three to start. Jefferson and Franklin county horses are expected to be present and participate. Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson went to Topeka on Tuesday to see about getting some of the fast horses that are there this week to come down and take part. The races will begin at 1 o'clock p. m.

This is the story they tell on John Howard, of the firm of Howard Bros., Lawrence: During his last trip out he brought up in Dodge, and after taking in the wildness of that wicked village retired to his room in the Western house in a state of nervousness. While disrobing he discovered a pair of boots under the bed, and gave the bell a violent pull. [Enter porter.] "Porter, am I in the wrong room? Whose boots are these?" Porter (reassuringly)—"Oh, yes, sir; it's all right, sir; this is your room, sir. Last gentleman slept in the room, sir, somebody cut his throat, sir. Them's his boots, sir. Ought to have took them before, sir. Good night, sir." John sat up and heard strange sounds all night; and it is said his hair was streaked with gray, next morning. The first train bore him back to quiet, peaceable old Lawrence.—*Hayes Sentinel.*

Notice to Grangers.

You will take notice of the following section in the constitution of the Kansas State grange and elect delegates accordingly to meet in Lawrence, at grange hall, on Saturday November 17th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

SECTION 2. Each grange shall elect one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each twenty (20) members or fractional part thereof equal to fifteen (15), at the first regular meeting in October, who shall meet on the third Saturday in November at the county seat, or such place as may be designated, and elect, from the masters or past-masters or their wives who are Matrons, in said county, one delegate at large and one alternate, provided said county has fifty (50) Patrons in good standing on the books of the State grange, and also an additional delegate and alternate for each fifteen hundred (1500) members in the county, or fractional part equal to ten hundred (1000). Provided the membership in a county is less than fifty (50); the secretary of the State grange shall attach it to the nearest convenient county and notify both counties of his action.

Douglas county is entitled to one delegate.

Geo. Y. JOHNSON, County Deputy.

Matrimonial Alliances.

This business of getting married has been carried on pretty extensively in our city of late, and if something is not speedily done, there will not be one bachelor left to mourn over the follies of his fellows. Here is the list of marriages that have taken place in this city since our last issue:

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Oct. 18th, Mr. A. B. Warren to Miss Nellie F. Slosson, daughter of Wm. Slosson. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. M. Richardson, was witnessed by only a few friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Warren exercised excellent judgment in going immediately to housekeeping.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 18th, at the German Methodist church, Rev. Daniel Walter

BOOTS!



SHOES!

TRADE MARK.

A NEW DEPARTURE WORTHY OF NOTICE.

We want to say a word to the

READERS OF THIS PAPER WHO ARE FARMERS, AND THAT IS

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR COARSE WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER

For Either Men, Women or Children

We want you, and it will pay you, to

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL

Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence. Having been connected with some of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the country for years, we can buy cheaper and sell lower than our competitors. We have no clerks and no expenses save our own living, and this does make a difference. Come and see for yourselves. We also keep the best line of fine goods in the city.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

officiating, Mr. Gottlieb Oehle to Miss Minnie Kummeyer, both of Lawrence.

Dr. J. L. Prentiss, of Canon City, Colorado, an old-time resident of Lawrence, is in the city visiting with friends and relatives. And now, just as we write the above, we learn that on Monday night, at the residence of his father, on Massachusetts street, the doctor was married to Miss Marion N. Little, of Denver, Colorado. Rev. Mr. Peck was the officiating clergyman on this occasion.

Again, on Tuesday evening of this week, a happy company gathered at the residence of Col. Samuel Walker to witness the marriage of his daughter Minnie B. to Mr. George W. Baldrige, of the Western Union telegraph office, in this city. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Peabody, tied the knot.

May peace, joy and abundance meet these happy united all along the pathway of life.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of last week "Another Voter" criticizes "Voter's" position on the eligibility question. His first criticism is that the law creating a term between regular terms of county treasurer is unconstitutional. I have briefly given my reasons for regarding it as strictly in accordance with that instrument and will not repeat. Men may honestly differ about legal questions and it can only be known which of us is right when the supreme court shall have settled the matter. If, however, I am wrong I have plenty of good company, who think as I do. The law was believed to be constitutional by a majority of both houses of the legislature and the governor. The ablest lawyers in both houses voted for the law, including John Martin, of Topeka; Crichton, of Labette; Hopkins, of Jackson; Judge Peters, of Marion, and others of the legal profession, besides J. C. Horton, T. D. Thatcher and all the Douglas county delegation, in both houses, who voted at all.

In the second place, he claims that even if the legislature had the authority to do what they attempted, then the creation of a special term of three months, and filling it by another man than Mr. Watson, would not "change the succession of the terms." If he means to say that Mr. Watson's terms in that case were "consecutive," he differs from Noah Webster, for he says that "consecutive" means "uninterrupted in course of succession," and I am inclined to think Mr. Webster is right. At any rate I will leave "Another Voter" and father Noah to fight it out.

In the third place, he says: "Does 'Voter' pretend that any break of three months has taken place? Has not Mr. Watson been in uninterrupted possession of the office for more than four years?"

Now "Voter" does pretend that there was a break from the first Tuesday in July till the second Tuesday in October, 1876, and that Mr. Watson did not fill the office during that time, and he refers to the records of the county for his authority. If "Another Voter" tells the truth the records will show it, and if he lies they will show that, and "Voter" respectfully refers all interested to the records. He says "Voter" "evidently hopes by misrepresentation and clap-trap to delude the people," etc. Indeed! Well, he don't deal in bald lies that are contradicted by the records of his county, neither does he think an unknown scribbler's opinion of more weight on constitutional law than that of the best legal minds in the State, with J. C. Horton's thrown in; and, as between "Another Voter" and Noah Webster, "Voter" sides with Webster all the time.

"Another Voter," in conclusion, more than intimates that there is a treasury "ring," and that "Voter" is a member. While "Voter" regards the insinuation as uncalled for, ungentlemanly and low-bred, he will not resent it so he is not accused of being a member of the ring that plundered the county of over \$40,000, and which ring Mr. Horton endorses, or of that other ring which is endeavoring to force the city and county to pay some million and a half of dollars of fraudulent railroad bonds, of which Mr. H. is ring-leader.

