THE

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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"ODDS AND ENDS."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

In this busy, fast, progressive day
Do we ever pause in our onward way,
And gravely think how much depends
For a useful life on the odds and ends?

The fragments clipped from the morning hour,
The minutes passed in some rosy bower;
The few kind words we *did not* speak
To the sad heart languishing and weak.

We often sigh, or fume and fret
For the golden "luck" we did not get,
Instead of striving to make amends
By looking out for the odds and ends.

In garnering precious shreds of time
In the saving up of cent and dime;
In the use of *tact* in time of need,
Thus reaping "luck" from the buried seed.

The curious nest in the old oak tree,
With its woven threads we often see,
Where grace with beauty wisely blends
And yet 'tis made of the odds and ends.

Proud structures on the sea and land,
The stately ship, the mansion grand;
Aye! all things underneath the sun
Are fragments added one by one.

Then let us in this world of strife,
If we would lead a happy life
And prosper, fail not, oh, my friends,
To gather up the odds and ends.

OUR SECOND-FLOOR LODGER.

When John and I first began house-keeping, we were doubtful whether to live in apartments, or to take a house and let them. We finally decided upon the latter; for, as John remarked, lodging-house keepers were such pilferers, that one never knew when one's expenses ended; like a lawyer's bill, there were so many items.

We began to fancy we had chosen wrongly, however, when the little embossed card hung for three weeks in the little sitting room window without getting one application, save from an old lady in the neighborhood, who, I am certain, came only out of curiosity.

But, at the end of that period, an elderly gentleman, in delicate health, called to look at them, with his niece, and decided to rent three rooms at once.

I was very glad; for they appeared to be quiet people; and, meeting John with a hearty kiss that evening, I told him we were in luck at last.

"I am pleased to hear it, my girl," answered John. "Only, take my advice; don't be on more friendly terms with them than need be. Keep to your place. All persons have their little fads and peculiarities; and when these become antagonistic, one house cannot hold both parties. The warmest friendship with lodgers generally turns to bitterest dislike. Mrs. Jones, presuming upon Mrs. Brown's good nature, borrows her electro tea pot. She makes a dent in the lid, and thus strikes the first nail into the coffin of their friendship."

I stopped John's mouth with muffin—a failing of his but promised to do as he recommended.

That, however, was not so easy. Mr. Fortescue's niece—Miss Kathleen Milbrooke—was such a quiet, sweet, amiable girl, and seemed so alone, that I was irresistibly drawn to her; and, when we met, always had a little conversation, which, I felt sure, gave her considerable pleasure.

Indeed, her life was terribly monotonous. No one visited them; and Mr. Fortescue, a confirmed invalid, and a hard, austere man, was irritable from disposition as well as delicate health, and, I fear, led his poor niece so wearying an existence, that, I imagine, when she could get away for a chat with me, she found it a wonderful relief.

Well, they had been with us nearly a fortnight, when, late one evening, a gentleman called to see the room we had to let on the second-floor back, and which he had heard of at the stationer's. He was very good looking, tall, with a pale face, and heavy dark beard and mustache.

It's very foolish, I know; but I have been always mistrustful of dark beards and mustaches. Dear John's face is as smooth as an egg. But the stranger spoke openly and fairly enough, gave me references to his last landlady and to the firm where he was employed; while to clinch the matter, he put down the first two weeks' rent in advance, as he wished to come in that night.

I felt I ought not to have let him; but I was yet nervous in the part of landlady, and hadn't the courage to refuse. And when, in about an hour, he returned, carrying his own portmanteau, and I having lighted him to his room, came back to my own, I could not help speculating a little tremulously upon what John, who had been detained in the city, would think.

John thought I had done a very foolish thing, and so terrified me out of my wits by saying our second-floor lodger was no doubt a burglar, who, when we were in bed, would break open all the cupboards and drawers with the skeleton keys and "Jemmy" (yes, that was what John called it), which he had concealed in his portmanteau, that I couldn't get a wink of sleep through the night.

I found everything secure, however, the next morning, and our second-floor lodger quietly waiting for his breakfast. He took it at half-past seven, leaving home at eight, and seldom returning until nearly the same hour in the evening, when he rarely went out again, doing this so regularly that John began to leave off jesting and terrifying me about "my burglar;" and, once happening to meet him on the door-step, he asked Mr. Airlie in to have a cigar and a glass of ale.

Our lodger accepted the invitation, and sat and talked for over an hour, during which I saw John was trying to learn something about him; but ineffectually.

"My dear," I said, smiling, when we were alone, "I suspect you know now as much about our burglar as I do."

"Near about the same, Meg," he answered. "He's as close as the two shells of a walnut. But I know this—"

"That he is exceedingly good looking," I broke in.

"Good looking! Bah! That is all you women think of."

"Exactly; or, I shouldn't have married you, John."

That made him laugh; and, getting up, he gave me a kiss for my compliment.

"No," he went on, resuming his seat. "What I meant to say was, that he has something upon his mind. Though he can't be more than twenty-seven, at the most, he hasn't a bit of spirit, and talks with all the air of a preoccupied man, who is ever brooding over some trouble. Perhaps," said John, extending his slippered feet to the fire, "he has robbed, or is about to rob, his employers."

"John," I cried, "you horrid monster! How can you say such dreadful things? It's only out of spite, because 'my burglar' has turned out the very pattern of lodgers."

I stopped, checked by a gentle tap at the door. It was Miss Kathleen Milbrooke. Her uncle was asleep and she had made an excuse to come down for a chat, I know, poor child; so, as she was a favorite of John's I asked her in.

When she again went up stairs, after a pause, John said:

"I say, Meg, supposing Mr. Airlie and that young girl should fall in love?"

"Nonsense, John! Mr. Fortescue would never hear of it."

"Why not?"

"Because I am certain, from what I have caught here and there, that he is much richer than he lets to be seen. So it is not likely he would permit his niece, who is his heiress, to marry a man who has probably robbed his employers."

"You have me there, Meg; so we had better have supper."

What subject is more prolific of ideas to a woman than marriage? John had put a thought into my head which, though as small as a pin's head at first, soon grew to large dimensions. Whenever I saw Mr. Airlie, I thought of Miss Milbrooke; and whenever I saw her, I thought of him, until, in my mind, at least, they were united. And I begin to hope what John had "supposed" might be possible; for the more I saw of the two, the more I liked them. They appeared both in need of happiness, I reflected. One might bring it to the other.

But how could it ever be brought about? Love at first sight is possible. But love at no sight at all is assuredly not; and, owing to his early departure and late return, Mr. Airlie and Miss Milbrooke never met on the stairs.

"Ask them both down to tea," suggested John, as we sat in our cosy parlor, I at work, and he doing some writing.

"Mr. Fortescue would not let her come," I said.

"Ask Airlie alone, then, and make an excuse to get her down afterward. At any rate, it would be a relief to him, seated moping up in that little room every evening, with not a friend with whom to exchange a word."

"That might do," I pondered, pressing the tip of my needle thoughtfully to my lip; then gave such a start that I pricked myself, as I exclaimed: "Good gracious! John, what is that?"

"How can I tell, Meg?" he answered, rising quickly. "It's Mr. Fortescue's voice."

"He is quarreling!" I exclaimed, in alarm, as I hurried after John to the door.

The words which had made me start were, "You unmitigated scoundrel!"

On opening the door, John was about to hasten out; but abruptly drawing back, motioned me to silence. Then, mute as mice, we listened. Remember, we were lodging-house keepers.

The speakers stood on the landing above, and were Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Airlie.

"You unmitigated scoundrel! You mean, pitiful hound!" burst from the old man's passionate lips. "You have tracked me have you? You are playing spy on me"

"As heaven is my witness," replied the clear, firm tones of Mr. Airlie, I never dreamed you were under this roof; or as I stand here I would never have placed foot in it."

"You expect me to believe that?"

"You must, seeing I could gain nothing by such proximity to you?"

"Nothing!—nothing! You sneaking hound! Do you think I am blind?" cried the old man: and we heard the stick with which he walked strike sharply on the floor. "Not gain Kathleen, I suppose! How do I know you would not persuade her to wed you on the sly, and thus rob me of my money? How do I know that you have not done so? You are both capable of the trick."

"Beware, sir!" ejaculated our lodger, his voice all of a quiver. "Call me what you please—all terms are alike to me, coming from such a father's lips—but, by heaven you shall not malign that pure, noble girl, who has sacrificed herself to you. When you drove me—your son—from your doors, I offered to share my home with her, knowing the miserable life to which I left her. But she sacrificed love to gratitude; and because you had brought her up, poor orphan, from her cradle, bowed her gentle head to your cruel will, and remained under your tyrannical rule. You have used hard words to me, sir, and hard words to her, whose memory is dearer to me than life; and I have managed to keep my hands off you. But take care! There's bounds to every man's forbearance. Do not speak ill of Kathleen."

"Dare you threaten me?" shrieked the old man. "True son of a shameless mother."

"Oh! heaven, have a care!" and the sound of Mr. Airlie's voice showed the stupendous self-control he was exerting. "You drove my mother from your roof as you drove me."

"Your mother left it of her own accord; she ran away, the—"

The word he uttered shall not be written. It was followed by a loud, fierce cry, and a sound which told Mr. Airlie had flown to the speaker. There was noise of a struggle, the gasping cries of the old man, blended with his niece's screams for assistance.

"Help—help!" she screamed. "Oh! Richard—Richard, let go. Reflect! he is your father; he is old—he is ill; you will kill him!"

We had rushed up stairs, but before we reached the landing, those pleading words of his cousin had calmed the just ire of the man, and his passion was subdued.

We found Mr. Fortescue leaning against the drawing-room door, panting for breath, and half supported by Kathleen Milbrooke, whose tearful eyes were turned with compassion upon Mr. Airlie, who stood apart, with arms folded, his head drooped upon his chest.

"Would you kill me?" gasped the old man, as we arrived.

"No," was the answer. "I would have you live, that heaven may soften your heart by a slower approach of death, so that you may, on your knees, beg my dead mother's forgiveness for the ill you have done her in word and deed. She may pardon you; as yet I cannot."

She did, however; for when the old man lay exhausted and insensible from his fury, she left us in charge, and slipped out to her cousin. When she returned, tears were in her eyes, and I caught these words through the closing door:

"My own darling, you are too good for me to blame, though I am the sufferer. Know I will ever love and watch over you until my death."

I expected after this that Mr. Airlie would leave, and he did that night. He told me his father was very rich, but almost a madman from a selfish, jealous temper; that he had so cruelly treated his wife that she had been compelled to leave him, when he had cast the most shameful accusations against her even after her death, which accusations, repeated to his son, had driven him away also.

His father, Mr. Airlie added, possessed a large estate in Devonshire, and why he had lived in apartments he did not know, unless it was from a mad idea of hiding Miss Milbroke's whereabouts from him, her cousin, as he was aware of the strong affection subsisting between them.

We were sorry to lose Mr. Airlie, and I couldn't help promising him that he should be well informed of all that took place respecting Kathleen. This, however, I was not able long to do; for the next morning Mr. Fortescue gave me notice of his intention to leave directly he could rise from the bed upon which his unnatural passion had thrown him.

But that night the climax came.

It was about two in the morning, when I was awakened by a terrible smell of fire.

Arousing John, we went into the passage, to find it full of smoke.

"Merciful heavens!" I cried, "the house is on fire!"

It was so.

We thought of our lodgers, and strove to ascend to them, but were driven back by volumes of dark smoke rushing down, through which the red glare of flame was visible.

The fire was in Mr. Fortescue's rooms.

"Oh, poor Miss Kathleen!" I shrieked. "Help! help!"

I threw the street-door open, and filled the place with my cries for assistance.

I was soon joined in the appeal by Mr. Fortescue and his niece from the upper window. They had evidently tried the stairs, and found it impossible to descend.

John had just run off to the engine-station, when, from the opposite direction, I perceived a man coming toward me.

I recognized him at once.

"Oh! Mr. Airlie, thank heaven it is you!" I ejaculated.

"Good heaven! what is the matter?" he asked.

I began to tell him, but the form of Kathleen Milbrooke at the window related it quicker than words.

In a second her cousin had darted into the burning house.

I followed, but already he had vanished up the stairs.

One, two minutes, and, blackened, burnt, he was back with Kathleen Milbrooke.

"Oh, dear Richard!" she cried. "My uncle!"

"Do not fear; I will save him if possible, darling," he answered, again disappearing amid the smoke.

Three, four, five minutes it seemed now before he descended, with the old man wrapped in the coverlet, and clinging wildly round his son's neck.

We bore him into the open air, for he seemed half suffocated, and paralyzed with terror. Mr. Airlie rested him on the pavement, supporting him on his knee; but Mr. Fortescue would not unclasp his arms from him.

His eyes were closed.

The crowd gathered. I bade them keep back. The fire-engine rattled up, but I could not leave that group.

Abruptly Mr. Fortescue looked up, and his eyes rested upon the blackened features of Mr. Airlie.

He started violently, then exclaimed:

"Richard! Was it you, then, who saved me?"

"I was so fortunate," he answered, quietly. "You are in no danger now, sir."

There was a pause. The old man never removed his gaze.

Then I saw a change come over his features.

"Richard," he said, in a low voice, "can you forgive?"

"Yes, father; but, rather, ask it of *her*;" and he pointed upward.

"I do—I have, when in yonder awful room. Mary, pardon!" he murmured, lifting his eyes. Afterward, anxiously; "My will—my will! it is there—*burnt!* Thank heaven for that!"

He made an effort to turn toward the burning house, and in the effort fell back on his son's shoulder, dead.

* * * * * * *

I have no more to say. The will being burnt, of course Richard Fortescue, *alias* Airlie, succeeded to his father's property, and also married his cousin, Miss Milbrooke.

"Mister, will you lend pa your paper? He wants to send it to his uncle in the country." "Oh, certainly; and ask your father if he'll just lend me the roof of his house? I only want to make the teakettle boil."

"I will not learn a trade," exclaimed the young Chicago blood to his father. But this business of learning a trade is only a matter of time, for within a year that young man was studying harness making in state prison.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought that I would write a letter for the "Young Folks' Column." I am nine years old. I go to school to a lady teacher; her name is Miss Deuel. I study the third reader, mental arithmetic, geography and Saunders' speller. I like to read the letters in the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I like our teacher very well. I have two brothers and one sister; my sister and I go to the same school. My pa has got four hogs and one horse. If you will print this probably I will write again. Excuse bad writing.

EMMA BRILING.

FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Nov. 30, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—My grandfather takes THE SPIRIT and I read the letters written by the children. For a long time I have wanted to write one but have been afraid to try. I am a little girl only eight years old. I go to school and am reading in the third reader. I have been through it once and half way again. I also study arithmetic, geography, spelling and writing. I have the nicest little brother you ever saw; he is nine months old and his name is Charlie. One evening when I came home from school he was sitting in his chair and pointed his finger at me and called me. But I must close. Yours truly,

KITTY MARKHAM.

FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Dec. 1, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am nine years of age. I have two brothers and one sister; their names are Charlie and Willie and Effie. Mamma and papa are both grangers and when they go to the grange we have to go to our grandma's house to sleep at night. We are going to have a Christmas tree at our house and Effie and I are making some pretty things to put on the Christmas tree. I and Effie go to school; I am in six different classes, but I like the reading and arithmetic best of all my classes. Papa takes your paper and we like it very much. Papa has nine pigs. Effie and I are making a pretty quilt for a present for our grandma. Please excuse all mistakes for this is my first letter, but I will try and do better next time. Good-night. From your friend,

MAMIE VIOLA HYDE.

EMPORIA, Kans., Dec. 1, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I never have written for your paper, so I thought as so many little girls were writing, I, too, would try to write a short letter. My pa takes THE SPIRIT; we are always eager to read the letters of the little girls and boys. My papa and mamma belong to the grange. We milk five cows and have lots of milk and butter. I have one cow; I call her Cherry. Pa has thirty acres of pretty wheat growing; he has over two hundred bushels of wheat in his granary and lots of oats and corn. Pa has got eighty acres of land; we have a good little house on it, and a young orchard, but we have not got any apples from the orchard yet. I go to school; my teacher's name is Mr. Sigler; he is a good teacher and we all like him very much. I am nine years old; I have one little sister five years old; her name is Hettie. We are going to have a Christmas tree at our school-house on Christmas; I can't hardly wait for the time to come. Well, I will stop writing for fear you will get tired of trying to read it. If you put this in your paper I will try to write again.

MARY W. AKIN.

OLATHE, Kans., Dec. 3, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—It has been some time since I wrote to you so I thought I would write a little to-day. I am going to school now. My teacher's name is Mr. Ambrose; I think he is a very good teacher. I study history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, spelling and writing. We are having very nice weather now; the sun shines warm and nice. It rained last Sunday night, but the sun has dried the mud most all up now. We have to speak pieces Fridays; I am going to speak "Mother's Fool," a piece that was in THE SPIRIT. We have lots of fun at school; I like to go to school in pleasant weather, but we don't have to walk when it is muddy, pa brings us; and sometimes he brings us when it is not muddy. We have nine little tiny pigs and one little tiny kitten. I went to spelling school last night; had a real good time; there was a large crowd there. I am sorry to see the "Young Folks' Column" filled with stories instead of letters from the young folks; I like very much to read the letters and stories in THE SPIRIT. Well I guess I will have to stop for this time.

Good-by, IVA A. COLLINS.

CADMUS, Kans., Dec. 1, 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1877.

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19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
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31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
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J M Wandler, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
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C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
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James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
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James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
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George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
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J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
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W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Braid, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutledge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawne county.

National Grange—Address of Master Jones.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE:—Permitted to assemble again at the appointed time for our annual session, the first emotion of a true Patron's heart is that of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the blessings vouchsafed to our people, to our country, and to our order, in the year that has passed, in the benignant seasons, the growth of national sentiment, the return of fraternal sympathies, the progress of science, of the arts, of broader education, and, as a sequence, of a higher civilization, which is the objective point of all human efforts.

In reviewing the agencies of this advance, may we not justly claim a large share for our order, especially in the most important feature of reuniting the people of lately opposing sections in heart, in purpose, and in deed? We look back to our first grand congress at St. Louis, as the era of this return of good feeling, cemented by our meetings at Charleston, at Louisville, and at Chicago.

It has been my fortune to participate in all of these assemblies, and I rejoice to say that I cannot remember an act, an expression, or a word, that indicated sectional ill will; but how much do we all remember, who were present at these meetings, in and out of our grange halls, assuring our restored friendship, we trust to be immortal. Ten years ago, we launched our grange ship upon an untried ocean. Associations for mutual aid and support, having their origin in the mutual dependence of mankind on each other as social beings, are as old as human society itself, but we search in vain among them for any traces of an affiliated society of agriculturists to improve the moral, social and intellectual condition of the farming classes, and to raise them to an equality with the other classes of the community. Such were the original objects of the grange; but to reach these the farmer must be emancipated from long vassalage to the power of other classes, the result of their organization and of his isolation in the past. At our annual meetings we look back to see what progress we have made, and carefully examine all parts of our vessel to see that she is well-found in every respect, and fit to ride any storm without loss of rope or spar.

The retrospect is full of encouragement to us in advancing the mighty reforms we have initiated. We are well assured in the solidity of our foundation. The principles underlying our organization cannot be successfully impugned; its extension is now as wide as the continent, and beyond; its benefits and privileges are being made to reach the humblest in the land, who may, by a wise use of them, be elevated from poverty, ignorance, degradation and vassalage, to an intelligent, virtuous freedom. With improved teaching and discipline, we find our order steadily advancing in good works, while it has been freeing itself from dead branches, parasites and noxious weeds, until it now stands forth a healthy, vigorous body, confident in its strength, in the truth and value of its principles to ourselves, to society, to the commonwealth, the nation.

Seeing that our progress in the application of our principles to the affairs of life has been in proportion to our education in these principles, and to the diffusion of general intelligence, including better information as to the forces and laws which determine individual prosperity as well as general progress in civilization, for which the grange has proved the most efficient school modern times has devised, let us supply these schools with all the intelligence we can command from every source available to us.

The expediency of adopting at this session, some general systematic plan of propaganda, especially of the principles which underlie co-operation, our great lever-power, its true forms of development and applicability to every phase of our domestic, social and political life is commended to your consideration. It is believed that much good has been accomplished in this direction by the reprint of about ten thousand copies of a dozen English tracts upon this subject. Though this number could supply but a small fraction of our membership, they have been reproduced by the agricultural and grange press over the whole country, and have thus reached a much greater number of readers, though not in that connected form most desirable.

Co-operation is now regarded as a science, needing definition and exposition simply; and of itself, it means two or more acting in common to facilitate a given result, but conventionally, and relative to the system adopted by the grange, it is defined to be a form of association and a mode of action based upon the principles of developing wealth, and of improving the physical, social and moral relations of mankind, by dividing that wealth, and spreading these advantages to all connected *pro rata* to their several efforts or labors therein. It pays a common interest upon the *pro rata* contributions of capital, and it divides a common *pro rata* share in the profits of the united action proportionate to the trade of the several members yielding that profit.

Ever since 1842, when the foundation of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, in England, was laid, co-operation has grown steadily, and shows no signs of retrogression, and, if anything can be said to be certain in human and commercial affairs, it is that co-operative production and distribution have taken a permanent place in our social system in America, as well as in Europe.

Political and social economists in our country are beginning to see in this system, rightly understood and fully carried out, a grander destiny than a highly successful commercial adventure, in healing the widening and embittering feuds between the class of laborers and the class of capitalists, by uniting the two forces in a peaceful co-operation, which shall take the place of the old antagonism and hostility between them, and that it is a change in society which will combine the freedom and independence of the individual with the moral, intellectual and economic advantage of aggregate production, which, without violence or spoliation, or any sudden disturbance of existing habits or expectations, will realize at all events in the industrial department the best aspirations of the Democratic spirit, and that it is the most beneficial ordering of individual efforts for the universal good which it is at present possible to foresee.

The grange, upon mature consideration, has adopted this system, and under its auspices it is spreading from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes on the North to the gulf on the South, upon a plan which provides for interstate and international co-operation.

That so great a reform is to affect the fortunes of the class here represented, over such a vast area, all will admit. In view of which, and the infancy of the co-operative movement with us, we should carefully deliberate upon the best mode of developing it.

The system which our grange agencies started upon of giving the profit on each transaction to the purchaser, by not adding ordinary trade profits, is one whose whole scale of advantage begins and ends in this single act; there is no intercourse among members, nor is there any object to be attained, or any idea promulgated beyond that of getting goods at cost price. If this be the only object, it is equally answered whether the advantage be given in each separate transaction, or in the form of dividends at the end of the quarter or half year, while the latter places at the disposal of the agency funds for the extension of business. "The constant supervision of business it involves, and the constant intercourse among members for business purposes it calls for, necessarily develop business capacity. It leads to constant discussions in regard to the development of the co-operative idea and movement; it begets fruitful thought and associative habits."

Our members are discovering by their own experience that the co-operative store system has, like everything else, its natural business development; that distributive co-operation is practically an organization of consumption, and that wholesale, formed by a federation of retail stores, conducted upon the same principles, are necessary to a thorough success. The wholesales being the stock in trade, of the retail establishments, just as the latter are the stock in trade of the members, there is a unity of interest which alone can secure concentration and thorough co-operation. But the originators of the co-operative movement looked much more to its moral and social, than its economical results, grand as these have been, and much greater as are its capacities, with thorough loyalty to its principles, and a confiding union in their practicable application.

Let us labor to impart to it that living soul which will animate it when we have passed away, the spirit of each for all and all for each.

The theme is a burning one, but the subject is too large for an address on an occasion like the present. Our great want is knowledge. To give knowledge is the real mission of co-operation; for, after all, our ruinous competitive struggle is but a giant manifestation of ignorance. If we continue by competition to place the increasing wealth of the nation in the hands of the few, leaving the multitude destitute of the means of developing their physical and intellectual powers, as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, so sure will a very great portion of that wealth be confiscated from them, not by legal enactment, but by the revolutionary process of pauperism, violence and crime.

The great difficulty of providing satisfactorily, in moments of depression, for unemployed labor, will never be solved by private effort, by government legislation, or by any other method but by looking in the direction of associations and organizations of labor. If labor cannot do it for itself no other forces can. Then let all true co-operators be up and doing, not depending too much on political machinery, but measuring the silent forces around us, and using wisely the social machine of co-operative organization. From this body should go forth the action which will unify our societies, and give meaning and effect to their work.

A very general desire has been expressed that our rules for Patrons' co-operative associations should be so modified as to make it legally possible that persons, or societies composed of persons engaged in other industrial pursuits, might become stockholders in our co-operative enterprises. The co-operative plan adopted at our ninth session, and further matured at the last session, "makes the entire business arm of our order separate and distinct from the grange as a social, moral, intellectual and benevolent fraternity." At the same time it was declared "that the one is indispensable to the other," and that "both that are needed to develop our acknowledged grange principles to their fullest extent. The bond of union and harmony in our varied agricultural interests which the granges secure for us, begets the uniformity and harmony necessary for the successful working of our business enterprises." Reflecting upon the remarkable modification of agricultural industry in America, with the advance of our civilization and settlements, and that the much advocated "mixed husbandry" of pioneer times, when the husbandman built his house, made his implements, ground his grain, made his shoes, while the wife spun and wove the clothing and performed many other functions unknown to more advanced communities, has yielded to a system of division of labor under which agriculture is being confined to the raw products, and all else once considered as necessary to its development, have become specialties, and have left the farm-houses for the factories; while the identity of interest remains, and the additional argument prominently and wisely urged that a closer organization of the industrial classes is needed, that their power may be recognized in the civil affairs of our country and of each state, such unity on questions of political economy for unpartisan purposes being deemed essential to the future prosperity if not the preservation of our republic. I submit to your careful consideration the expediency of so modifying our rules for the government of co-operative societies as to meet the general desire referred to, and adapting them to productive co-operation less limited. The question of the legal position of the societies in many of the states, should be very seriously considered with the view of obtaining as soon as possible the passing of acts by the several state legislatures which would give co-operative societies a distinct and independent position, as they have in the United Kingdom, instead of keeping them, as at present, under acts that are specially intended for quite different kinds of societies. Acting upon the recommendation of the committee on co-operation at the last session, which was adopted by the National grange, I prepared an act for the creation and regulation of industrial and provident societies, with a view of meeting this want, which has been carefully revised by the courtesy of Mr. Neale, the legal adviser of the Central co-operative board of the United Kingdom, who has devoted his most anxious thought and valuable learning to the subject of co-operation and its needs, for over thirty years. The adoption of this act by the several states, with such changes in details as may be found necessary or expedient, would give us practically one law for the government of these corporations wherever formed, which is very desirable in view of the federative feature in the system we have adopted.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

No active steps had been taken on our side towards organizing the American section of the Anglo-American company until the past summer, when the subject was presented to the subordinate granges by some of the masters of the state granges and by myself, in tangible form, as part of the system recommended by the National grange. The interest expressed in this extension of our work by subscriptions to the stock of the company and otherwise is gratifying.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the Mississippi Valley Trading company has been transformed into the Anglo-American company, to be registered under their Industrial and Provident societies' act, upon which the act just referred to is framed, with a constitution embracing the same provisions as those contained in the Mississippi Valley Trading company, with the changes accepted by us, which gives facilities for carrying on business quite equal to these given by the companies' act; constituting the members of the society, whether individuals or bodies corporate, into a corporation for the purposes of the society, with a liability limited to their shares, and power to do any kind of business and to hold lands or other property. One of the stockholders on the other side, the Leeds society, holding shares to the amount of £2.000 (in consequence of a heavy loss sustained in a colliery which turned out to be a deception) has withdrawn from the company. They assure us, however, that in one respect only will they be unable to do what they proposed, that is in the commencement of the business. With the reduced funds at their command, in consequence of having to pay off those of the present members who will not go on with the association, it will be impossible for them to undertake the cost of traveling in the United States for the establishment of the association as they had proposed to do, though I had never felt it necessary to have special canvassers for this object, but have regarded it as an outgrowth of our local co-operation, which we should foster by every means we can make available. I have found our members ripe for it wherever my correspondence has reached, and wherever I have labored in the field in the past summer, in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Texas. Had we adopted earlier even the imperfect system of propaganda we now have, we would have witnessed a development of co-operative activity which our past experience does not warrant us in believing possible.

It is unfortunate for our order that any grange business agencies should have been established until the principles of true co-operation were better understood with us. The grange press is doing a noble work in educating our members in these principles, and should have the active support of the order. If the leaders of this great reform will take an advanced position, the masses will certainly follow.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Although our order has not yet made much progress in Europe, we have been highly fortunate in the auspices under which they have received it at our hands. To the worthy and influential deputies heretofore appointed for the United Kingdom and for France, has been recently added a deputy for Germany, in the person of Herr Gustav Prenzel, a practical farmer, near Berlin, with whose high character and culture we have been made familiar by the correspondence between him and our late commissioner, published in the journals of our last session.

