THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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A CONUNDRUM AND ITS ANSWER.

Cold, sinful, sorrowful, unblest—
Almost I blush to hear thy name,
And own that, nourished at thy breast,
I, too, partake thy sin and shame.

Can we not mend that name? they say
Extremes oft help when things are worst—
Let all the middle letters stay,
But take the last and put it first.

O blessed change! a genial tide
Of life-blood gushes through each vein,
It lives, it lives—a home provide
For such a guest, with such a train.

And this it is not hard to do,
The letter that was last, restored,
Yet kept at the beginning too,
Gives it a home, beloved, adored.

Bright faces glow, glad sounds are heard,
All earth, half heaven, is in that word.

The answer to the above is Earth, Heart, Hearth. The "*all* of earth and *half* of heaven" in the last word is very clever. An ingenious writer has given the answer in rhyme:

Cold, sinful, sorrowful, this *Earth*,
And all who seek in it their rest;
But though such mother gives us birth,
Let us not call ourselves unblest.

Though weak and earthly be our frame,
Within it dwells a nobler part;
A holy, heavenly, living flame
Pervades and purifies the *Heart*.

To loving, glowing hearts in joy
Shall not our *Hearths* and homes abound?
May not glad praise our lips employ,
And though on earth, half heaven be found?

HOW JOHN WYMAN OBTAINED HIS 160 ACRES.

Under the United States homestead law any person twenty-one years of age and over, male or female, native or foreign born—married women excepted—may obtain 160 acres of government land on payment of $14 fees, and after a residence of five years on the land can have a clear deed of it from the government.

After six months' residence, if it be preferred, the person may get a deed on payment of $200, and no further residence will be required.

Soldiers may deduct time spent in the service of the Union, not to exceed three years, from the five. By the pre-emption act any person over twenty-one years of age—except a married woman—may take 160 acres of land on payment of $2 fees, and after residing on it six months, or for any time not exceeding three years and a half, may get a deed on payment of $200, and giving evidence of settlement and improvement.

The timber law gives 160 acres to any person planting one-fourth of it in trees, and cultivating it for eight years. From 40 to 80 acres may be taken in the same way. The fees are same as for homesteading.

After carefully considering his ways and means, John Wyman decided to enter a claim for 160 acres of land under the homestead law.

On looking about for the best place to settle, he visited Saline county, on the Kansas Pacific railroad, in Western Kansas. The fertile soil, clear running streams, and unrivaled grazing facilities, with the pure breezy atmosphere for which this land is famous, inspired him with a wish to locate within the charmed circle of the "Golden belt," as this rich wheat country has been poetically named.

John had no experience in Western farming. Induced by lack of means, poor health, and a desire to win a speedy independence, he had left the sophomore class of Amherst college, to roam with whip and spurs as a cowboy on the Texas prairies.

In this capacity he had served eighteen months, restoring his constitution, and gaining a small competence—some $350—with which to start upon a life less rough, but quite as free.

Having purchased a team of stout willing horses and a "prairie schooner," which he stocked with needed articles, John drove west from Kansas City stopping by the way to call upon his sisters, Ruth and Rose—aged eighteen and twelve—who had also emigrated from the East, and were then living with an aunt in Lawrence.

"Let Rose and me go with you, John," said Ruth, when she had joyfully greeted him. "I have $50, saved from teaching, which shall be added to your little store, and I can keep house for you, and assist you in many other ways, I'm sure."

"I should be delighted to take you right along," John answered, "and meant to send for you as soon as I got settled; but how in the world *can* you go now? I've got to camp out on the way, and after I reach the claim, until a shanty can be built."

"And so can we," said Ruth. "Hundreds of people camp out for pleasure, and why not we for business? Do let us go," she urged.

After due consideration, John consented to take the sisters with him to the claim, feeling confident that Ruth's energies, sound health and "pluck" would bear her up in all emergencies, and help him to take care of his little sister Rose, who was a child unused to hardships.

The 20th of April, 1872, they encamped beside a stream bordered with walnut timber, which furnished excellent water, and would offer pleasant shade in summer. John's claim embraced a tract of rolling prairie stretching southward and taking in a portion of the stream. Having paid his entrance fee, John began his work. There is a herd law in Western Kansas, hence he was relieved of the expense of fencing, which attends settlements in older countries.

In the first place a shanty must be built, as the prairie schooner was scarcely comfortable in rainy weather. John bought $50 worth of lumber, which the Kansas Pacific railroad had brought within convenient reach, and in a short time erected a good sized shanty, which Ruth divided into two apartments with the canvas from the prairie schooner.

This completed, John began to break his land.

He prepared 20 acres the first spring, on which he planted sod-corn. After the corn was planted, John broke 35 acres of prairie for another man, for which he received $3 per acre, in this way earning $105 of ready money.

The first summer was a prosperous one. The corn flourished, and the garden grew as if by magic, yielding delicious peas and new potatoes almost before the girls, who were accustomed to slow New England seasons, could think it possible. When haying-time arrived, John formed a partnership with a neighboring settler, and put up 50 tons of hay, which were sold for $5 per ton, to a large land owner who employed a force of teams to prepare his ground for wheat culture. John's share of the profits was $125.

The sod-corn yielded 30 bushels per acre. Reserving 150 bushels for his own use, John sold the rest for 50 cents per bushel, making $225 on his corn crop.

After the fall work was laid aside, John hired as feeder to a cattle grower, while Ruth engaged to teach the children of the settlers, receiving her own board and Rose's as a compensation.