The Season of Intermittents.
 All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by unwholesome exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season. In every section subject to the

visitation of fever and ague, or other forms of intermittent disease, the causes which produce these maldies are now actively at work. This, therefore, is a period of the year when the inhabitants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the unwholesome condition of the atmosphere by a course of tonic and alterative treatment. Foremost among the invigorants, recommended by time and experience as a means of fortifying the system against all endemic and epidemic maldies, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of the bitters, the feeblest resident of an unhealthy soil may escape the sickness which, without the aid of this potent ally of nature, will be apt to overtake the strongest.

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

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Kaufman Farm for Sale.

I have one hundred and sixty acres of land, eighty acres under cultivation, a good stone house, barn and outbuildings; between twenty-five and thirty acres of growing wheat, forty-five acres corn, a good orchard and vineyard, and twenty or thirty acres of young timber, which I wish to sell. Terms of purchase, one-half cash, and good time on balance. The failure of the Lawrence savings bank, of Lawrence, renders it necessary that I should sell at once. For a good bargain come and see me, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth branch of K. P. W. H. SMITH.

Strayed.

ONE pale red cow marked with slit and underbelly in right ear, three years old last spring; was giving milk when she left. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Leave word at the store of Rheinschild & Lucas.

On or about the first of June, from the subscriber, at Carbondale, one dark bay filly, three years old, not any white nor any brands. One dark bay horse colt, two years old, one white hind foot (don't remember which), no brands. Both had headstalls on when they left. Also one chestnut sorrel, two years old, light mane and tail, star in forehead, no brands or other marks. Any one taking up such strays will be liberally rewarded by informing

J. W. RICE, Carbondale, Kansas.

The Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
 EVERYBODY KNOWS

THE OLD BURT SHOE STORE.

We would call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that

WE HAVE FITTED UP THE OLD ROOM NICELY

And propose keeping, as it always has been,

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We are constantly receiving Boots and Shoes, direct from factories East, thus saving the jobbers' profits which we purpose giving our customers the benefit of.

KIP AND CALF BOOTS—ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

We have for Women, Misses, and Children

The Best Calf and Kip Shoes Manufactured.

We can and will sell you good goods cheaper than any house in Lawrence.

CITY SHOE STORE,

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Remember the place—OLD BURT STAND.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

—AND—

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Exceeded by any for Tone and Finish.

H. J. RUSHMER, LAWRENCE,

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No. 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

"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, 25 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 most interesting and profitable 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 is the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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 Supt. Kansas City.

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

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

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

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

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at 10%.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Ineligible.

Part of section 3, article 9, of the constitution of the State of Kansas, reads as follows: "No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms." Mr. Watson was elected county treasurer at the regular election in the year 1873 for a full term, and at the regular election in the year 1876 was re-elected for another full term. Ballots cast for an ineligible candidate are void. 41-4t.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Eligible.

In article 9, section 3, of the constitution, it provides that the county treasurer may hold two consecutive terms. Between Mr. Watson's first and second terms the legislature provided for a special term, from the first Tuesday of July to the second Tuesday in October, and the commissioners filled it by appointing Mr. Young treasurer, thus interrupting the succession, and Webster's dictionary says that "consecutive" means uninterrupted in course of succession. 41-4t.

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association, according to the by-laws, occurs on Tuesday, November 6, 1877, for the election of officers the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as the interest of the association demands. Meeting will be held at grange hall, over House & Co.'s store. Stockholders will please take notice. GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Kansas Organ

Is the only organ manufactured for which there are no agents. It is sold direct to the people with the agent's commission off. Send stamp for terms. Organ sent on trial. EBER C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kans.

Sheep for Sale.

Seventy-five native ewes in good health and good breeding condition, in one lot or in numbers to suit purchaser. Address, WILLIAM ROE, Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'s certainly headquarters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

DR. HIMON'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

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

FIVE thousand bushels more of apples wanted at the Lawrence Vinegar Works, New York street, where those Kansas picking vinegars are made that are so justly celebrated for their purity and strength.

GEO. LEIS & BRO. have a big stock of slate and fine bathing sponges, which they are selling off cheap.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER, EMPORIA.

Horticultural Department.

Root Pruning.

Various methods have been proposed for making fruit trees bear early. As a general thing it is not best to force trees into early fruitfulness as it is necessary that they should have time to make a good, substantial growth, and obtain a proper form to bear, in after years, the strong demand made upon the vitality of the tree by successive crops. Root pruning tends to induce a slower growth and ripen wood; it hastens the development of fruit buds and insures an earlier crop.

Protection of Plants.

Many plants, called hardy, require some protection in our climate. The best covering is leaves, and the more you let remain in the spring the better, because they are the best of fertilizers. The earth covering needs to be but slight. Some tender shrubs should be bent down and slightly covered. Coarse manure may be used when leaves are not at hand; straw also furnishes good protection. The less hardy kinds of roses may be sheltered by a little roof of boards covered with dirt.

Peaches versus Apples.

We think it will be a matter of surprise to most of our readers when they are told that the value of the peach crop of the United States is estimated to exceed that of the apple crop by nearly six millions of dollars. This estimate was made by our government and reported to the Philadelphia centennial of last year. We suppose this report was made on the basis of the crop of 1875. For ourselves we believe the estimate to be incorrect. Have any of our fruit growers data for correcting this estimate, if wrong?

The Quince.

This is a rather neglected fruit in Kansas. We see very few in market, and they command a high price. They are an excellent fruit and always acceptable for family use. The housewife holds them in high estimation for sweetmeats, jellies, marmalade, etc., and for adding piquancy and a delicious flavor to apple-sauce, tarts and stewed fruit. The tree, perhaps we should say shrub, is quite hardy and is usually a free bearer. It grows best in a rather moist soil, and will repay careful culture and pretty heavy manuring. It requires, after being well established, but little pruning and no great attention except to keep it free from borers and well replenished with top dressing. There are always some corners or unoccupied spots in the garden which might be profitably utilized by growing the quince. The fall is a good season for setting out.

Why and When to Plant Trees.