Our relations with the Dominion grange, Canada, continue to be most cordial and fraternal. They express a strong desire to unite with us in carrying out the purposes of the Anglo-American company, and are progressive in their grange work. At the ninth session of the National grange, an amendment to the constitution was proposed, allowing each state grange to fix the fee for membership in its own jurisdiction. A majority of the state granges voted for this amendment, but it failed to be ratified by the constitutional requirement of three-fourths by one vote. The chief objection urged against it was that it would disturb that uniformity in our system, which ought to be preserved. The object sought was a reduction of the fee for membership, which could have been reached in a form not obnoxious to this objection. Upon first view the fee for membership would seem to be small enough and so it would be certainly if we only desired to have one member of a family in the grange. But the grange being a school for valuable instruction for both sexes, and all ages, it is desirable that every member of the farmer's family eligible should enjoy its educational advantages as well as its business benefits. In many instances the aggregate fees for mebership to the family would be burdensome. In my extended acquaintance with granges in several states, and the families connected with them, during the present year, an urgent desire has been expressed that the fees of all members might be reduced to the amount required of charter members, that whole families might come in without inconvenience. Each member of this body will know how the change suggested would operate in his own state. My only purpose is to call your attention to the objectionable form of the proposed amendment which failed, and to commend the subject to your consideration. The reports of the executive committee, secretary and treasurer, and the changes they suggest in our organic and statute law will doubtless receive your careful consideration. I am not insensible to the obligations of Patrons to exert their influence to relieve the agricultural interest of the country from unjust impositions by the national and state governments, and for the reform of the purchased legislation of twenty years and more, which is destroying the prosperity of the producing classes, and is sapping the very foundations of our republic. But I submit that the influence of our order for the purposes indicated can generally be best exerted by each state grange directly than by this body. Such was the sense of the National grange at its last session, expressed in adopting a report of the committee on good of the order. The course of action recommended to secure practical results in this direction, though in the main proper, gives unlimited discretion to the master of the National grange as to subjects and the matter of petitions to congress, to be drawn up by him and sent to the masters, as to which, in my judgment, the master ought to be directed by this body.

Fresh from the various fields of our work, you have brought together an amount of experience and valuable thought to which our granges look for guidance. May your deliberations and our fraternal intercourse and interchange of thought at this session more firmly cement our brotherhood, our great nation and advance the fortunes of its toiling millions.

In our previous reports, says the *Pacific Rural*, we omitted to state that the last act of the state grange, before adjourning, was the passage unanimously by a standing vote of a motion of thanks to Bro. J. W. A. Wright for his valuable services to the grange cause in California, and expressing the hope that success would attend him in his future travels.

The Delaware state grange meets at Smyrna on the 11th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Sterling Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Sherman makes public his reply to Colgate & Sons, of New York, who offered to purchase $150,000 of four per cent. bonds if the secretary would receive in payment silver bullion to an amount sufficient to cover 150.00 silver dollars containing each 412½ grains of standard silver. The secretary says:

"I am authorized to issue these bonds only at par for coin. As gold only is authorized by law, I can only receive gold coin. This department has sold within six months over $75,000,000 of these bonds at par for gold coin. With $150,000 of these bonds or gold coin I can now buy silver enough to coin 164,830 silver dollars. You offer—or, to state it differently, you can buy with $137,377 of gold coin enough silver dollars to pay, as you propose, for $150,000 of four per cent. bonds, and on this an experienced broker can make the handsome profit of $12,663. It is true, you offer to take silver dollars for your interest, but I do not see how that helps the government, unless it makes this a pretext to pay silver dollars to those who paid gold for these bonds; but you would hardly think this fair or honest. The government might find this experiment to pay cheaper dollars so convenient that it might think it better to adopt a ratio of 15½ of silver to one of gold, and coin a dollar of 400 grains with which to pay *you*. I know you would not think this fair or honest. Or it might think a subsidiary dollar containing 385 grains is good enough to pay a bondholder; this I am sure you would not think fair or honest. I must therefore respectfully decline your offer, and ask you to pay gold coin as others have done with a confident hope that the United States will never pay you in coin of less value than it exacts of you. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y."

The Wrecked Huron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Lieutenant Commander Green, on duty at the wreck of the steamer Huron, has telegraphed as follows: Paymaster Sander's and Surgeon Calbrett's bodies have been recovered and buried near this place. Lieutenant Palmer's body is found. I hear of other officers' bodies further north—will find out as soon as possible and telegraph. I have identified and buried the following bodies since leaving Nag's Head: Emerson, Kelley, Prince, Martin, Cooper, Ensign Donner, Oliver, Stanton, Lewis, Lieutenant Simmons, Pierce, Harris Barras, Terry, Ingraham, Cadet Engineer Loomis, Chief Clerk Gillett, Commander Ryan, Harrity, Coffe, Malcolm, Hodge, Proppy, Thos. M. Corry, Hanton Corry and Jackson. I have a record of each man's position, which I will send you on my return to Norfolk.

The signal service observer at the wreck of the Huron reports at 7:15 p. m.: Divers have successfully examined the wreck. Upper work gone. The berth deck floats nearly to the spar deck. Can't get into the ward room. Spar deck entirely submerged—port sides eight feet under water. No bodies recovered since last report.

The signal service observer at Cape Henry reports at 9:20 p. m.: The messenger sent to notify crews of life-saving stations between Cape Henry and Kitty Hawk to patrol the beach has returned, and reports that he has been informed by the crew of No. 4 station that crews and citizens between stations Nos. 4 and 5 found and buried sixty-two bodies washed ashore since the wreck of the Huron. The bodies were horribly mutilated, so that identification would be almost impossible. The messenger passed six graves five miles north of No. 4 station, and fragments of the wreck as far north as No. 3 station.

Kansas State News.

THE *Elk County Ledger* and *Courant* have consolidated.

WE understand that Topeka is soon to have an evening paper.

AN Osage county farmer raised this year seven thousand bushels of corn.

A LARGE number of Leavenworth children have been attacked with scarlet fever.

MRS. INGALLS, wife of Senator Ingalls, of Atchison, is rapidly recovering from a long and severe illness.

GEN. KILPATRICK, one of the bravest soldiers and most eloquent speakers in the country, is soon to deliver a lecture in Abilene.

THE bank of Foster & Co., at Fredonia, which suspended a short time, has resumed. Their creditors gave them a short extension.

A MISS LITTLE, of Neosho Rapids, has in her possession an elegant robe, formerly belonging to the Chinese royal family. It is said to be worth $1,000.

TWO prominent lawyers of Garnett settled a little difficulty one day last week, by hammering and choking each other in the most approved pugilistic manner.

THE farmers of Riley county will hold an institute at Manhattan, commencing on the 15th inst., and continuing three days. Many topics of interest to farmers will be discussed.

THE Eureka *Herald* says: "H. S. Jones started to Emporia last Monday with the largest drove of hogs ever taken out of this county at one time. They numbered 270 head."

THE following prisoners were taken to the state penitentiary from Johnson county, by Sheriff Clemmans last week: G. W. Potts, five years; Samuel Crane, five years; David Lewis, three years; John Harmin, one year; Charles Temple, one year.

A MANHATTAN paper says: "J. S. Gilmore, land commissioner of the Kansas Pacific Railway company, proposes to furnish trees in any quantity, from one hundred to one thousand, to any and every town on the line of the K. P. which will take the trouble to set them out."

ACCORDING to the Lyndon *Times* the Osage county commissioners last Monday formed two townships out of Valley Brook. The new township will be known as Fairfax township, which consists of the north half of old Valley Brook. Valley Brook township is now 6x6½ miles.

THE *Cowley County Telegram* says: "Still another mastodon tooth has been unearthed at the mouth of the Grouse. It is the largest that has yet been found—is a molar—measures thirteen inches in length across the top, and weighs ten pounds. This is the third one that has been found in the locality. It would pay some naturalist to spend a few days in that vicinity, hunting for the balance of the monster."

SAYS the Abilene *Chronicle*: "We are happy to chronicle the fact that a pork packing house is to be opened in Abilene. A company composed of some of our best business men has been formed, and the large brick building on Old Texas street has been leased. At present it is not definitely known who will go into it, but enough capital has already been subscribed to make this project a success and by men who will push it for all it is worth."

A DRUMMER on the M., K. & T., who prides himself on his charms, forever lost his pride the other day. He drove his fellow drummers wild in a car by his attentions to a comely maiden, to whom he showed his samples, and whose hand he squeezed for half an hour. But when the train stopped for him to get off at this place, a quiet old fellow stepped forward and thanked him for entertaining the girl, remarking, "She is hopelessly insane, and I am taking her to the asylum at Osawatomie."

POST-OFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending November 24, 1877, as furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the post-office department: Established—Jonesburgh, Chautauqua county, James C. White, postmaster; Keystone, Dickinson county, Jonas Freet, postmaster. Discontinued—Belknap, Chautauqua county. Postmasters appointed — Bremen, Marshall county, William Kutis; Dora, Labette county, Francis W. Noblett; Kiowa, Barbour county, Arthur W. Ramsey; Modena, Butler county, Mrs. Lucy C. Skinner; Westminster, Reno county, John R. Atherton.

INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of George Mitchell, who left Emporia, Kansas, last March to go to Topeka to work at his trade as painter, since which time he has not been heard from. He was slightly deranged in mind when he left and may be in some asylum. His height was about five feet six inches, large, dark gray eyes, black hair, with a few gray hairs mixed with it, English by birth and twenty-nine years of age. Any information that can be given of the above described person will be thankfully received and amply rewarded by G. T. BARWICK, Emporia, Kansas.

Exchanges please copy.

A YOUNG man named Risley Hanson committed suicide at Spearville, nineteen miles west of Kinsley, Monday. He took the strychnine route to eternity. He had been working as section hand on the Santa Fe road about one month. No reason is assigned for the rash act. Sometime during Monday afternoon Risley inquired casually of an acquaintance the amount of strychnine necessary to kill a wolf. He ate a hearty supper and an hour later was found prostrate on the prairie near the station-house in a dying condition, only explaining that he had strychnine, then expired with his hands clutched in the buffalo grass.

THE Topeka *Blade* gives this warning: "Farmers should be on the lookout for a notorious fraud in the shape of a human who was lately traveling over the country selling corn shellers to farmers and taking their notes for the same, which were afterwards changed to correspond with the number of shellers shipped. Quite a number have been duped in this way. One farmer who bought one and gave his note for $12, when the rascal went to work and shipped twenty-one corn shellers instead of one, and changed the note to $252. It seems very strange that farmers will be taken in by such frauds year after year. Comment is unnecessary."

WE find the following in the Hays *Sentinel*: "Last Monday night Ned Waters was robbed of $450. It seems that he and P. C. Cooley and a man named John Marton spent the night in playing cards, but about 5 o'clock in the morning Ned fell asleep in his chair and when he awoke Marton was gone, his pocket-book likewise, and Cooley was holding the saloon. Upon discovering his loss Waters dispatched officers in quest of Marton, who lives on the Walnut, and lodged Cooley in jail, though he has since been released. When arrested, Marton told several contradictory stories. A careful search of his person and premises failed to discover the missing money. He is now in jail awaiting a hearing."

SAYS the Salina *Herald*: "The man J. B. True, who was arrested in this county two weeks ago for forgery, was, on Tuesday morning, taken from here by the sheriff of Pottawatomie county, on a requisition, to Lewisville, for the murder and robbery of a Methodist minister, by the name of S. Woolpert, of Wakefield, all of which he stoutly denied. On Thursday evening he was taken from the jail by a party of men, who placed a rope about his neck and hung him until he confessed to the murder, and indicated the spot where he had concealed the body. Further information has been gathered to the effect that he has a wife living in Missouri, who has left him on account of his villainies, and that a warrant is out for his arrest, for a forgery committed in that State."

THE Leavenworth *Times* of Sunday says: "News was received here yesterday to the effect that a woman named Burrows, who was ill about eight days ago with pneumonia, died night before last, under peculiar circumstances. On Friday her husband was furnished with money with which to come to this city and procure medicines prescribed by the attending physician. He came to this side of the river, but the money that was to have been used for medicine for his wife, was used for whisky for himself, and he went home drunk and without the medicine. During the night the patient died, and it is presumed is better off than alive with such an unprincipled brute. Our informant states that there was strong talk yesterday of lynching the man, and that hereafter, if he escapes, his presence will not be necessary to the welfare of East Leavenworth."

"GRANGER," in a Sumner county paper, says: "I have noticed a number of articles going the rounds of the press on the subject of the great profit of sheep in Kansas. One especially in the *Industrialist* thought to be par excellence, in North Kansas, but I think Sumner is ahead. Mrs. Tobitha H. Armstrong, in the fall of 1871, brought 22 sheep on to their farm, one mile south of Oxford, and turned them into the grove, and that is about all the care they have had, except a large stack of prairie hay, provided for them to run to in snow storms. They have killed over 70 for mutton, and some 25 have paid their part of the dog tax, and at the sale on the 10th of October, 251 were sold, old and young, for $763.62, or $3.04 per head. Most of them were bought by farmers, in lots of from 20 to 100, for stock. 31 of the small lambs and very old sheep, went at $1.90, which lowered the average. The 200 choice of the lot sold for near $4 a head."

A LATE issue of the Joliet (Ill.) *Republican* says: "We learn, by St. Louis and Kansas City papers, that the K. P. railroad has just closed a sale with Warren, Keeny & Co., well known Chicago real estate men, for 340,000 acres in Central Kansas, for the Chicago Colinization company's colony. This is undoubtedly the largest land sale ever made to private parties by a railroad company, and as the purchasers took a general look over the lands of the Santa Fe, M., K. & T., and other roads before locating it speaks well for the country along the Kansas Pacific that they selected land on their line. The sale was negotiated by John M. Childs, and his tact and perseverance in working up and consumating the sale, show what Joliet real-estate men are worth for business. The tract of land purchased is about twenty-five miles square, and it is the intention of the company to settle it at once with workingmen from the cities, as was noted some weeks ago in speaking of the scheme. It deserves success, and we believe the men who have it in hand are the right ones to succeed."

THE Murphy movement has got into the state capital. Some of the best citizens stand at the head of the movement and have regularly organized it and adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Citizens' Temperance association at Topeka.

ART. 2. The object of this association is to diminish and so far as possible suppress intemperance.

ART. 3. Any person who pledges himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to use all proper means to induce others to abstain, shall be entitled to membership.

ART. 4. The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a business committee consisting of four persons and the president, and these officers shall serve three months and until their successors are chosen.

ART. 5. The president, and in his absence the vice president, shall preside at all meetings; the secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings, a record of the names of its members, and prepare reports for publication; and the business committee shall provide for all meetings, raise and disburse funds, and have a general supervision of the affairs of the association.