Now is the time, whether in the spring or fall, to plant the seed, buy the trees, dig out the borers, prune the branches, prepare the ground, dig the holes, or do something connected with the business of planting, transplanting or growing trees. Plant the tree; it will grow while you sleep. Yes, it will grow and be a monument to your good taste, good judgment and industry when you shall sleep in the silence and stillness of the grave; your children will point to it with pious affection and say, "Father planted that tree years and years ago, when I was but a child, and now I enjoy its shade and eat of its fruit." Yes, for your children's sake plant the tree.

If every adult citizen of the State would plant a tree this fall, one tree only, it would in twenty-five years add to the wealth of Kansas a full half million of dollars, and to its beauty what no amount of money could bring.

Apples.

What apples shall the farmer cultivate is a question of great importance. The short answer to this question, for those who grow them principally for their own use, and with a view to sell them to their neighbors or the nearest town, without making a regular business of raising for the market, is this: Select such as will give you a succession of good fruit, from the earliest summer apples to such as will keep sound until the next harvest. No list which we could give would suit all sections or please all tastes. The better way to make a good selection would be to inquire of some successful fruit grower in your own locality, or look through some orchard noted for its excellent variety of fruit in the season of its fruitage, and select for yourself

those kinds which commend themselves to your taste and judgment. Mistakes are often made by a solicitude to select too many varieties. Half a dozen of the best kinds and heaviest bearers would yield more profit and give better satisfaction than a larger number made up of inferior fruit and poorer bearers.

Sanitary Value of Forests.

Dr. George L. Andrew, of Laporte, Indiana, read a paper on the above subject before the American Public Health Association, at its recent session in Chicago, of which the following is a summary:

1. Forests increase the amount of condensation over their own areas; but by reason of the amount intercepted by their stems and leaves, the annual rain-fall at the earth's surface is not, perhaps, materially affected by their presence or absence in regions well covered with other vegetation and well cultivated.

2. By means of their interlaced roots, mosses, lichens, and humus, forests check the efflux of superfluous rainfall, thus regulating the water-supply in streams and springs, and decreasing the proportion of the annual precipitation that is borne to the sea by the natural drainage of the country.

3. Forests diminish the evaporation from the earth's surface, but this hygro-metric deficiency is more than compensated by the increased evaporation from their leaves. Forests may thus become beneficial or otherwise, according to circumstances. The change which tree-planting has produced upon our Western plains is thus far an un-mixed good; but, by increasing the humidity of the climate of certain health resorts, as of Denver, valued mainly for its dryness; extensive tree-planting is not unaccompanied with evil.

4. Trees modify temperature—wooded countries being warmer in winter and cooler in summer. This they do by radiation; but by means of their slow conducting power the times of their daily maximum and minimum do not occur until some hours after the same phases in the temperature of the air, thus distributing the heat of the day more equally over the twenty-four hours. The special significance of this effect lies in the fact that, as related to human health, the daily range of the thermometer is of more importance than the mean temperature of whole seasons.

5. Trees radiate and evaporate to a stratum of air equaling in thickness their height, whilst the radiation and evaporation from grasses, plants and shrubs is confined to a stratum limited to the comparative lesser planes which they occupy.

6. From the preceding it may be fairly inferred that forests modify climate to the extent of influencing the amount and character of the diseases in their vicinity. (In this inquiry residences in forests is not considered, universal experience having shown those situations which are permanently shaded to be insalubrious.)

7. Forests and tree-belts are of undoubted value in preventing the dissemination of malaria.

8. Trees are of positive sanitary value in affording shelter from the excessive heat of the sun, from the violence of winds, and in promoting esthetic culture.

9. The importance of devoting to forests all regions unfit for profitable cultivation, and of protecting them by an enlightened public sentiment, as well as by legal enactment, may be fairly assumed as a sanitary as well as an economical necessity.

Keeping Winter Vegetables.

After the farmers, those we mean who cultivate gardens, raise a good supply of vegetables, they often fail to realize the full benefit of their labor from a lack of knowledge how to keep them. This especially is the case with squashes and that class of vegetables that require to be kept comparatively warm and dry. It is quite usual for them to put them in a pile in the cellar, and then wonder that they rot. Squashes, pumpkins, and all that class of vegetables require—first, an absence of light; second, a dry temperature not exceeding fifty-five or sixty degrees, and third, placed that one does not come in contact with another. Thus, Hubbard and other hard-shelled varieties may be kept until May or even June. For use until February, they will keep tolerably well in a dry cellar placed on shelves, Boston Marrow being the first to decay. The Turban—by the way, to our mind, one of the best of the winter varieties, especially for baking—will often keep in the cellar until March. Those, only to be kept for use later, need be treated to the dry, cool closet. It will pay, for in the latter part of winter and early spring, there is a dearth of vegetable food on the farm, that makes such articles especially valuable.—*Prairie Farmer.*

When the canker attacks a fruit tree, causing the bark to loosen, the best remedy is to cut off the diseased limb with a fine saw and cover the end or place of excision with grafting wax. This will prevent the escape of sap, and serve to check the progress of disease.

The second growth of wood makes better fuel and timber than the first growth.

The Household.

Maxims for Farmers' Wives.

Happiness and health are handmaids—whatever tends to promote the one, promotes the other. The art of love is the art of good housewifery. Tidiness wins, negligence loses husbands. Home is made happy by woman's constant care. Smiles and neatness are sauce for homely meals. An orderly house with poverty, is better than confusion with wealth. A fretful woman is every man's horror. A woe-begone look has given many a heart-ache. A happy house always wears a cheerful look. To take a social meal in such a house, needs no second invitation. A husband is blind to a wife's faults who always strives to please. Do not give vinegar to your husband's friends. Honey is sweet, and it lies long upon the tongue.

Children and responsibility are born together. Gentleness and firmness should go hand in hand. Laugh at young cunning, and you may cry at older impudence. Teach your children to obey a look and they will look to obey. If they respect and obey parents, they will respect all superiors and be loved by all equals. Never command but to be obeyed. Never fear spoiling children by making them happy. Cordial and quiet—paregoric and policy, have bred many a depraved appetite. Cakes and candy for present quiet—doctor's bills and other ills in after years. Order in after years is the fruit of seed sown in childhood. Teach them to put things in their place, and do not make them helpless by always helping them. Little girls are often large to little children. Do not forget you were once a child. Soft words and soft water should be in every household. Live and learn, and learn every day, should be the law of every household.

Home Courtesy.

Many homes are rendered cheerless, many hearts made desolate, because home lacks politeness. Many little acts of kindness which have been rendered by wife, mother, sister, brother, or any loved one, are often received with neglect, or perhaps with a surly air, when much less favors from strangers would be met with a winning smile and profuse thanks. The essence of true courtesy, when domesticated, is love, and how attractive is the home which possesses this charm. The golden rule is written in conspicuous letters on all around, and its shining rays fall gently on the morning, noon and evening meals. Its radiance clusters like a crown on the husband's head, and sits like a halo of beauty on that of the wife; it twines round brothers and sisters in a gilded garland, and thus we see, in this well-directed home, true worth, courtesy and love. While, on the other hand, many homes are rendered cheerless for lack of true courtesy, simply because its inmates do not see the necessity of politeness at home. It is the duty of every family to observe the rules of true politeness, to cultivate the flowers of courtesy at home, and keep the noxious weeds of impoliteness out, and unpollished manners from springing up around the sacred hearthstone. Skepticism may mock and sneer, but a happy home is "the nursery whence emanates the best material of human society." Kind words and the tender offices of the loved ones towards each other, are like the dew and rain which give life and vigor to all nature. It has been truly said that "the brightest polish known to mortals, may be found in the lonely rural home where true politeness dwells. And the most disgusting roughness may lodge in a palace, if courtesy is not cultivated there."

CRUMB BREAD.—Half a cup of bread crumbs, soaked in one pint of milk, two eggs, two cups Indian meal, one table-spoonful melted lard or butter, and salt to taste. Beat all to a smooth batter, and bake in shallow pans.

CARE OF BEDDING.—Beds and bedding need especial care; on fine days leave your sleeping room windows open several hours, if possible, and, if not too conspicuous, leave your beds unmade, and let pillows and mattresses air in the sun. Thoroughly examine the bedsteads—take out the slats, which you will probably find covered with dust—(accumulated dust will also be found upon the slats of the spring beds). Wipe this off with hot salt and water. Salt, dissolved in a very little water, should be put on with a small paint brush in all the corners and crevices of the bedsteads, to prevent vermin from finding a place. If, by any chance, they are already there, this must be repeated as often as twice a week, until they are exterminated. Also, wipe the edges of the mattresses well with a cloth wrung out of salt and water. You must meet this matter promptly, and give it your personal supervision, for, if not attended to at once, they will get the better of you, and cause you great annoyance.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough. Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy doses, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by

N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Phila. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY.

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

In great variety. Also

100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost.

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



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative 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 renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactures at articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 110 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

JAMES M. HENDRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

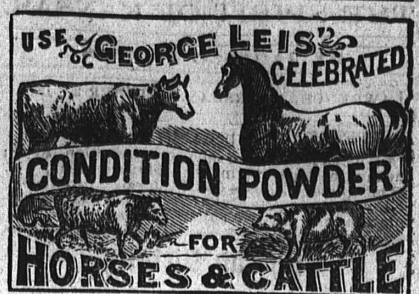
Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free.

E. B. MOORE,

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MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER.

Lawrence, Kansas.



USE OF GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

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 as impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Tizard Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yew 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 the LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

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. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

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

J. T. WARNE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

77 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

The most complete stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

Such as

LOCKS, HINGES,

Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc.

In the city. Also sells

SYTHES AND SNATHS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

HAND HAY RAKES,

AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS.

CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS,

BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS

In the West.

All to be sold at Low Prices.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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THE TIFFIN

Well Boring & Rock Drilling

MACHINE!

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\$40 PER DAY! made easily

with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Anger is reduced and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, THRU, CHIC.

MARRIAGE

SECRETS

A Book of nearly 800 pages in plain language, containing numerous engravings of the most secret signs which the initiated and those concerned in the marriage business should know. Send for your copy. Address J. C. A. BARNARD, 611 N. 3rd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm and Stock.

An Indiana editor says: "Coal oil rubbed in the neck and head, will cure hog cholera; we have tried it." Who can dispute such testimony?

Joseph A. Holmes, of New Hampshire, has ducks of the Pekin variety that have laid, since February last, upwards of 175 eggs each, without wanting to sit.

Turkeys carefully dressed and prepared for market weigh about one-tenth less than live turkeys. If turkeys well dressed are worth ten cents per pound, live turkeys ought to command eight cents per pound. We think farmers usually make a larger deduction than this in price when they sell by live weight.

Wheat Growing on a Large Scale.

The largest wheat farmer in California is Dr. Glenn, of Colusa county, north of Sacramento. He farms 20,000 acres. He sold his last grain crop for more than \$600,000, and will receive as much more this year. His farms are constantly being improved by fencing, the erection of good, permanent buildings, etc., and his stock of farming machinery is extensive and complete.

A Word About Diseases.

Sheep are generally healthy. Domestication, freed from objectionable efforts of forcing, has not deprived them of their native vigor. Except under conditions induced by culpable neglect, diseases rarely occur spontaneously. The two more prevalent, as well as most to be dreaded, maladies to which the flocks of this country are exposed—foot rot and scab—are contracted by contagion. If there are exceptions to this, their verification has escaped our notice. Exclusion from the pastures and paths and pens, and, if possible, even the neighborhood of diseased sheep, should be the first and constant care of the flock-master who desires to escape a personal experience of the truth of the old adage, "One sickly sheep infects a flock, and poisons all the rest." The relative value of efforts at prevention and cure are quite as marked here as elsewhere.

Should disease make its appearance, however, despite all efforts to escape it, the resistance should be immediate and thorough. No tampering or experimenting with untried remedies should be allowed; but, with the best appliances within reach, the treatment should be speedy and heroic—smiting the demon hip and thigh, until no trace of his presence remains. In the case of infectious diseases, every animal that by any possibility could have been exposed should be treated, or isolated, and carefully watched, until time for evidences of disease has elapsed. The safer plan is to administer the remedy to all—those apparently healthy as well as those showing symptoms of disease.