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WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

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Kansas City, Mo.,

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

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SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

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WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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In their own localities, canvassing for the FIRE-SIDE VISITOR (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly, Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

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

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

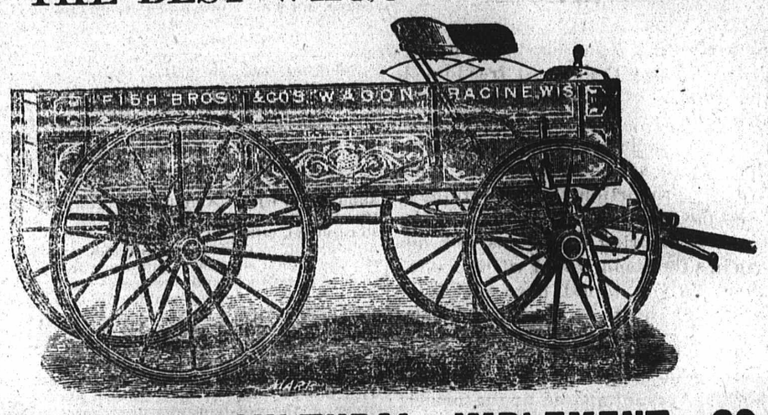
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

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ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

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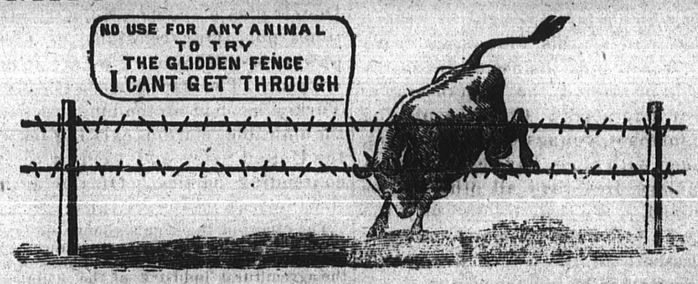

CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.

SANDWICH CORN-SHELLERS,

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

WAGONS.

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

RAILROAD

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

GENERAL HARDWARE.

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

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

WILDER & PALM.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1877.

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

SAMUEL BOWLES, the talented editor of that great independent daily paper, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has been stricken with paralysis of the brain and his physicians give it as their opinion that he cannot recover. Mr. Bowles has made editorial work a life business, and by his decided, outspoken independence has made the *Republican* one of the leading newspapers in the country. His death will be deeply regretted by all.

MASTER SIMS writes from Cincinnati that important business will be brought before the coming meeting of our state grange, and, therefore, it is necessary that a full delegation be in attendance. Let this meeting be the largest and most interesting as well as profitable that has ever been held in Kansas. For information concerning railroad rates of fare offered to delegates and visitors to the state grange, see Secretary Maxson's communication on this page.

LABOR can be made attractive, 1st, by performing it in pleasant company. 2. By allowing the utmost freedom in the choice of occupations. 3. By shortening the hours of labor. 4. By providing sufficient variety of occupation. 5. By attaching honor to labor in direct proportion to its usefulness. 6. By paying it its just earnings. Under these favoring conditions not one man in a thousand would wish to shirk labor. If you would have men love work learn how to make work lovable.

THE long continued war of Spain against the island of Cuba, and the enormous taxes imposed by the former, are said to be rapidly bringing to ruin the sugar industry of Cuba. The expense of producing cane sugar on this once astonishingly prosperous island is now so great that unless very soon reduced must cause a cessation of production. Not long ago Cuba produced more than one-half of the cane sugar of the world and was reaping a rich reward, but in attempting to bring her into subjection Spain is bringing waste and ruin to the valuable industries of the whole island.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE paper gives an account of a fire in which a man lost his life and a great amount of property was destroyed. This fire was started, as hundreds of others have been, by a man who took the liberty of smoking his pipe in the barn. If there is anything which a farmer ought to protest against, and set his foot down firmly upon, it is against the use of fire in any form in or around the barn or stables or near hay stacks. Children playing with matches, youngsters with cigars, and men with pipes, have caused more incendiary fires than all other causes combined. We can hardly pity the man who knowingly permits any such recklessness in the use of fire round his premises if he is burned out.

MANY farmers excuse themselves for not writing for our paper on the ground that they are poor scholars and cannot write a fair hand. We care litabout the scholarship or penmanship of contributors. What we want is facts. Have you succeeded in raising good, fair crops? What were your methods of culture? You have a good breed of cattle and they are in a fine condition. How have you managed to bring them to this condition? What improvements have you made on your farm the past year? What have you raised, or what have you failed to raise the past season? It requires no great amount of scholarship to answer these plain questions; and these are the very things which our readers want to know. They want to know what their brother farmers are doing, and how they are prospering, and what progress they are making in their line of business. The plain, unvarnished facts pertaining to farm work and farm crops are of far more value to us and to the readers of THE SPIRIT than any amount of fine writing or fine-spun theories. Give us the facts.

CATTLE DISEASE.

So great has been the mortality among cattle in several of the Eastern states during the year 1877, caused by that dreaded disease commonly known as Texas fever, that considerable alarm has been evinced by feeders and breeders in the localities visited lest the disease become localized and work great destruction among domestic stock. The agricultural press has taken up the question and is urging their state legislatures to pass protection laws like those of Kansas. Our law concerning this matter provides that no cattle from the South be driven beyond certain limits between the first of March and the first of November. During the warm months, or months when there is no frost, the disease may be easily communicated, but when there is frost all danger is removed. Eastern farmers are wise in seeking early protection against the "Texas cattle fever."

CONGRESSMAN HASKELL'S BILL.

In the house of representatives on the 27th of November, Hon. D. C. Haskell, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for the funding and redemption of United States notes. Mr. Haskell sends us a copy of the bill which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the treasurer of the United States, or at the office of either of the assistant treasurers, to any holder of the United States notes to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the coin of the United States, or, in lieu of coin, he may, at his option, issue, in exchange for said notes, an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, of such form as he shall prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years, payable thirty years from the date thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the secretary of the treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the treasury of the United States: *Provided further*, That the holders of said bonds may at any time, by depositing them in sums of not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, with the treasurer of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, receive in lieu thereof United States notes equal in amount to the face of the bonds, with accrued interest thereon to the date of the said redemption or deposit. And upon such redemption of the bonds by the secretary of the treasury, they shall be by him canceled and destroyed.

The bill was referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Hayes has submitted his annual message to congress. It is a long one and covers all questions of national interest in relation to government affairs. Mr. Hayes clings tenaciously to resumption and wants no coin but gold. He is far from favoring the remonetization of silver, which of course pleases Secretary Sherman; but how will the poor, the laboring class and Western farmers look upon it? Does it please them? No, a thousand times no. Our relations to foreign powers is satisfactory; we are at peace with all. The war between Russia and Turkey has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United Sates and each of the two contending parties. Of the agricultural bureau he speaks thus:

The report of the commissioner of agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by the department for the advancement of our agricultural industry, upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to all who seek by the methods of others how to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor, and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are usually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other products which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every-day life.

This is all very good. We would have been better pleased, however, if the president had recommended appropriate legislation to make the commissioner of agriculture a member of the cabinet. We can see no valid reason why the largest interest of our country, an interest which touches most vitally all classes and condition of men, should not receive the same consideration by our government as the war and navy departments, which are kept up at an immense sacrifice of money without those accruing benefits which attend the agriculture of our country. We hope that in the next annual message of our president he will see fit to bestow as much thought and care on our department of agriculture as on our war department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The A., T. & S. F., and M., K. & T. railroads will sell return tickets to persons attending the Kansas state grange at Emporia, Dec. 11, at one-fifth rate. The Kansas Pacific will sell tickets to Topeka and Junction City at one and one-fifth, round trip. The Mo. R., Ft. S. & G. railroad will sell round trip tickets to Lawrence and Kansas City, at one and one-fifth fickets to return on to be endorsed by the secretary of state grange. The Central Branch railroad of Kansas will sell round trip tickets to Atchison, at one and one-fifth rate. The arrangements for accommodations at Emporia will be as good as in former times for officers, members and visitors.

Fraternally yours,
P. B. MAXSON.

EMPORIA, Kans., Nov. 30, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Pope is again reported to be in a dying condition.

JOHN WILLIAMS, who murdered his wife at Weston, Canada, in September last, was hung at Toronto, on Friday.

JEROME MOORE of Chicago has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $125,000; assets scarcely anything.

ARMY paymasters and disbursing officers at Fort Leavenworth paid out in three days last week an amount exceeding $1,500,000.

D. A. BALDWIN, formerly president of the West Wisconsin railroad, hanged himself in New York, on Tuesday. An unsatisfactory settlement with the company is said to be the cause.

A TUESDAY'S telegram from Louisville, Kentucky, says: "The Workingman's ticket was defeated very thoroughly to-day, only a few nominees receiving majorities over the citizens' candidates."

A NEW YORK dispatch says: "The creditors of Conrad Poppenhusen, the owner of the Long Island railroad, have chosen Hiram S Chivis kirney assignee. The liabilities are placed at $8,000,000; assets, $7,000 000."

A DISPATCH from Coquimbo, Chili, says: "The Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamship Acama has been lost. Her crew numbered forty, and her passengers probably fifty. Only eighteen persons were saved."

ACCORDING to latest news from Columbus, Ohio, Gov. Young has declined to commute the sentence of Wm. Bergen, of Mount Vernon, found guilty of murder in the first degree. Bergen will therefore be hung next Friday.

ACCORDING to a late London dispatch the German steamer America, from Bremen to New York, has returned to port damaged in a collision with the Italian bark Italc, which sunk, taking down the captain, mate and two seamen.

ACCORDING to a Cheyenne dispatch of Saturday, the Deadwood *Evening Times* says: "Reports reached here this morning that Indians were numerous in the vicinity of Red Water, and had commenced depredations by killing a ranchman, whose name we are unable to learn other than 'Hank.' The particulars of the shooting are unknown, as he had gone out on an expedition alone, and was not seen again until his corpse was discovered near the mouth of the Spearfish."

A DETROIT dispatch of the 1st is as follows: "Two years ago Lyman Blockman, a farmer living near Birmington, Mich., deeded his farm to his son Henry upon condition that he should support his parents and sister. He failing to do this, his father started for Pontiac today to get out necessary papers revoking the deed. During his absence Henry quarreled with his mother and sister, which resulted in his shooting and killing both and setting fire to the house and barn. He is now in jail at Pontiac."

THE following is the latest news from China via San Francisco: "Arrived, steamer Oceanic, Hong Kong, Nov. 8th. Shanghai, Nov. 9th. It is announced that on the day after the expiration of O. B. Bradford's sentence, for opening letters while United States vice-consul general and postmaster, he will be rearrested on charges of embezzlement, extortion, perjury, and malfeasance. Conflicts continue between Governor Hennessy and the citizens of Hong Kong on the question of the treatment of Chinese Hennessy insists on ameliorating their condition, and the community has violently protested. The Shanghai Wassing tramway has been broken up by the Chinese authorities, and the stock transferred to Formosa."

A PORTLAND Oregon dispatch says: "Gen. Howard has approved the finding of the court inquiry in the case of Capt David Perry, charged by the citizens of Idaho with neglecting to succor a band of volunteers when pressed by the Indians at the Cottonwood fight. The findings are to the effect that Perry could not know the character of the volunteers until they were attacked, that a delay of ten minutes occurred after the attack before sending the troops to their relief, and that the volunteers received no additional injury on account of the delay. No testimony was elicited reflecting upon the courage of Captain Perry, and the findings exonorate him from having made improper delay under the circumstances, being nearly surrounded himself by hostile Indians."

SAYS a telegram from New York of the 4th: "The contest in the Vanderbilt will case was resumed this morning. The counsel for the contestants claimed that the commodore was in many respects a monomaniac, having power to acquire, but not to transmit. For years before he made his will he suffered extreme anguish from his many chronic disorders, which affected his mind. He suffered under a mania and a delusion, and was liable to be unduly influenced. He might be mentally strong in one direction, and perfectly imbecile in others. They would now show that the commodore was suffering from two diseases which had a tendency to mar and destroy his mind. The counsel for the defense said that not a single iota of proof had been given establishing insanity or even a trace of insanity."

A CHICAGO telegram of Tuesday is as follows: "This afternoon the suit of the United States against Jacob Rehm for the recovery of one million dollars on account of revenue frauds was called before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, United States circuit court. Instructions were read from Attorney-General Devens and the secretary of the treasury directing District Attorney Bangs to submit to the court evidence on either side where the government counsel had made such arrangement with Rehm's counse, to impose on the government the duty as a matter of honor and good faith, of dismissing the pending prosecution. If the court so advises, after hearing of the evidence, then the case shall be dismissed on this basis. Considerable evidence was taken, which went to show that the arrangement had been made so that Rehm should be relieved from civil liability. At the conclusion of the evidence both sides presented their printed arguments, and the court took the matter under advisement."

A DISPATCH from Atchison of Friday night says: "A fire broke out last night in the brick building occupied by Geo. R. Hill, boot and shoe store, and Swarze & Bros., cigar manufactory. The building with all its contents was destroyed. The adjoining building on the east was occupied by Lathens Bros., wholesale cigar store, and the *Daily Patriot* office, and the next building was the three-story brick occupied by the post-office and the *Daily Champion*. Both of these buildings were in great danger, and the *Patriot* building was on fire several times. It was deluged by water and badly damaged. N. Stiller's dry goods store on the west was also on fire once or twice, and the stock was badly damaged by water. The night was intensely cold, and a strong wind was blowing. The fire men fought a desperate battle with the flames, and their energetic efforts narrowly averted a most disastrous conflagration, involving the loss of several of the finest business blocks in the city. The loss, as it is, is estimated at $20,000. The property was generally insured in New York, Philadelphia, Hartford and England companies."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 31 inst. is as follows: "The president sent to the senate this afternoon the following nominations: John B. Hawley, Ills., assistant secretary of the treasury; E Hoyt, New York, commissioner of Indian affairs. In the evening session among the nominations confirmed last Thursday, but suspended on motions to reconsider, none of the motions to reconsider were called up for action, nominations therefore stand confirmed, and are so promulgated officially to-day. J. E. Montgomery, of New York, consul at Geneva. Receivers of public moneys—Harrison Kelley, Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas; Edgar N. Sweet, Nebraska, at Colfax, Washington territory. Register of land offices—Mellville J. Salter, Kansas, at Independence. The senate this morning confirmed the following nominations: Indian agents—Abbot G Boone, Ponca, Indian territory, Jos. Abbot, of N. H., at Los Pinos agency, Colorado; Peter Ronasi, of Helena, Montana, of Flat Head agency, Montana; Wm. R. Meteer, St. Louis, at Moquire, Pueblo agency, Arizona; Andrew Cowley, of Tucson, at Papogo agency, Arizona; Jno. E. Pyle, of Helena, Montana, at Novajo agency; Jno. C. Maltery, Jr., Portland, Oregon, at Colorado river agency, Arizona; Chas. M. Howard, Detroit, receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"Gen. Harlan will arrive here on Saturday next, and take his seat on the following Monday as associate justice of the supreme court.

"The secretary of the treasury and the attorney-general have been in consultation to-day on questions arising under the tenure-of-office act, in relation to certain officers of internal revenue in Texas.

"It is understood the attorney-general has rendered the opinion that the failure of the senate in extra session to confirm the new officers appointed in place of the old officers suspended, virtually reinstated for the time being, and until future action of the appointing power, the officers suspended, and instructions to this effect have been transmitted by the secretary of the treasury to the officers in question."

THE following are some of the latest dispatches from the Eastern war:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Kamauti yesterday as follows: "To-day, after violently cannonading our positions at Kamauti, the Russians furiously attacked our left wing. The battle lasted till evening. We retained our positions, and the enemy retreated with considerable loss. Pursuit was prevented by the thickly wooded country. We shall take the offensive to-morrow. The Imperial guard was engaged." Heavy fighting was reported Friday in the direction of Tirnova, from which place the Russians were ultimately driven, losing over three hundred men. It is also reported that the Turks are now bombarding Tirnova. All the available surgeons are going to Osman Bazar.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A special from Belgrade contains the following: "Prince Milan addressing the departing troops, congratulated them upon the certain prospects of a better issue of the new campaign which Servia was obliged to undertake, for this time she was better armed, having powerful allies. The British consul has presented a note deprecating war on the part of Servia, showing the folly of such a course, and threatening the withdrawal of England's guarantee of Servia's autonomy. It is said that Prime Minister Richstachs leaves the note unanswered."

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is rumored that the bombardment of Erzeroum has commenced. A quorum of the Turkish chamber of deputies having arrived in Constantinople, an imperial order has been issued convoking parliament for December 13."

BELGRADE, Dec. 4—A correspondent telegraphs: "Important dispatches were received here Monday. Their contents have not expired, but a cabinet council was immediately convoked, and orders sent to all militia to arrest their march till further notice. The departure of artillery and military trains for the frontier has been postponed. It is rumored that a change of ministry is impending. Four important Russian officials are to confer with the minister of war."

BUCHARIST, Dec. 4.—It is thought that the Roumanians are about to make an attempt to capture the second Grivitza redoubt.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1877.

Flour—XX	$5.10 @ 5 50
XXX	5 60 @ 5.70
Family	6 10 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.30 @ 1.32
No. 3	1.20¾ @ 1.21
No. 4 red	1.10 @ 1.11
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44¾ @ 45
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26 @ 26¼
Rye—No. 2	55½ @ 56
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	45 @ 52
Pork	12.00 @ 12 12½
Bulk Meats	4¾ @ 6¾
Bacon	7½ @ 9¾
Lard	7⅞ @ 7¾
Butter—creamery	30 @ 35
dairy	22 @ 28
country	16 @ 20
Eggs	18 @ 19

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.07⅜ @ 1.07½
No. 3	1.01½ @ 1.02½
Corn	41⅞ @ 42
Oats	24 @ 25
Pork	11.80 @ 11 90
Bulk Meats	5½ @ 6¾
Lard	7.80 @ 7.85

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.15 @ 1.16
No. 3 red fall	1.05½ @ 1.05⅝
No. 4 fall	9 2 @ 9½
No. 2 spring	87 @ 91
No. 3 spring	80 @ 82
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30¾ @ 31
Oats	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2	42 @ 43

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5. 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.00 @ 4.70
Poorer grades	2.50 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.30 @ 4.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	3 25 @ 5.25
Texans	2 00 @ 3 00
Hogs—Packers	4 25 @ 4 45

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	3.75 @ 4.50
Native feeders	3.30 @ 3.60
Native stockers	2.75 @ 3.25
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 10
Milch cows, each	25.00 @ 30.00
Texas steers, wintered	2 75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	3.85 @ 4.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 18@20c., common, 12@15c.; cheese, 12@13c.; eggs, 18@22c.; white beans $1.00@1.50, hand picked, $1.75@2.25; castor beans (not quoted); hay, baled, per ton, $7.00@9.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, $2 00@3.00 per doz.; potatoes, 45@75c.; sweet potatoes ℔ bush., 30@65c.; cabbage ℔ crate, $2.50@3.00; onions ℔ bush., 50@70c.

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

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated a few cents during the week.

Corn declined a little during the week, but at latest dates showed signs of rising.

Oats and rye nominal; barly is scarcely noticed.

Corn in Baltimore is 63½ cents for Western mixed—old; new, 62 cents.

Hogs—Prices are not advancing but packing is brisk.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at $1.20 to 1.20¼, for December, and 1.23½ to $1.24¼, January. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.07¼ to $1.07½, December, and $1.07⅞ to $1.07⅞, January. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall not quoted for future delivery; No. 3, $1.05½ to $1.05⅞, December and $1.08½ to $1.09, January.

The "visible supply" of grain in the principle cities is now accumulating rapidly.

Gold in New York is $1.02⅞.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $3; three months, $10; one year, $30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

EX-SHERIFF CARMEAN is buying hogs from his old neighbors in the vicinity of Baldwin City.

THE raging Kaw rose between four and five feet on Tuesday night, breaking the ice gorge above the bridge and carrying off a considerable amount of lumber belonging to the Dam company.

WE return thanks to the Leavenworth Poultry and Pet Stock association for a complimentary certificate of membership. The third annual exhibition of this association will be held at Leavenworth, Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th.

OUR respected friend, Cromwell Tucker, formerly a resident of Lawrence, but now occupying a responsible position in the Kansas Pacific railroad offices at Denver, writes to our local editor that he is the happy father of a fine boy, and all are doing nicely. We rejoice in your happiness, Crom.

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. Book and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. JAMES HERSON, formerly of the Kansas Pacific eating house, North Lawrence, was married in the city of Atchison on Wednesday of last week to Miss Mary E. Fuller, daughter of a prominent citizen of the latter named city. Mr. and Mrs. Herson came directly to Lawrence, and were met with hearty congratulations from many friends and especially the Y. M. S. C., of which organization Mr. Herson is an active member.

Amusements.

To-night (Thursday) the ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will hold their annual festival in Liberty hall. Some fine stage scenes will add to the interest of the occasion.

To-morrow night a Lawrence audience will be entertained in Frazer hall by a dramatic performance under the auspices of the Young Men's Social club of this city.

The Kendall troupe will give their first entertainment in Liberty hall next Monday night.

Personal.

JOHN K. RANKIN, Esq., returned from Washington, D. C., on Monday.

MAJ. W. C. RANSOM, of the Port Huron (Mich.) railway has been visiting with Lawrence friends for a few days past. He took his departure yesterday.

OUR Illinois friend, Mr. James Seery, of the Peoria Plow company, made THE SPIRIT office a brief but pleasant call on Tuesday. Mr. Seery informs us that he is about establishing a branch house in Topeka, for the sale of agricultural implements, and that he will take charge of the business himself. Topeka is to be congratulated on so valuable an accession.

A NUMBER of Topeka gentlemen came down and attended the hop given by our Y. M. S. C. in Liberty hall on Thanksgiving night, and here is what the *Commonwealth* says upon their return:

Our boys who attended the party at Lawrence, Thursday evening, report a good time and large attendance. They only echo those who have gone before in their praise of the hospitality and good treatment which they received at the hands of the young folks of that place. It is now a settled fact, because the boys say so, that Lawrence has more fine-looking ladies to the acre than any town in Kansas, and with the exception of Topeka, better dancers, Prentis to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope that this visit will lead to a better acquaintance, and that the people will be even more social than heretofore.

HERE is what Mrs. Reynolds of the Parsons *Sun* says of the dedication exercises:

Last week the regents of the university of Kansas were in annual session at Lawrence. The new University hall, the finest hall in the state, was formally opened and dedicated. Gov. Anthony presided, and made one of the finest speeches ever delivered in the state. Speeches, excellent in word and thought, were also made by Chancellor Marvin, Judge Thacher, State Supt. Lemon, T. C. Henry, the wheat king, Regent Ingalls, Hon. T. D. Thacher and Prof. Canfield. In the evening (Thursday) Gov. Anthony was serenaded at the Ludington house under the auspices of the Young Men's Social club. Speeches were made by Gov. Anthony and Regents Ingalls and Wilson. Later in the evening Regent Reynolds was serenaded at the residence of County Treasurer Watson, in compliment of honorary membership of the club.

Thanksgiving.

The day of thanksgiving is past yet it is not too late to be thankful, nor is it too late to receive blessings for which we should give thanks. This morning I was thankfully surprised by Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence putting in their appearance at my door, with a splendid White sewing machine for me. O, it is a treasure; and, dear me, what a relief to the poor back of the poor working woman. Thanks be to the kind Father for giving me such neighbors as the doctor and wife. My dressmaking rooms are not over Canovan's broom factory as our worthy friend and local editor stated in the North Lawrence items, but over Dr. Lawrence's office, in Mr. A. R. Smith's building, on Locust street, opposite the K. P. depot.

MRS. M. A. JACKSON.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 3, 1877.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Eastern papers are just now making a great fuss over a man in New York City who picked up a horse recently and carried him across the street. Now it is easy enough to pick up a horse if you only know how. Take, for instance, a large, well-kept thoroughbred. The best way to pick him up is to let the lines gently down under his tail, and then *lift*. It will certainly surprise you to see how easily you can raise a horse over the dashboard and into your lap.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS

Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find

GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES

And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

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

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS,

That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead. Also to our Ladies'

NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES—THE MONITOR.

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

Call and examine our goods.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Sunday-School Institute.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL institute for Eudora township will be held in the stone school-house near Wm. Hughes, Esq., next Sunday.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

10:30—The wants of our Sunday-school, its officers and teachers, will be discussed.

11—Home training, its influence upon the Sunday-schools.

11:30—Question drawer.

12—Adjourn.

2 p. m.—Addresses to children.

2:30—Superintendent's and teachers' duties; necessity for preparation.

3—What the Sunday-school will do for the family and neighborhood.

3:30—How can we secure a more thorough study of the bible in the family and by individuals?

4—How can we secure more conversions among the pupils of our schools?

4:30—Adjourn.

7 p. m.—A service of prayer and praise.

7:30—A Sunday-school love feast. Addresses upon topics, "What I have gained by this institute," "What I will do for our Sunday-school."

Let all come prepared for and expecting a spiritual blessing. Some of our Sunday-school workers from Lawrence will be present.

NATHAN HENSHAW,
Pres't Eudora Sunday-School Ass'n.

To Hog Shippers.

We would call the attention of all parties having for market hogs and other live stock, to the fact that Messrs. Kingsbery & Holmsley, the oldest live stock commission firm operating at the Kansas City stock yards, have now every facility for carrying on a square, satisfactory and strictly commission business. We take pleasure in recommending them as reliable gentlemen who are fully acquainted with all the details of their business. Shippers will find it to their interest to put themselves in communication with Messrs. Kingsbery & Holmsley. Read what these gentlemen have to say in a circular card just issued:

To the Hog Shippers of the Country Tributary to Kansas City:

GENTLEMEN—As the winter pork packing season is near at hand, when there will be an increased number of hogs to be marketed, we beg leave to call your attention to the advantages this city possesses as a hog market, and shall be pleased to have correspondence with and consignments from you. During the winter pork packing season of 1874-1875 (from Nov. 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875) there were packed here 53,530 hogs; the next season (1875-1876) the hog packing was increased to 74,474, and last season (1876-1877) it was increased to 114,869. The coming season the demand for hogs promises to be much greater than the last one. There are three large packing houses here, operating steadily, and they will all purchase readily at better figures than you could obtain in Chicago or St. Louis.

Cattle and sheep also sold on commission.

COMMISSION CHARGES.

For selling hogs, per car	$6.00
For selling cattle, per head	50
For selling sheep, per car	6.00

Let us hear from you, and we promise that all business entrusted to us will meet with prompt attention. Very respectfully,

KINGSBERY & HOLMSLEY,
Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards.

FELT hats at twenty-five cents, at
MRS. COULTER'S.

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

MRS. COULTER is selling millinery actually at cost. Beautiful silk ties at from 10 cents to two dollars; children's knit mittens at 25 cents, and her stock of holiday goods for ladies and children is extensive and each article is marked down to bottom figures. Ladies, don't fail to call on Mrs. Coulter.

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

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

STEINBERG'S got the first premium and diploma for best display and quality of clothing at Kansas Valley fair.

MISSES' knithoods, mittens, nubias, leggins, etc., at MRS. COULTER'S.

Douglas County Bank.

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

We are fully prepared to properly care for any business we may be favored with, on terms consistent with conservative dealing and good banking. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel assured that with upwards of two hundred thousand dollars assets entirely unincumbered, and no liabilities, we do offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and business with us.

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

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

Dr. W. S. Riley's Great 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 brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

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

A Card.

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

Fine stock for sale.

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

Dr. Hawkins' Lightning Medicine.

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

DR. HIMOE'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.

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

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address,

D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

"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 arrangement*—The Kansas City and New York afternoon 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 Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers *via* Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (*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 6:45 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 capitol 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 excelled by that of no road to the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky mountains, with Pullman sleeping cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information send to T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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 Webster's old stand.

H. A. KENDALL & CO., at No. 117 Massachusetts street, still desire to keep the minds of our farmers and the public generally directed to the fact that they keep a full line of gents' furnishing goods which they are selling cheap for cash. Their stock of hats and caps can't be beat. Go and look at them.

Strayed or stolen,

One red grade bull, three years old from the farm of G. Elias, on Washington creek, seven miles southwest of Lawrence. A suitable reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the animal. Inquire at SPIRIT office or of Mr. Elias.

Lost,

On Saturday the 24th inst., between Lawrence and the farm of Mr. E. A. Smith, two miles west of the city, on the California road, an oil-silk lady's cloak. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the article at THE SPIRIT office or with Mr. E. A. Smith.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'S is 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.

For sale.

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

GREAT bargains at Aiper's in unredeemed pledges. Good sewing machines, very cheap. A good cow wanted in trade for a machine.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

IN CLOSE TIMES like these, men desire to have their Money go as far as possible—hence in making their purchases of such necessary articles of wear as

BOOTS AND SHOES,

They naturally consult Quality as well as Prices. They want good material supplied at as Reasonable rates as can possibly be afforded. We advise the public to call at

THE CITY SHOE STORE,

AT NO. 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

For the purpose of examining the Quality of their work and ascertaining the immense bargains they are offering in Boots and Shoes.

Men's Kip Boots	$2.50 to $4.00
Boys' Kip Boots	$1.50 to $2.50

H. O. RAUGH & CO.

FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING.

Invented by an old Tanner and Secured by Act of Congress.

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

IT'S a sight to call on Leis' Bro.'s and examine their fine stock of lamps just opened out new from the manufacturers.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

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

The SUNDAY edition of THE SUN is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Postpaid $1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? Its circulation throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free.

Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN
New York City.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world, and the expounder of that world's laws; and it is the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette, costume and social habits.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—N. Y. Evening Post.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4.00

$4.00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each, paid for by one remittance; or, Six copies one year, without extra copy, for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the BAZAR commence with the year. When no time is mentioned it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, provided the freight does not exceed one dollar, for $7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Ten Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTON.