A low and unthrifty condition is highly conducive to the contraction and spread of disease. Such a flock is more difficult to treat successfully, as the resources of nature are quite sufficiently taxed for the renewal of physical strength, leaving little to assist artificial efforts at eradicating disease.

When every flock-owner appreciates the importance of isolation from diseased stock, as well as the immense advantage there is on the side of flesh and good feed, where disease of any kind has been contracted, and when he acts in the light of his knowledge, the few diseases to which sheep are liable will lose half their terrors for the present, while their gradual diminution, and final disappearance, in the not remote future, may be pretty safely predicted. —National Live-Stock Journal.

The Cattle Plague.

A meeting was held in Cleveland on September 20th, the object of which was to ascertain what could be done in relation to the cattle plague which had been so fatal among the herds in that locality. Mr. Jewett, president of the committee appointed to investigate the extent and causes of the disease, reported substantially that a careful examination into the cause of disease forced the committee into the unanimous opinion that it is the Texas cattle disease. To confirm the report, he referred to certain localities where all the Texas cattle are unloaded, and from whence they are taken to different slaughter houses and driven to different pastures, and in this way the disease is carried to native cattle. The laws of Indiana and Kansas relating to measures for the prevention of the spread of the cattle disease were read, and followed by comments. These laws were read for the purpose of showing that other localities had found it necessary to enact measures of protection against the disease, and comments were made to sustain such action, and if possible have similar laws enacted in Ohio. Those laws were passed by Indiana and Kansas to prevent the spread in these States of what is known as the Texas or Spanish fever among cattle, and comprises certain restrictions which prevent diseased cattle from passing through that territory. It was insisted by Mr. Brown, of Parma, where the disease is most prevalent, that such laws were necessary in Ohio. A com-

munication from a number of leading cattle men in St. Louis was read which indicated that experience and investigation proved that Texas and Indian cattle are entirely free from the disease called the Texas or Spanish fever. Native cattle from the Northern States, on being taken to Texas, are subject to the same kind of sickness that prevails in the North. Texas cattle can be allowed among natives at any time during the cold months without any danger whatever to the latter, and it is only in extreme warm weather that this sickness appears; also, that this same or a similar sickness will be produced by bringing natives in contact with cattle brought from the extreme Southern climate, and is by no means confined to Texas or Indian cattle. This communication closes by saying that all the precaution necessary is simply to keep the natives so that they will not be allowed to come in direct contact with the ground or pasture over which they have been fed and driven. This communication was laid on the table by unanimous consent. A lively discussion followed. The farmers are solid that Texas cattle are the cause of all the trouble. A resolution was passed to petition the Ohio legislature to pass a law to provide for the appointment of an inspector at Cleveland for all foreign cattle brought to this market; also to make it obligatory upon the city authorities to see that such a regulation should be enforced. —Prairie Farmer.

Estimating Net Weights.

A correspondent requests information as to how he can arrive at the true net weights of hogs, after the gross weights have been ascertained. We know of no means by which the net weights can be more than approximately ascertained. Many of our city packers with whom we have conversed on the subject tell us that the results of various formulas vary very widely; and even when no other disturbing elements occur, are largely affected by the time which has elapsed since the swine were fed and watered, and especially by the circumstance of having been subjected to long confinement, sufficient to induce great thirst and hunger, and prompt them to gorge themselves with food and water. However, there is a rule which will give approximate results, though, we infer, scarcely near enough to buy or sell by, and we therefore give it without vouching for its correctness. Perhaps some of our readers will subject it to a practical test, and give us the results:

For the first 100 pounds deduct 25 for gross; for the second 100 pounds deduct 12 1-2; for the third 100 pounds deduct 6 1-2; all over the third hundred is net. The net weight of a hog 100 gross is 75 pounds; a hog of 150 gross will net 118 3-4; or 250 gross, 209 3-4 net, and a hog, the gross weight of which is 300 pounds, will net 256 1-4 pounds. From the gross weight of a hog that goes over 300, 48 1-4 pounds only is deducted, even if the weight should be 400. —National Live-Stock Journal.

Facts for the Farmer.

It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on the farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than a lawsuit with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer, than purchased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine, than founder.

That a horse who lays his ears back, and looks lightning when any one approaches, is vicious.

That scrapping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly, is money lent at ten per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study, is more profitable than ten in lounging about saloons and taverns.

That cows should be milked regularly, and clean.

That it is the duty of every man, to take some good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly, as a matter of course.

Red Pepper and Poultry.

A correspondent of the Poultry Bulletin says: "I do not know whether other persons who raise poultry and pet birds are as much dependent as I am on red pepper, but I have found so much benefit from its use in the poultry yard and cages that it may not be amiss to call the attention of others to its good properties. I do not speak of the article that is sold in drug stores (and sometimes not remarkably fresh), but of the capsicum that grows in our gardens. I have tried all the different varieties, and find that the most pungent and efficacious is the small kind, usually known by the name of 'birds' pepper.' The plant in itself is a beautiful object; it grows about two feet high, and in autumn its bright little scarlet berries look like coral beads peeping from under the dark green foliage. Indeed, one plant in a pot makes a very pretty ornament for a flower stand. The seed possesses a stimulating and reviving property, and I find that two or three given to newly-hatched chickens, especially if they are weakly, have a most happy effect. If a hen looks feeble after moulting, six

of these berries or pods given daily in some corn meal and sweet milk improves her wonderfully. Last summer two of my finest canaries began to droop. Every day I gave them each one seed of the 'birds' pepper,' and in less than a week, they were quite well. The same remedy is invaluable for mocking birds."

Fattening Hogs.

The season has now arrived for farmers to commence fattening their hogs for market, and the question naturally arises whether it is cheaper to fatten them with that nutritious food, corn, or to sell the corn. Experiments have proven that choice breeds of pigs, the Chester Whites for instance, will increase in weight at the rate of eight and one-half pounds for every bushel of corn fed them. So at the present prices it would be more remunerative to use it as food. Care, however, must be taken to give it at regular intervals, while the comfort of the animals must be looked after. Clean, dry pens are always the most conducive to the health and growth of pigs. Neglected pens and careless, irregular feeding will prevent the animals attaining the weight they otherwise would. In converting the usual portions into sausage, scrapple and pudding, only those animals of moderate weight should be used. One of the most successful manufacturers of these compounds in this city, who has made a fortune at the business, tells us that he never kills a hog weighing over 300 pounds. He prefers those weighing from 150 to 200. They are the most profitable. He seldom slaughters any but Chester Whites. He buys wherever he can, and usually feeds on corn from five to six weeks before killing. As a rule the sausage sold in our city markets is too fat, and when fried or broiled shrivels to about one-third its original size. If animals of moderate weight were used the products would be more satisfactory to the consumers and more profitable to the sellers. —Germantown Telegraph.

Butter Making in California.

Dairying is a rapidly-growing, rural industry of California. The time was, says the Bulletin, when it was generally believed that the climate of California was not favorable to making good butter, but it is now known that no State in the Union can make better butter, or keep it good longer than they can. Wherever alfalfa grows rapidly the year through, as it does on river bottoms, the dairy season is practically perennial. On this clover, or on hay made from it, cows keep up a good flow of milk the year round, and are only dried up to allow of necessary rest and recuperation. Large quantities of empty firkins have been shipped from the East, and all that have been made by local coopers have been used, and still the demand for something to pack butter in is unsatisfied. But a few years since California shipped the firkins from the East, not to put butter in, but to get the butter that came in them. It now wants the empty firkins, and will return them well filled with butter of a quality superior to that formerly received.

To be a successful farmer to-day, as compared with the cultivator of the soil in the early history of this country, may require less muscle in felling huge monarchs of the forest, in clearing land and building stone walls; but it demands more thought, application and investigation—more brain power. Few men can afford to rest satisfied with the developments of their individual experience alone. A co-operation of thought, action, experiment and experience, such as may and ought to be had in the grange, tends to broaden the minds of the participants, to strengthen their powers, to brighten their faculties, to relieve their burdens, to increase their comforts, and to insure their permanent success. —Portsmouth Weekly.

The dairyman should weed out his poorest cows as fast as he can find better ones to take their places. A little experimenting with each individual cow in his dairy will enable him to determine which are worth keeping, and which are not. There are good and poor milkers among all breeds; and if he should, in making his purchases, rely entirely upon breed, he will quite likely find himself disappointed in many cases. The best course for the ordinary dairyman to pursue is to buy the best milkers he can find, regardless of breed, and to fatten and sell off all that do not prove profitable. —National Live-Stock Journal.

Prosperous Farming in Colorado.

At the recent session of the State board of agriculture of Colorado, at Fort Collins, the president, W. F. Watrous, said: "The present season is one of unparalleled prosperity to the farmers of Colorado throughout the entire agricultural portions of our State. The husbandman has been rewarded for his labors. Farmers have taken courage. New farms are being opened up, and there seems to be a general feeling of confidence in business circles, showing conclusively that when the tillers of the soil are prosperous all are benefited."

If corn is planted in check rows, four feet apart each way and two stalks to a hill, the yield will be greater than if planted at a less distance and more stalks in each hill.

Veterinary Department.

I have a horse that about ten months ago got a nail in his near hind foot. This was removed by the horse-shoer, but ever since, at times, the horse has been showing some lameness, standing on the toe and seeming not to be anxious for his foot to come down flat. Lately there can be noticed immediately above the hoof, in front, an enlargement hard to the touch, but does not seem to produce any pain on pressure. If there is any chance to benefit or cure, please inform me through your valuable department.

ANSWER.—The opening has not been sufficient to allow the escape of the pus, and you have in consequence a dry gangrene going on within the foot, and if, as you say, the lump or swelling presents no heat or pain, on pressure, it cannot be due to the puncture. We often have, as the result of a puncture, an abscess at the coronet, breaking out into a fistulous opening, due to the imprisoned pus wending its way to the point offering the least resistance, but it is always characterized by heat swelling and pain. If (notwithstanding your statement) yours should prove to be such, you will require to apply warm poultices until it is ready to open or breaks and discharges of its own accord. You had better cut down at the point where the nail penetrated the foot until you get to the bottom of the puncture, and if you succeed in finding any diseased bone, remove it; keep a free opening for several days, and dress with tincture of aloes and osakum daily; apply a blister to the coronet; remove the animal's shoes and turn to pasture. —Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a very fine young horse whose eyes appear weak and watery, with inflammation of the eyelids and corner of the eye. There is considerable suppurating at the lower corner, also lids appear wrinkled and somewhat swollen. The trouble is said to come from wolf-teeth, which were knocked out about three weeks ago. The horse has been surfeited and badly treated by hard usage. I have had him bled in the neck and below the eyes. Please give me directions for treatment.

ANSWER.—It is impossible for us to say to a certainty whether your horse has periodic ophthalmia, or simply a case of conjunctivitis. The supernumerary teeth had, in our opinion, nothing to do with the trouble, and if the animal had not from some unknown cause contracted disease of the eyes, he in all probability would, like many others, have carried them through life, and no one would have known anything about it. To diagnose the case, we would require to examine the eyes with the ophthalmoscope. We think you had better prepare and give him a purge, and bathe the eyes twice a day, always introducing a little into them of the following: Take sulphate of atropia, ten grains; water, two ounces; made into a solution. Give gentle exercise.

I have a mare eight years old. During the last year she had attacks, more or less frequent, of shaking her head. The ear on the right side is thrown back and her head turned toward her off side, but she never stops when being driven. When running out or when in her box she seems quite right, but will not allow her head handled. As soon as the halter or bridle is put on, she holds her head very high, and a few pats on her head, near the ear, almost invariably causes her to throw her head from you. What can be done for her?