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

EWING'S GREAT SPEECH.

The Resumption Act, Its Meaning and Its Consequences.

A Bondage Impending Worse than that Imposed on the Jews in Egypt,

And Menacing the Very Foundations of Order and Property.

Mr. Ewing. Mr. Speaker, it is characteristic of Republican governments that the people confine their attention and interest to one great question until it is thoroughly settled. For six years preceding the war nothing of public interest was generally considered but the slavery question. During the war the means of its successful prosecution absorbed all attention. Since its close the status of the negro race as components of our political life, and the terms of rehabilitation of the revolted states have been the controlling questions in every campaign. Now that the last of the Southern questions is happily settled by the triumph of the Democratic principle of local self government, there looms up as paramount in importance and interest the questions of the debt and the currency.

Happy would it have been for the people had they considered these questions twelve years ago. They would have been saved the infliction of five gigantic wrongs in their finance policy. They would have had a paper currency composed solely of greenbacks and have avoided $350,000,000 of unnecessary bonded debt caused by dividing the circulation of the national banks—a saving which would by this date have equaled one-third of our national burden. They would not have suffered the maladroit and mischievous funding in long bonds of the $1,200,000,000 of internal notes, a large part of which were legal tenders and performed the double office of investment and currency; which were dispersed throughout the country and were little felt as a burden because of the ebb and flow of payments from the treasury to the people as interest, and from the people back to the treasury in taxes. The funding of those notes largely contracted the effective currency just as our business wants were immensely increased by the return of the South to our industrial life, and substituted for them a credit system which made food for the panic of 1873.

So, too, if the people had been awake on these questions the act of repudiation and extortion in 1869 would never have become a law, by which $50,000,000 were in effect taken from the people and given to the bondholders without consideration; nor the silver swindle of 1873 and 1874, by which we were deprived of the power to pay our public debts in the coin of the contract, the metal of which America is the great producer; nor the crowning villainy of the act of 1875, by which about ten thousand millions of currency debts were made payable in gold, by which the great wealth-producing classes are being robbed of their accumulations for the benefit of usurers, and our land in the midst of the abundance of God's bounties filled with the cries of hunger and despair.

Mr. Speaker, in closing the debate on this bill I wish it to be understood as having no connection with the question whether the system of free banking established by the resumption law shall stand or fall. The third section of that act repealed all the provisions of the national bank act which limited the aggregate bank circulation to $354,000,000, and which provided for the withdrawal and redistribution of bank currency. The repeal of that section now will not revive those provisions of limitation, withdrawal and redistribution, but will leave the bank system just where it now is, open to all in any locality who may choose to establish banks of issue. This measure will merely stop the redemption and destruction of greenbacks, and the purchase and accumulation of coin for that purpose. When it shall have been acted on by the house it will be for congress to determine whether the sovereign prerogative of furnishing the money of the people shall be exercised by the people alone or divided with private corporations.

I do not wish to confound two wholly separate questions, one of which is before us and the other not, and therefore shall not attempt in the discussion of this bill to present the reasons which ten years ago led me to the conviction that bank issues should be suppressed and the whole paper circulation restored to the nation, to whom its advantages belong. That issue will undoubtedly be presented by an appropriate bill at an early day.

EFFECTS OF CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION CONTRASTED.

Mr. Speaker, no greater calamity can be inflicted on a people by government than a contraction of the volume of currency to which their values are adjusted. The prices of commodities, whether land, product, or labor, are determined absolutely by the effective volume of the currency. An increase of the volume, if not carried beyond the wants of legitimate business, raises the price of all commodities, whether land, labor, or product, but does injury to only a comparatively small class, whose wealth or dependence is chiefly in money securities, fixed rents, annuities, or salaries. But while it injures them in one way it helps them in another; it lightens the burden of taxation, promotes industry, stimulates exchanges, multiplies opportunities for safe and profitable investments, and thus indirectly compensates them for the diminution of the relative value of their money. Thus during the war of the rebellion so great were the general benefits from the increased volume of the currency and so many the new opportunities for successful investment that even the small creditor class suffered but little by the decrease of the purchasing power of money.

On the other hand, a contraction of the currency, by diminishing the price of land, labor and commodities, spreads ruin among the masses. It oppresses debtors by reducing the price of those commodities by the sale of which money is raised to pay debts. It in like manner lays increased burdens on tax-payers. It checks all successful business of production and exchange, because neither the maker nor the exchanger of values can do business profitably on a falling market, and by arresting business forces wage men into idleness and starvation.

Hume, in his "Essay on Money," says:

> The policy of the good magistrate consists in keeping the money of the nation, if possible, still increasing; because by that means he keeps alive a spirit of industry and increases the stock of labor, in which consist all real power and riches. Accordingly we find that in every kingdom into which money begins to flow in greater abundance than formerly everything takes a new face; labor and industry gain life, the merchant becomes more enterprising, the manufacturer more diligent and skillful, and even the farmer follows his plow with greater alacrity and attention.
>
> On the other hand, the nation whose money decreases is actually at that time weaker and more miserable than another nation which possesses no more money but is on the increasing hand. The workman has not the same employment from the manufacturer and merchant; the farmer cannot dispose of his corn and cattle, though he must pay the same rent to his landlord. The poverty and beggary which must ensue are easily foreseen.

OUR CURRENCY NOT EXCESSIVE WHEN RESUMPTION LAW WAS ENACTED.

Mr. Speaker, this resumption law found the prices of land, labor and products in the United States adjusted to a volume of $733,000,000 of money, exclusive of fractional currency. I do not include silver or gold, for they were not then and are not now any part of the actual currency. This volume was not excessive. It was but $17.50 *per capita*, including the fractional currency. Compare it with the money of other nations. As my colleague [Mr. Garfield] objects to a comparison with France, take England which has by various estimates from $27 to $34 *per capita*, or Germany, which has $23 *per capita*. These are small nations, comparable only in area with our states; they are covered with networks of railways and their exchanges are swiftly made; while we are spread over a vast continent, imperfectly developed, and our exchanges are comparatively slow. It was the deliberate judgment of General Grant's administration in December, 1873, as expressed in his message—an opinion concurred in by the best minds of the country generally—that our currency was then too small for our business in the dullest seasons of the year.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE AND EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Now the immediate evil of this resumption law is that it necessarily involves a destruction of from one-half to three-fourths of our paper money; that the gold with which the paper will be redeemed will not go into general circulation, and that before the execution of the law will result in a reduction of all values in substantially the proportion of the contraction of the currency, carrying with it an enormous increase of the burdens of debt and taxation, the wide-spread ruin of industry, and the pauperization of millions of our people.

This law was in fact devised by the money power to double their wealth through contraction and the consequent shrinkage of values, and at the same time to take from the people all control of the currency; to drive in the circulation of the country banks, and establish a dominion of the money power through a few banks in the large cities over the business and fortunes of the great wealth-producing classes and sections.

THE GREENBACKS REDEEMED MUST BE DESTROYED.

Under this law every greenback redeemed must be destroyed. My colleague [Mr. Garfield] says that Mr. Sherman now thinks they may be reissued. If so, he has changed front. He intimated most distinctly in the senate when the resumption bill passed that redemption meant cancellation. But, whatever may be his opinion, the law stands and whoever may be secretary must execute its evident purposes. Section 3 579 of the Revised Statutes which Mr. Sherman is now reported to interpret as authorizing a reissue, was in force in 1875, when he expressed the opposite opinion. It provides that "when any United States notes are returned to the treasury they may be reissued. Certainly notes returned—that is, received in payment of public dues—may be reissued. The act of receiving such notes is not redemption—which is payment of a public debt, and involves extinction of the evidence of the debt unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

But Mr. Sherman's latest phase of opinion on this question is not only unsustained by the law but actually multiplies the difficulties and dangers of resumption. It compels redemption in gold not only once but over and over again, and requires the treasury to be the perpetual supplier of gold to all who need it; while it puts in the hands of the secretary the power to expand or contract the currency by reissuing or hoarding greenbacks at his discretion.

Mr. Bristow when secretary of the treasury declared the purpose and effect of the law in his report for December, 1875, saying, "the faith of the government now stands pledged to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for redemption." Mr. Morrill, his successor, reiterated it in his report in 1876, saying that the law "declared in effect a monetary system composed of coin and national bank notes redeemable in coin." The treasury department has declared it every month by the destruction of fractional currency redeemed under the same language of the same law. The act itself declares it by providing for the "redemption" of fractional currency "until the whole amount outstanding shall be redeemed;" and by providing that legal tenders shall be redeemed before January 1, 1879, "until there shall be outstanding $300,000,000 of such legal tender notes and no more"—both these provisions plainly showing that "redemption" means final extinction and removal from the currency of the country.

VOLUME OF REDEEMABLE PAPER DEPENDENT ON AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Speaker, no nation ever maintained a redeemable paper currency equal to the volume of coin in the country. France, with $1,200,000,000 in coin according to the estimate of Victor Bonnet, and $1,600,000,000 according to Mr. Carey, has not yet felt able to resume specie payments on $491,000,000 of paper. England, with $700,000,000 of coin, can only maintain a redeemable paper currency of about two hundred and sixty millions. Before the war we had two hundred and eighty five millions of coin in the United States, and our banks never had a paper circulation in excess of two hundred and fifteen millions. The reason is obvious; when coin becomes actually current two-thirds of its volume at least is absorbed by the people or hoarded as reserves by banks of deposit only, and it is not possible for banks of issue or the government to get control of over one-third or a fourth of the coin in the country as a redemption fund. Thus, before the war the banks never held to exceed eighty-three millions of the two hundred and eighty-five millions of coin in the country. The British banks hold about one hundred and thirty millions of the seven hundred millions in Great Britain, and the bank of France holds four hundred and forty-three millions of the twelve hundred to sixteen hundred millions of coin in France.

Hence, if our own experience and that of other nations are to guide us to permanent resumption we must increase our coin or cut down our paper, or both, until the amount of coin in the country shall far exceed the amount of paper money. It should exceed it about three-fold to make resumption as safe as in England or France, and should exceed it one-third to get back to the merely spasmodic resumption we had before the war.

OUR COIN SUPPLY.

Now, what is our present supply of coin and bullion? I have had a number of estimates made for me by persons who have the means of information attainable, the average of which places the amount of gold coin and bullion at one hundred and fifty millions of gold and fifty millions of silver, exclusive of subsidiary coin. That is, we have one hundred and sixty millions of gold and silver coin and bullion in the treasury, the banks and among the people.

But we had two hundred and eighty-five millions of gold and silver coin and bullion in 1860, and in seventeen years, since we have produced from our mines a little over one thousand millions of gold and two hundred and fifty-five millions of silver; about half of which, or six hundred and twenty-seven millions, has gone into coinage. What has become of this vast sum of coin?

OUR FOREIGN DEBT AND EXPENSES—THEIR RELATION TO RESUMPTION.

It has flowed abroad to pay our debts. Much more than half of our national debt is owned in Europe. The interest on our national bonds held abroad is exceeded by the coin interest on state, city, railway and other American securities held there; so that the aggregate coin interest annually due from the people of the United States to Europe is estimated at from one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Add to this from forty to fifty millions per year paid for foreign shipping, and a sum equally great for expenses of foreign travel, and we have an aggregate annual drain of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in payment of debts and expenditures abroad.

How have we paid this enormous annual foreign demand?

First, by the shipment of coin and bullion. From 1869 to 1876, both inclusive, we shipped one thousand and fourteen millions of gold and silver more than we imported, being an average of over fifty-six millions a year. The balance of the foreign demand upon us we have paid in part by an occasional balance of trade in our favor, but always in whole or in part by selling more bonds abroad, thus each year increasing the annual drain of the precious metals and making it more impossible for us to get or keep any large sum of coin in our country.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—ITS RELATION TO RESUMPTION.

But my colleague [Mr. Garfield] says in effect that this bad condition is all changed now, and resumption made easy by our favorable balance of trade. But so far from the balance of trade helping us to coin, the report of the bureau of statistics of August 21, 1877, shows that we shipped abroad for the year ending June 30, 1875, seventy two millions of coin and bullion more than we received; in 1876 forty-one millions, and in 1877 sixteen millions. So that notwithstanding the unexampled balance of trade in our favor and our great effort to accumulate gold for resumption, we have in the past three years exported one hundred and twenty-nine millions more of coin and bullion than we have received from abroad. How, then, has the balance of trade helped resumption?

Mr. Speaker, this vast and increasing drain of the precious metals makes a maintenance of specie payments absolutely impossible on one-third of our present volume of currency; and until the financial policy which has taken our debt from our own people to send it abroad shall be wholly reversed, until that debt is funded in bonds held at home, until the usury which forbids vessels built here, where money costs 10 per cent., from competing with those built on the Clyde, where money costs but 3 per cent. shall have been abated by a financial policy which shall give money and moneyed securities a less exorbitant interest, we can no more arrest this outgoing drain of the precious metals than we can stop the waters warmed by an American sun in the gulf from flowing to lave and enrich the British isles.

PREPARATION FOR RESUMPTION.

The administration has had in its hands for three years past the whole credit resources of our nation for the purchase of coin wherewith to prepare for resumption. It has been authorized to sell bonds bearing 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. interest. Three-fourths of the time allotted for preparation has already elapsed. The secretaries of the treasury have exerted themselves to the utmost to accumulate gold. The banks, which have been for three years past on notice to be ready for resumption, have no doubt been fairly diligent in getting and hoarding gold. The problem before them has been to get gold enough to keep seven hundred and thirty-three millions of paper afloat or to take up the paper with gold and destroy it. How successful have they been?

We find from a report of the secretary of the treasury made to this house last Thursday that the United States had succeeded in obtaining to October 31, 1877, but $57,436,071 of gold, from which is to be deducted, however, accruing interest, amounting at that date to $24,840,012, leaving but $32,595,978 of gold applicable to resumption. Whether any of that small sum is what Jim Fisk would have called "phantom gold"—that is, subscriptions by the national banks for bonds payable in gold, but not yet paid—does not distinctly appear. In addition to the thirty-two and a half millions in the treasury the national banks hold $19,948,407 of silver and gold combined. How much of this is silver and how much gold does not appear from the bank statement. No doubt the chief part is subsidiary silver coin, which is of no use for resumption.

Mr. Springer—If the gentleman will allow me, I would say that, according to the last statement of the comptroller of the currency—that for November—there are but five millions of gold coin in the national banks, the other specie in the banks being in silver and United States gold certificates.

Mr Ewing—Here we are, then, after nearly three years preparation and with resumption day not fourteen months distant, with less than fifty millions of gold held by the government and national banks combined—not one-fifteenth of the amount indispensable to float six hundred and fifty-eight millions of paper money now outstanding—with no stock of gold or silver in the United States to draw from, with the outgoing drain of the precious metals still kept up, with our foreign creditors and the great banks of Europe determined to prevent the shipment of gold to America, holding in effect a mortgage on every dollar of the coined product of our mines and able to drain the petty accumulations in our treasury or the banks at will by simply demanding coin payment of the interest on our public and private securities or by sending home our bonds for sale. Under these conditions how utterly futile it is to hope that we can maintain resumption without the swift destruction of much the greater part of the present currency of the country!