ANSWER.—To make a diagnosis to a certainty, we would require to see the mare. She may have at some previous time, been galloped about the head or neck, causing her to contract the habit of trying to avoid having the part interfered with, or there may be some trouble with the internal structure of the ear; but the most plausible theory is, that you have dropsy of the ventricles of the brain. We would advise you to make a careful examination of the parts, and if you do not succeed in finding an old cicatrix or any trouble with the ear, give the mare a cathartic and follow with iodide of potassium, in three-drachm doses, keeping up the treatment for a long time.

I would like to know what is good for the mange.

ANSWER.—The equine race are subject to two kinds of mange, viz., eczema simplex, and eczema rubrum. The treatment differs a little, but we presume you mean the former and will prescribe accordingly. Give the animal a dose of castor oil; regulate the dose to the size of the animal. After purging has ceased, take sublimed sulphur two, quick lime one, olive oil fifteen parts; boil over a slow fire till the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, then remove and stir until cool. Apply with friction once a day.

Will you be so kind as to prescribe through your paper for a mare that I have? She is very thin in flesh, although she is eating from twelve to fifteen quarts of oats, daily, and she seems to swallow them whole. I have noticed that sometimes in her manure there are some worms; long, round, white ones. If you will be so kind as to prescribe a remedy for worms through your paper you will oblige a constant reader.

ANSWER.—Your mare is troubled with indigestion as well as with worms. Treatment: Take tartarized antimony, one ounce; pulverized area nut, one

ounce; mix and make into six powders. Give one night and morning in soft feed; bran mash made quite soft. When the powders have been all given, follow immediately with Barbadoes aloes, raw ginger, two drachms made into a ball. If she does not purge thoroughly, repeat after forty-eight hours. When purging has ceased take Barbadoes aloes, one; gentian root, two; black pepper, one ounce; make into six balls; give one night and morning.

I have a colt, now one year old, that has been grazing on short grass. To get his head to the ground he opens his front legs very wide, the right one always behind. I notice now that this leg is bent back in the knee joint. What shall I do to remedy it?

ANSWER.—Keep the toe pared low and have him stand on a slight declivity, slanting forward, and feed from a rack raised well up, so he will require to reach for his food.

Joint Public Sale

—OF—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AT THE—

RIVER VIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

On Friday and Saturday,

NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 1877.

The subscribers announce they will sell at the above time and place to the highest bidder, without bid or reserve,

200 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN

Fashionably-bred cattle, consisting of 150 females and 50 bulls, representatives of the following well known families:

Oxfords, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Pearllettes, Arabellas, Phyllises, Louans, Dulcibellas, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras, Miss Severs, Red Roses,

and other choice families, as well as a few choice bred aged bulls.

Terms.—Cash, or six months' time with 10 per cent. on approved paper, negotiable and payable in bank.

G. & A. L. HAMILTON, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

SETH E. WARD, Westport, Mo.

H. M. YALE, Independence, Mo.

C. C. CHILES, Independence, Mo.

J. D. DUCKWORTH, Kansas City, Mo.

T. C. ARDENSON, Kansas City, Mo.

Will furnish catalogues on application.

Capt. P. C. Kid, of Lexington, Ky., auctioneer.

ELMENDARO HERD.

Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HERRARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing

J. E. DIBLE, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

Here is what a Glen Falls (N. Y.) telegram communicates: "Clintonville is devastated with small-pox, some twenty persons having died within a few days. All travelers are prohibited from entering the place, and all highways are blocked."

Says a telegram from Des Moines of the 20th: "The Iowa bar held a meeting this morning to consider the charges made by J. M. Cate against Judge Dillon. Ex-Senator Wright presided. The bar committee read their report, and concluded with a declaration that the charges were wholly baseless, and that Judge Dillon is exonerated by the Iowa bar from any lack of official or judicial integrity. This report was unanimously adopted."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Flour—XX.....	\$5.50 @ 5.65
XXX.....	5.70 @ 6.00
Family.....	6.10 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.33 @ 1.34
No. 3.....	1.25 @ 1.26
No. 4 red.....	1.14 @ 1.15
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2.....	55 @ 56
Barley—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
Pork.....	13.65 @ 13.75
Bulk Meats.....	8 @ 8
Bacon.....	8 @ 9
Lard.....	80 @ 85
Butter—creamery.....	20 @ 23
dairy.....	12 @ 20
country.....	15 @ 16
Eggs.....	15 @ 16
CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Flour.....	5.00 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.09 @ 1.10
No. 3.....	1.03 @ 1.04
Corn.....	44 @ 45
Oats.....	23 @ 24
Pork.....	14.50 @ 14.70
Bulk Meats.....	8 @ 8.5
Lard.....	8.50 @ 8.55
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.18 @ 1.19
No. 3, red fall.....	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 4, fall.....	99 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	29 @ 30
Oats.....	17 @ 18
Rye—No. 2.....	42 @ 43
Barley—No. 2.....	55 @

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.50 @ 5.35
Poorer grades.....	2.50 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	4.05 @ 5.25
CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	3.50 @ 5.35
Texans.....	2.90 @ 3.30
Hogs—Packers.....	4.90 @ 5.60
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.00 @ 5.25
Native feeders.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Native stockers.....	2.75 @ 3.25
Native cows.....	2.00 @ 3.10
Texan steers, wintered.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers.....	4.35 @ 4.60
Stockers.....	3.75 @ 4.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20¢@25¢; common, 10¢@16¢; cheese, 10¢@12¢; eggs, 17¢@18¢; white beans \$1.00@1.30, hand picked, \$1.75@1.80; castor beans, \$1.10@1.25; hay, well supplied at \$5.50@7.00; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75@2.25 per doz.; potatoes, 35¢@65¢; cabbage \$1.75 @ crate.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$6.50@6.75; timothy, \$1.40; blue grass, \$1.05@1.20; orchard grass, \$1.25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, 3¢ sack, \$2.25; XXX, \$2.65; XXXX, \$2.90; fancy, \$3.20. Corn meal, 3¢ cwt., 75¢@85¢. Rye flour, \$2.00.

In St. Louis No. 2 wheat is not quoted for future delivery; No. 3 is \$1.26 to \$1.27, Oct.; \$1.26 to \$1.27, November. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is \$1.05 to \$1.05, November; \$1.05 to \$1.05, December. In Kansas City, No. 2 is \$1.18 October, \$1.19 November; No. 3, \$1.09 to \$1.10, October; \$1.10 to \$1.11, November.