If we were wholly out of debt to Europe, if your foreign commerce floated under our own flag, if there were no system of absenteeism among our wealthy classes, expending their wealth abroad, resumption in gold, or even in gold and silver, would be impossible on our present volume of paper currency for many years to come. In the proportion of coin in England to redeemable paper money, it would require about eighteen hundred millions in our country to maintain resumption on the six hundred and fifty-eight millions of paper money we have had outstanding on the first of this month. In the proportion of France's paper money to her coin, we would require an accumulation of sixteen hundred millions. Take even the proportion of coin in our country in 1866 to the highest volume of paper money then in circulation and nominally redeemable, and it would require nine hundred millions of coin to float our present paper money.

How can we accumulate such a vast sum of gold? The coined product of our mines, if it were all retained here, would not yield it in forty years. If we were free from debt to-day and were to offer six per cent. gold bonds in the markets of Europe in exchange for gold, we could not get a hundred millions. Recollect, sir, that neither England, France, nor Germany, suffer a shipment of gold from their shores, if by any artifice or power they can prevent it. All the vast sale of bonds abroad for fifteen years past have brought us nothing but our own securities or merchandise. England refused to pay the Geneva award of fifteen and a half millions in gold, but paid it in securities. An expansion of ten to fifteen millions of gold will always produce a panic there. It is the base of the pyramid of currency and credits in every specie-paying country, and the withdrawal of any part of the base shakes the industrial fabric resting on it. Hence every monarch of Europe guards his country's gold as he does his crown or scepter.

RESUMPTION NECESSARILY INVOLVES CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Hence resumption can only be maintained by the destruction of the greater part of the present paper currency. To accomplish that purpose the means provided in the law are probably adequate. Mr. Sherman says they are. He ought to know. His plan, probably, will be to limit the amount of redemption per day to, say, two millions; to require all the greenbacks to be presented through a chosen syndicate, which can pay him two millions of gold per day for 5 per cent. bonds and present two millions of greenbacks per day and receive the gold back. It could probably be managed so that most of the gold thus used would be merely diverted from European and American money-markets long enough to flow through the treasury and back to the same markets, causing comparatively little disturbance and accomplishing in effect merely a funding of most of the greenbacks into gold-bearing bonds.

But my colleague [Mr. Garfield] says the people will not want the gold when greenbacks are at par. True, the masses will not. They never have wanted it in preference to greenbacks, which they always have regarded as being in the language of General Grant's message in 1873, "the best paper money they ever had." But the people generally will have no more to say as to the redemption and cancellation of their currency than they have had with finance policy of the government for the past twelve years; than they had with the establishment of the national bank system; or the funding of the $1,200,000,000 of interest-bearing treasury notes; or the passage of the infamous act of 1869; or the rascally sleight of hand by which silver was demonetized; or the enactment of that sum of financial villainies—the resumption law. But the national banks, the importers, the gold kings in New York, the desperadoes of Wall street, the money kings of Europe to whom we are financially enslaved, *they* will present the greenbacks for redemption and destruction as fast as the gold can be paid over the counters of the treasury.

But we are assured there will be little more contraction, because gold will take the place of the redeemed greenbacks in the business of the country. That is a most fallacious conjecture. The dearth of gold here, the present large demand for it, the immeasurably increased demand arising from the fact that considerably more than two thousand millions of national, savings, and other bank deposits will then be payable in gold; that seven to eight billions of other debts, corporate and private, and seven hundred and fifty millions of annual taxes now payable in currency will then be payable only in gold; that every banking institution in the land will be at the mercy of the millionaire gamblers who may hoard it to burst the banks and place the business of the country at their feet, will create a general scramble for coin which will keep every dollar of it out of general circulation.

RESUMPTION INVOLVES RETIREMENT OF A LARGE PART OF THE BANK CURRENCY.

But after our currency shall have been contracted over a half by destruction of the greenbacks, the bank circulation must also be largely reduced to maintain resumption. The national banks, since the resumption law was enacted, have made a net reduction of forty-eight millions of their circulation. Whatever other causes may have led to it, the obvious impracticability of maintaining even the present volume of bank currency redeemable in gold was the main cause. Over three hundred national banks have already surrendered their circulation in whole or in part. They are chiefly the banks of the country districts, that know perfectly well that it will be impossible for any banks to maintain their circulation except those situated in the great importing centers, where whatever gold may remain in the country will accumulate and where alone redemption will be practicable.

OUR BUSINESS DISTRESS IS THE RESULT OF CONTRACTION.

There has been a destruction of over seventy-five millions of greenbacks and national bank notes under the operation of the resumption law. This contraction has of itself caused much of the business distress we have witnessed, but the obviously impending destruction of more than half of what is left is the storm cloud which covers our heavens and fills all communities with alarm.

Sir, the assertion that the distresses that our country is now undergoing are due to the large volume of currency and to the wastes of the war is contradicted by our experience and by the parallel experience of England's twenty years of continental war and irredeemable paper money. British industry was greatly wasted by that protracted war, but the loss was more than made up by the industrial prosperity which attended her full, stable, but irredeemable paper currency. It was in that season that she established her manufacturing and commercial supremacy over the world. Every sea whitened with her commerce; every market filled with her wares. Napoleon said in his exile at St. Helena, "Great Britain conquered me with her spindles"—with spindles kept in motion by a prosperity due to the fact that she had during that period of suspension a fuller, better and more stable currency than any which can be built on the quicksands of gold and silver.

So we had during the rebellion and for some time afterwards a full and satisfactory currency which stimulated industry and compensated to a large extent for the ravages of war. If the distress which now afflicts our country was due to the increased volume of paper money, how is it that during the period of the fullest currency bankruptcies were almost unknown? How is it that that period, though marked by extremely heavy taxation, was one of comparatively little accumulation of municipal or private debt?

Mr. Speaker, the records of commercial failures in the United States indisputably show that business distress was least when the currency was the fullest, and that the contraction of the currency by funding legal tender notes arrested prosperity and caused an enormous increase of bankruptcies throughout the nation. In place of this currency withdrawn was substituted a mountain of debt which toppled over in the panic of 1873. But in the year following the panic the records show, and our recollections confirm it, the business of the country revived. The return of prosperity was stopped by the resumption law, which was an emphatic warning to moneyed men to withdraw or withhold their money from all industrial pursuits, and to hoard it in anticipation of a contraction and shrinkage in values unparalleled in our history. Had our home debt and our currency been let alone, the prosperity that accompanied and followed the war would no doubt have continued, prices would have gradually settled to a salutary level through the extension of business, and we would have been to-day richer, freer from debt, and far, far nearer a practical resumption than now.

It is claimed that our present disasters are the result of the increase of the currency during the war; and the hard times from 1837 to 1842 and from 1857 to 1859 are cited as instances of the evils of excessive paper currency. Sir, the volume of the currency was no larger at those periods than it was in 1860, which has been cited by gentlemen on the other side as the most solidly prosperous year in our history. Those panics were caused by the fact that the specie reserves of the banks were small, and that to accommodate the business of the country they issued more paper money than they had coin to redeem with, and therefore specie payments collapsed. To get back to resumption the banks were compelled by their charters to do just what the resumption law now compels the treasury and the national banks to do, that is, contract their paper to the little measure compatible with coin redemption. That contraction and that alone caused the business distress which characterized the years following those panics.

EQUALIZATION IS NOT RESUMPTION.

But my colleagues [Garfield and Monroe] tell us that greenbacks are within 2½ per cent. of gold, and by the 1st of January, 1879, we will glide into resumption as a ship is launched from the stocks. Sir, that is the same jack-o'-lantern which beguiled the British people into the bog of resumption in 1819. Ricardo and other oracles assured the people that as gold was at but four per cent. premium resumption was an easy step, and that the fall of values caused by resumption would not exceed the four per cent. premium then existing on gold. Their assurances were credited, the law was passed, and the shrinkage of the currency and the fall of values which followed exceeded tenfold the predictions of these oracles of finance. This theory, which Ricardo himself subsequently admitted to be fallacious, is referred to now by the resumptionists with as much assurance as if it were a demonstrated maxim of finance. The fact is, the premium on gold is no measure whatever of the extent of contraction necessary to resumption.

Equalization is not resumption. Resumption means that the treasurer shall supply gold to all who present greenbacks at any time or for any purpose.

The reduction of the premium here is due to causes which may cease or be counteracted at any time. The depression of industries in Germany through contraction by silver demonetization and in England through a falling off of the purchasing power of the United States and through the cheapening of silver, which has enabled the residents of British India to manufacture goods there at less cost than they can be manufactured in England (thus cutting off her greatest market), has tended to lessen the demand for gold for shipment abroad, while the decrease of our own imports has lessened the demand for it at home. Hence its fall in price in our markets.

A revival of commercial prosperity in these nations increasing the export demand for our gold, a money panic abroad, a large crop in England next year, a short crop here, or even the termination of the European war opening the Dardanelles for export of Russian wheat, may turn the balance of trade against us and send gold up to ten or twenty per cent. premium before resumption day. Any one of these incidents after resumption would probably drain the little accumulations from the treasury and the banks and throw them into insolvency.

WITH SILVER REMONETIZED RESUMPTION STILL IMPRACTICABLE.

But we are told that silver will be remonetized and then resumption will be practicable without further contraction. That, in my judgment, is an egregious error. The total supply of silver coin and bullion in the United States, exclusive of subsidiary coin, is stated on excellent authority not to exceed from five to ten millions of dollars. There is no great stock of silver in the world on which we may draw for the enormous sums which would be needed as an auxiliary to resumption; the only large accumulation being the demonetized coin of Germany, which does not exceed $80,000,000. A remonetization by us will strengthen the already strong tendency in Germany to restore its silver and will go far to remove the restrictions on that coinage in France, Italy, Spain, and the other states of the Latin union. Mints have been established to coin it in Japan and India, and are about to be established in China with a view to the substitution of silver for copper in the domestic business of those countries, which is vast enough to absorb all the silver of the world. We shall need a supply in this country of at least a thousand millions of silver and gold combined before we can hope to float seven hundred millions of paper money redeemable in coin. If every contingency were to result in our favor we could not possibly accumulate such a stock of the precious metals in the next ten years. The only alternatives therefore are an indefinite postponement of resumption or contraction of the volume of paper money to less than the attainable supply of coin, say $200,000,000.

FALL OF VALUES CAUSED BY CONTRACTION.

Mr. Speaker, there is no law of political economy more universally recognized than that the reduction of the effective volume of a currency by which the values of a country are measured causes a ratable reduction of all values of land, labor and product. It was strikingly illustrated in the history of the British resumption law. When the act had been in force three years and resumption day was but a year distant, Mr. Atkins showed on the floor of the house of commons, and Tooke's "Tables of Prices" confirms his statement, that the reduction of the bank paper forty-five per cent. as a necessary preparation for resumption caused an equally great reduction of all values on the island.

I think it safe to say that the combined effect of the withdrawal of over seventy-five millions of the paper currency under the resumption law and the hoarding caused by the threat of resumption have together reduced its effective volume at least one third, resulting in an average fall of values in like proportion.

EFFECT ON DEBTORS, TAX-PAYERS, AND WAGE-PEOPLE.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the measure of injury thus inflicted? How have tax-payers suffered? We pay more taxes each year than the aggregate volume of our currency—seven hundred and fifty millions—for the support of national, state and local governments. That is a tax of $17.50 per head for every man, woman and child in the United States—an enormous burden, far surpassing any borne by any people on earth. The British pay $11.09 per head; the French, $11.41; the Germans, $8.24; the Austrians, $7.22. This burden is insupportable, except the industries of the people prosper. The resumption law has broken down those industries and reduced one-third the average values of land, labor and products, by the sale of which alone taxes are paid, and in effect has thus increased the tax burden fifty per cent. The burden has thus been made in heavily taxed communities absolutely insupportable. Several great States and many counties and cities have already sought relief in repudiation. Continue that process of reduction of values, bring them down much more, as will inevitably be done if this law be not repealed, and one-half of the corporate and municipal debts of the United States will be repudiated. The greed of the money power in thus seeking to enhance so enormously the value of the gold dollar is only equaled by its arrogant and dogged stupidity.

Consider, Mr. Speaker, the wrong done to individual debtors by this contrived shrinkage of values. The aggregate private debts of the United States, including railway mortgages, is probably not less than seven and a half billions of dollars, three and a half times the sum of our national debt. They are owned generally by the young, energetic driving business men of the country, who are seeking to rise from poverty to competence, or from competence to wealth. They comprise two-thirds of the merchants, manufacturers, and exchangers of values, and give employment to two-thirds of the wage-men of the country. This law breaks down their business, strips them of their property, and casts out of employment millions of laborers dependent on them.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, consider the effect of the shrinkage of values on wage-laborers and their families, on the millions who are compelled to eat up in idleness the little accumu-

lations of thrifty industry; on the millions who have no accumulations, but rely only on daily labor for daily bread, and who are now unemployed or living on pauper wages. There is not a city in the United States, not a manufacturing or mining district, from which does not come the groans of unemployed labor. The president of the Springfield and Pomeroy railway company, Mr. Emmett, who is struggling to build his road across Southern Ohio, told me recently that he had enough laborers offering to build his road without other compensation than enough bread and meat to keep the poor machines of their bodies in working order, asking nothing for clothing, nothing for wives and children, nothing to lay up in store for winter, and this, too, in the midst of bountious harvests, in a region one of the fairest ever fashioned by the Almighty for the abode of man.

Oh, God, that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!

[Applause.]

ESTIMATE OF INJURIES THUS FAR INFLICTED.

Suppose, Mr. Speaker, that resumption were attainable without further fall of values or a further depression of industries, and that on or after January 1, 1879, prosperity should promptly return. Let us make a rough estimate of the cost of resumption. It will have cost the country at large through the enforced idleness of factories, an enormous sum, probably surpassing several times the aggregate of our national debt.

The debtor class, instead of paying seven billions, which they owe, would have to pay one-half more by the shrinkage of former values; that is, the enormous sum of about three and a half billions would be wrongfully taken from them, so far as they have power to pay it, and given to the creditor class without consideration and in violation of the spirit of the contract.

The census of 1870 indicates that there are not less than ten millions of wage-people in the United States, men, women and children. If there be no increase of demand for labor by resumption day, we may safely put the loss of labor, unemployed, or only partly employed, at a daily average of three millions of days' labor, and putting their wages at an average of a dollar a day the loss to them from want of employment alone would have been nine hundred millions a year for about three years, an aggregate of $2,700,000,000 wrung from the poorest class of our people.

The loss to tax-payers in depreciation of property with which taxes are paid, while the sum of taxes remains the same, would be three hundred and fifty millions a year, or over a thousand millions in the three years; and the increase of bonded debt in purchase of gold and silver to pay and cancel the greenback and fractional currency will be four hundred and sixteen millions more. Thus, under the specious pretext of obligation to add ten per cent. to the value of three hundred and sixty millions of greenbacks, the contrivers of this scheme will have wrested from the people many times the sum of our national debt.

FURTHER AND GREATER DISASTERS TO FOLLOW.

But shrinkage of the currency and of all values cannot stop here if the resumption scheme be not arrested. The entire industrial system of the country has been pushed to the verge of destruction. The savings bank and insurance companies are now failing everywhere through depreciation of real estate mortgaged to them. Yet my colleague [Mr. Garfield] appeals to us in the name of the workingmen, whose means are in these failing companies, to adhere to the policy of contraction, which involves the loss of their savings in addition to loss of employment. There is not a savings or other bank in the United States which can possibly prepare for resumption by January 1, 1879. They owe, by the estimate of the comptroller of the currency, about nineteen hundred and seventy-four millions to depositors, all of which will be payable in effect in gold on that day, in addition to three hundred and seventeen millions of bank notes. Those institutions have not to-day one million of gold for each two hundred millions payable fourteen months hence. When they shall have drifted on a few months longer their helpless condition will become generally understood, and a panic will ensue which will involve the whole banking system, and with it the entire industries of the country to be followed by an enormous increase of suffering among wage-people, and by civil commotion, riots and disasters which will shake the firm foundations of order and property.

Mr. Speaker, this is no phantom of the imagination, but a prediction of fact founded on the necessary effects of the law in the situation in which we are, as illustrated by the experience of England in her fatal scheme of forced resumption.

Our legislators slavishly borrowed this scheme from the British statute books, while shutting their eyes to every lesson its history taught the world. They are blind to the fact that while resumption was possible in England, it is wholly impossible here. When she attempted resumption the paper money to which her values were adjusted was about $232,000,000; ours, $733,000,000. She had far more gold in the country than we have. All the world owed her; we owe all the world. The precious metals flowed to her from every land; they flow out from us at every port. With her small volume of paper money, her comparatively large accumulation of coin, her supreme command as a creditor nation, and as the merchant and manufacturer of the world, resumption might well have seemed practicable to her statesmen. With our large volume of paper money, with our petty and diminishing supply of coin, in our helpless situation as the financial slave of the world, and our total inability either to get or keep coin as the foundation of a redeemable paper currency, the attempt at forced resumption is theory or craft run mad.

England carried through the scheme of her theorists and usurers, stripping her laboring class of their homes and little accumulations, robbed debtors of their property, and suppressed with slaughter the cries of her starving wage-men. Our theorists and usurers have a far more gigantic job on hand. There is a limit beyond which the execution of this scheme cannot pass. It has nearly reached that limit now. Its monstrous immorality and injustice are understood by the people, who will not submit to be robbed and enslaved by it. Let the East take warning from the political action of allied workingmen, who have shown their power to take the issues involving their destinies into their own hands. Let it take warning from the multitudes of wan and hungry men, women and children in every industrial center fast being driven to hunger and despair. Let it take warning from the great riots of last spring, which are but a portion of the coming storm. Let it be wise in time, and not force the issue between the money power and the people; for, if it does, the spoliation of the masses, accomplished and still threatened, may arouse an avenging spirit which will not stop at the point of merely righting wrongs.

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY RESUMPTION?

Mr. Speaker, what are we to gain by this resumption scheme to compensate for the enormous calamities it has inflicted and will yet inflict? The answer is, "We will get a better and more stable currency redeemable in gold and silver, and shall then have a sound and lasting prosperity." Sir, I deny it, and confidently assert that we will get no currency at all comparable to that we have had for ten years past.

The most that can be said of it is that it will be in some respects a better and in others a worse currency than we had before the war. It will be better than then, because the state-bank money had not uniform security of value. It will be a worse currency in this, that before the war we were comparatively out of debt abroad and had more coin in the country and greater power to hold it than we can have for many years to come, and because the enormous aggregation of money and of money securities since then has created money kings and wreckers, who own and control the great banks and can contract and expand bank issues, make hard times and good times at pleasure, and rob the people at every change of values. Imagine us back to an exclusive bank paper redeemable in coin. Let us view the inverted pyramid! We see $3 of bank paper built on each dollar of coin in the vaults and $3 of deposits on top of each dollar of paper, making $12 of paper and deposits, largely payable on demand, resting only on $1 of coin. Then suppose any year an abundant crop of cereals in Europe and a consequent diminished export of grain from the United States, necessarily followed by increased coin shipments. The withdrawal of twenty-five millions of coin from the banks would involve a contraction of seventy-five millions of paper, taking the foundation from under two hundred and twenty-five millions of deposits, bringing on inevitably a general panic, just as the withdrawal from our banks in 1857 of seven millions of coin for shipment abroad brought the crash of that year. A war between any two great nations, a commercial crisis in any one of them, a combination of half a dozen of our largest creditors in London or the Netherlands, a combination of two or three great speculators at home, any one of a dozen incidents may occur in any month after resumption, causing the withdrawal from the banks for shipment abroad or for making a corner at home of coin enough to cause a disastrous panic.

The British have something approaching honest coin redemption, for there can only be $45,000,000 of bank paper in excess of coin in the vaults of the bank of England; yet, there, where there are near seven hundred millions of coin in the country, "the export of ten to fifteen millions of coin," says Mr. Patterson in his Science of Finance, "will produce a serious commercial crisis."

In the United States we have never had, and for many years cannot have sufficient coin attainable by the banks to establish an honest redemption of one-third of the paper money which the necessities of business imperatively demand. Before the war the deposits but little exceeded the bank paper, while now they are three times the sum of our whole volume of paper currency, being about two millions; yet then we had redemption only when coin was not generally wanted, but when the banks were called on for it the fact that $1 of coin will not redeem $3 of paper and $3 of deposits always threw them into solvency. The system would have been a juggle if it were not a transparent lie. It is to get back to something even worse than this old system of insidious swindling that the American people are now undergoing the tortures of the demand.

NATIONAL HONORS.

But the gentleman from New York [Mr. Chittenden] declares with great vehemence that the greenback was originally merely a debt payable on a day not named; that the resumption law made it payable January 1, 1879; and that to repeal that law, and change the day of payment so fixed, is downright repudiation. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman's statement be true that the greenbacks were payable on a day not named, then they were payable on demand. Then the resumption act postponing payment four years was an act of repudiation, and to now repeal that act is to restore as far as possible the original contract. Hence by his own logic he was a patriot when he voted against the resumption law in 1875 and is now a repudiator in sustaining it.

My colleague [Mr. Garfield] says the greenback was a forced loan. I deny it. It was issued as money; and solely because the people had not enough coin or other safe currency with which to prosecute the business of the war. I care not for the form of the contract, but for its meaning; not for the letter but the spirit. It was and is only a pledge by the whole people to each successive holder that it shall be money; the money of the constitution and law; the money of taxes, judgments and contracts, in the transactions of domestic business; and that the function of money shall inhere in it until considerations of public interest alone require its redemption in coin.

A favorite scheme of the bullionists—those guardians of national honor—recommended repeatedly by Grant's administration and the leading resumptionists of this house, has been and is to break this pledge of national faith by destroying the legal tender character of the greenbacks in the hands of the people. They and they only are repudiators; while those advocating the retention of the money, with all its faculties unimpaired, respect alike the obligations of national honor incurred in its issues and the considerations of national interest which demand its retention as the safest and best possible currency.

Sir, the resumption was a trick and a fraud, hatched in the dark, its real purpose and effect concealed from all but the initiated in the mystery of money; and put through congress without explanation or debate, because its authors well knew that the people would never consent to increase the bonded debt or destroy the greenback, and that if the effect of the bill were known it would be instantly strangled on this floor.

That law is itself a repudiation of the compact by which the greenback has become the measure of all contracts in the myriad transactions of domestic business. It sought to destroy the greenback and to increase by stealth the values of $10,000,000,000 of contracts, public and private, measured by it. To repeal that law and thus restore as far as possible the just measure of those contracts is demanded alike by the people to whom the greenbacks belong and by every consideration of interest and honor.

If a repeal of the law be repudiation, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. Chittenden] so loudly asserts, who are the hapless sufferers? Not the people at large, for they hold the money to-day and pay it out to-morrow, and a change in its purchasing power is not so instantaneous as to affect such hand to hand transactions. Is it the few men who have hoarded greenbacks on the law? They diverted the money from the uses for which it was issued and have already made exorbitant profit by it. Is it not enough for them that $6 in greenbacks will now buy $10 worth of property or labor? Does justice or honor demand that we give the hoarders of one or two hundred millions of greenbacks the power to double or treble their wealth by purchasing the people's labor and property at mere nominal prices, and that to accomplish this the industries, the property, the happiness of the masses shall be sacrificed?

No, sir; no public debt, however clear or obligatory, would justify a sacrifice so stupendous. In the language of Edmund Burke—

It is to the property of the citizen, and not to the demand of the creditor of the state, that the original faith of society is pledged. The claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, superior in quality.

I have not time, Mr. Speaker, to reply to all the arguments upon the other side, or to sound a tenth part of the depths and shoals of this subject, which is as boundless as the sea. No greater question was ever presented to an American congress for action. It touches the prosperity, the happiness, the future, of three-fourths of the men, women and children of this land. Countless homes have already been desolated by this robbery law. Thousands of men have been driven by it to insanity or suicide. Hundreds of thousands have been cast down from competency to poverty. Millions have been deprived of that employment for their labor on which rest the hope and dependence of their families. It is now too late to right these wrongs, but we may avert greater evils from the most of these victims and from millions more by the prompt action of congress and the president.

I do not appeal to that money power which seeks its own aggrandizements over the wrecked fortunes of the unwary multitude—a power to which our unhappy civil war gave birth, which has grown so enormous through unjust finance legislation, and now, "bestrides this narrow world like a Colossus;" which subsidized the press, the great organs of public opinion; which captivates statesmen and parties, and makes them its subservient tools; which vilifies and seeks to crush every public man who dare raise his voice against it. That power, in the flush and arrogance of its enormous and ill gotten gains, has a heart of stone not to be touched by human sympathy or compassion. I appeal to the masses; to their faithful representatives of both parties on this floor; to all who think that the true aim of government is the greatest good of the greatest number; who believe there is a faith due to the people as well as to the holders of public securities; and that whoever by covert legislation changes the value of contracts is as accursed as he who moves his neighbor's landmarks.

For twelve years past the finance policy of this country has been dictated in Lombard street or in Wall street, and the people have been plundered by every fresh enactment. They have suffered the fate of the giant Gulliver tied down by the Liliputians. Thank God, they are now about to arise, to burst the bonds their petty foes have fastened on them sleeping, and to walk abroad again in their own majesty. [Great applause.]

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HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

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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.

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M. Morrow keeps the

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS

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Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

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Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

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Come in and see us and our

Ready Made Clothing

OVERCOATS, ETC.

We sell

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASH.

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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.

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Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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CALCIUM OIL

FOR COAL-OIL LAMPS

IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

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MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

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

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Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

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WANTED—To make a PERMANENT engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 69 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

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

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

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

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All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH,

And, having a buyer residing in New York who is constantly on hand to take advantage of favorable opportunities, we are able to buy as low as any Chicago or St. Louis house.

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BEFORE NEW YEARS DAY

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And from their extensive stock make your selections, or send them your orders for

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LADIES' FURS, LADIES' CLOAKS, Etc.

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Call and get prices before purchasing; it will save you money.

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Immense Reduction in Solid Silver-Plated Table-Ware. *[By ordering Goods from us (Manufacturers' Agents) direct, by mail, at the greatly-reduced prices named below, you avoid paying profits to jobbers, wholesale and retail dealers.]*

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Read Carefully These Prices and send for Sample Set at Factory Prices:

6 Teaspoons, celebrated Rose Pattern.....$ .75 | 6 Tablespoons, Rose Pattern $1.35
1 Butter-Knife, celebrated Rose Pattern..... .25 | 6 Forks, Rose Pattern..... 1.35
6 Knives, Solid Silver-Plated, in one piece....$1.25.

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The entire set of twenty-five pieces, as above, for $5 50, postage or express prepaid. Sent for sample set of Premium Rose-Pattern Silver-Plated Teaspoons and Butter-Knife, with initial marked thereon, for $1. Illustrated price-list of all kinds of Holiday Goods sent free with every order. This offer is good only for forty-five days. Agents wanted, male and female. W. HUNT & CO.,
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For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases in the Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates *Electricity*—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. $5. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Hernia supporter—$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—$6. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum, hard rubber—$5. Pile Supporter—comfortably worn on horseback—afflicted ones get it—$2.50. Discount to trade and physicians. Goods sent C. O. D. Address CHICAGO VOLTAIC AND TRUSS CO., 86 Washington Street, Chicago.

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Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St Louis, Mo.

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I have a splendid assortment of

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All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see.

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

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

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STATEMENT

OF THE

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 1, 1877.

Cash assets.....$519,902 41
Reinsurance reserve, unpaid losses and all other liabilities..... 117,635 75

Surplus as regard policy-holders.....$402,266 66
Losses incurred in Kansas in 1876..... 4,000 00
Losses paid in Kansas in 1876..... 4,000 00

A. L. SELIG, Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Office with American Express company, opposite post office.

This company makes a specialty of insuring farm property; will insure against loss by fire or lightning for three or five years at special rates. Note will be taken for part of the premium, at lowest cash rates.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

TO JAMES PRITCHETT AND — PRITCHETT, wife of said James Pritchett, Edmund S. Pritchett and — Pritchett, wife of said Edmund S. Pritchett: You and each of you are hereby notified that you, together with Job Robinson and Lucy Robinson, his wife, and Allen Williams and Martha Williams, his wife, have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action by Frank Oulton, as plaintiff, who filed his petition in said court on October 1, 1877; and you must answer said petition on or before the 19th day of January, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment and relief rendered as therein prayed. The plaintiff in said action claims judgment against the defendant, Job Robinson, for the sum of $302 with interest from November 12, 1870, at 10 per cent., on account of a certain promissory note set out in said petition, and the foreclosure of a certain mortgage given to secure said note and set out also in said petition and for costs of suit, and asks to have all your interest, legal and equitable, in the mortgaged premises barred, foreclosed and cut off; to have the mortgaged premises, to wit, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 13 south, range 21 east of the sixth principal meridian, sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of such judgment. R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Final Settlement.

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

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Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES

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MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

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HAS ARRIVED.

$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

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You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

—ALSO—

FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS,

And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket.
We have also all the

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

Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

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WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

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

Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 87 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.

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