Springs wheat in Kansas City is about 25 cents lower than winter wheat.

Corn is about two cents higher. The rise is attributed to the rains during the week over the entire West, checking the delivery of corn, and compelling dealers to advance the price to meet their contracts.

Corn in Baltimore is firm at 62½ cents for Western mixed.

Rye, oats and barley are merely nominal.

J. D. Sommers & Co. of Chicago publish a summary from crop reports as regards barley. Of Kansas they say: "The crop is too small and poor in quality for much consideration, and whatever finds its way to this market from there will not grade higher than feed, and to save money it will probably be fed at home."

The crops of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky do not amount to much either in acreage or condition. In Nebraska the crop is excellent, but the quantity is very small. Brewers this year look almost entirely to Wisconsin and Minnesota for their barley.

The cattle market has shown considerable activity the past week, at Kansas City, notwithstanding the rains. The receipts for the week were 2,000 head short of the previous week, but many had been left over. There was a brisk trade in feeding and stock steers.

Hogs advanced the past week about 10 cents but fell back again lower than before.

Tobacco is quoted as follows in St. Louis: common dark lugs, rough tied, \$2.00@2.30; fair to good dark lugs, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good bright lugs, \$2.75@3.75; inferior nondescript leaf, \$2.75@3.75; common dark leaf, \$3.75@4.75; medium dark leaf, \$5.25@6.00; medium red leaf, \$6.50—7.50; good to fine red leaf, \$8.00@10.00; medium half bright wrapping leaf, \$15.00@18.00; medium bright wrapping leaf, \$20.00@30.00; good to fair bright wrapping leaf, \$35.00@50.00.

Apples in St. Louis: \$1.00@1.50 @ bbl., for common, \$1.50@2.00 for choice varieties.

Dried fruit: Apples, from 2 to 5 cents according to quality; peaches, 4 to 6 cents.

Potatoes: 50¢@55 cents for peachblows.

Onions: \$1.70 @ bbl.; sweet potatoes, \$2.00 @ bbl.

The market in St. Louis for all staple dry

goods presents more than the usual degree of firmness for this season of the year. All standard fine brown cottons continue steady with an advance on some brands of one per cent. Heavy cotton goods are not in over supply and some makes of cotton flannels are sold up closely and subjected to an advance of one cent a yard, particularly on the Amoskeag goods.

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 to the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Oct. 13, 1877: Wheat, 10,974,544; corn, 10,558,764. This is an increase of one million and a half bushels of wheat and nearly two million bushels of corn over the visible supply of Oct. 14, 1876.

Hemp, in St. Louis, steady, demand fair. Undressed, \$80 to \$110; dressed, \$145 to \$165; shorts, \$105 to \$140; hickled tow, \$70 to \$75; break tow \$50 to \$60.

Gold in New York is \$1.02½.

A dispatch from New York on the 22d is as follows: "Governments weak. In railroad bonds this afternoon Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 79. State securities dull. Stocks declined ½ to 4½ per cent., but partly recovered late in the day. The granger stocks were most affected partly on account of very small receipts of wheat at lake ports to-day. One principal reason for the decline, however, was the continued sales of long stock for account of some leading operators who have been on the bull side. The depression to-day was assisted by the revival of rumors of Saturday about financial embarrassments and prospective failures, none of which have been verified. Henry N. Smith is said to have sold out his long stock in Lake Shore. The transactions aggregated 253,000 shares.

We make the following extract from the report of the "silver commission" at Washington: "The aggregate of our indebtedness, public and corporate, held in Europe is estimated to exceed \$2,000,000,000, and is, on any computation, an immense sum. If it is taken at \$2,000,000,000, the annual interest must be fully \$100,000,000. This is the minimum of the current estimates. It is not a tribute in the odious sense of a contribution exacted by a sovereign or imposed by a conqueror. But in its present financial effects it does not differ from either, and there has never been any parallel to it in history, ancient or modern. So far as it is true, as it doubtless is to some extent, that our indebtedness to Europe is paid from the sale of commodities elsewhere, the United States, as a debtor country, is interested against such a diminution of the world's measure of values as would result from demoralizing silver, and ought to throw the weight of its example and influence against it."

The commission estimate the silver product of the United States during the past six years at \$155,000,000, making an annual average of \$26,000,000. It is one of the common estimates that in 1848, the date of the discoveries in California, the bullion value of the world's stock of plate, coin and bars was \$2,500,000,000 in gold, and \$4,000,000,000 in silver. In the succeeding twenty-eight years the aggregate production of gold and silver was \$4,682,000,000, which was an addition of sixty-seven per cent. to the stock of the world's bullion; but in the same period the amount of precious metals converted into coin was so great that the stock of coin in the world was increased two hundred and sixty-eight per cent.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court, State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
John W. A'Neals, plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth J. A'Neals, defendant.
ELIZABETH J. A'NEALS HEREBY NOTICES that she has been sued by John W. A'Neals who did, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, charging said Elizabeth J. A'Neals with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Elizabeth J. A'Neals, and custody of Wm. A'Neals, aged eleven years, and son of said parties. The said Elizabeth J. A'Neals will take notice that she must answer the said petition, filed by said plaintiff, on or before the 24th day of November, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for a divorce and the custody of said child will be rendered against her, according to the prayer of said petition.
J. W. A'NEALS,
Fisher & Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
Jane W. Stephens vs. A. C. Henderson et al.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1877,

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county and State aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of A. C. Henderson, Rebecca H. Henderson, S. N. Walker and Adam Weaver, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Lots seventy-eight (78), eighty (80), eighty-two (82), eighty-four (84) and eighty-six (86), on Indiana street in Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas; and appraised together at twelve hundred and fifty (\$1250) dollars, said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 4th day of October, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Cyrus Corning, Attorney for Plaintiff.

\$250 Reward for an Incurable case. Dr. J. P. FERRIS, being sworn says: I graduated in 1852, appointed to Professor's chair 1859, have devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Ferris's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address: Dr. Ferris, 40 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia.

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