John's wages from the middle of November to the first of April were $112.50. In counting up his gains at the end of the first year John found that he had made $567.50. Of this $72 had been spent for sundries, leaving in hand $495.50.

He now bought two good cows at $35 per head, ten calves at $8 per head and twelve young pigs at $1.50 per head, that he might obtain a start in stock raising, which with wheat culture affords the Western farmer his large profit. Ruth invested in one dozen hens, paying $3 for the lot.

Ruth did another wise thing which I must now mention, before going on with John's affairs. She entered a timber claim for 80 acres of land adjoining John's. The law allowed her three years in which to cultivate this land, after which she was required to plant 10 acres to forest trees, and the following year 10 acres more, which closed her obligation to the government.

The first spring after entering her claim she hired a boy to break 10 acres of the ground, which he planted to sod-corn upon equal shares. The crop was worth $150, and as the corn did not require tending after being planted, the boy felt well repaid to receive $75, while Ruth laid by the same amount.

By close calculating John would have been able to build a small frame house the second spring, but as the work upon the land required his attention, our settlers decide to make the shanty do another summer.

John now broke 30 acres of new prairie, one-third of which he planted to sod-corn, to supply his stock the coming winter. The 20 acres previously broken he planted to spring wheat. This yielded 15 bushels per acre, which sold for 90 cents per bushel. Deducting the cost of seed, 30 bushels, of harvesting at $2 per acre, and of thrashing at 8 cents per bushel, with 80 bushels reserved for seed and family use, John made $107 on his spring wheat crop.

Early in the autumn he cut and shocked his corn, and planted the 40 acres of plowed land to wheat, after which house building was begun.

By doing a good portion of the work himself, John was able to erect a neat little cottage of four rooms, partly finished inside, for $350.

The next summer, 1874, came the dry weather, which reduced the yield of fall wheat.

John obtained 12 bushels per acre from his crop, which fortunately was harvested in season to escape the grasshoppers that followed the dry weather. With the scarcity of wheat, the price arose to $1.10 per bushel.

After saving a supply for seed and family use, John made $135.50 upon his wheat crop of 1874. Ruth had let her land again on shares, having 10 acres of barley planted on the last year's sod-corn land, and ten acres more of sod-corn on newly broken ground. The corn crop was a failure, but the barley netted $80.

In the fall of the same year, John planted 60 acres of wheat—a bold venture, as millions of grasshopper eggs were deposited in the soil.

Early the next spring, however, the insects hatched and flew away to Oregon and Colorado, leaving John in full possession of a wheat field which yielded 28 plump bushels to the acre. This sold at 80 cents per bushel.

John cleared $977.60 upon his wheat crop of 1875, which established him upon a secure basis. He now finished up his house, which Ruth made home-like and attractive by tasteful furnishing through very simple means. He also added to his stock of hogs and cattle, and bought some farming implements, which he had previously rented, and by hiring help, opened his entire farm for cultivation.

In 1876 John sold his cattle, for which he had paid $8 per head, for $45 per head, realizing $450 on the lot.

The same year Ruth harvested a wheat crop from 20 acres of her land, receiving a half share, above expenses, of $129.60. This enabled her to hire help to plant her first lot of forest trees, and also to set out an orchard of peaches, pears and apples. Ruth bought a portion of the fruit trees, that she might have a choice variety, and culled the rest from a young nursery which she and Rose had raised from seeds, and watched and tended with the greatest care.

Ruth now has 20 acres planted to fruit trees, together with a good sized vineyard and a variety of berries. She means to devote her energies to raising fruit, which she will send to Denver, where the price is very high.

She has already realized a handsome profit from shipping eggs, which she has managed in the following way:

When eggs were cheap, Ruth packed them in light boxes, interlaid with bran, and preserved them in a cool place, till there was a demand for them in the market. She then shipped them to Denver, having obtained especial rates upon the Kansas Pacific railroad, where they were received by a commission merchant, who returned the boxes for Ruth's future use.

During the past two years John's crops have averaged about as follows: Wheat, 80 acres, 25 bushels per acre, 75 cents per bushel; corn, 40 acres, 50 bushels per acre, 25 cents per bushel; oats, 10 acres, 50 bushels per acre 20, cents per bushel; barley, 10 acres, 40 bushels per acre, 50 cents per bushel.

The remainder of the land—20 acres—has been reserved for stock yards, fruit and garden purposes.

Owing to the immense immigration to Kansas, which during February and the spring months of the present year was estimated at 1,000 souls per day, the increase on crops has somewhat lowered the price of produce, yet there are still large profits to be made, especially when rich land is free to all who take advantage of the homestead act.

In the spring of 1877, John obtained a title to his 160 acres, having served out the full time required by the government. Ruth must wait three years longer, as it takes eight years to gain possession of a timber claim, but she is satisfied to work on with the prospect of being a landholder in the end.

Rose is now attending school at one of the institutions which are the pride of thrifty Kansas.

"She shall have a thorough education to make up for the loss which we suffered for lack of means," said Ruth. "O John, if you only *could* have finished your college course," she added, sighing. "You have such splendid talents, and I had set you aside for a barrister or a distinguished statesman."

"I had rather be a live farmer than a dead barrister, John replied with a contented smile. "Had I studied through the college course, and afterward confined myself to office work, I should probably have been in my grave to-day.

"But there is a legislature here in Kansas, as you are aware, my ambitious sister, which affords opportunities as fine as any in this Union." John spoke jestingly, but I am confident that we shall one day hear from him as being something more than a successful farmer, however dignified may be that calling.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Milk Supply of Paris.

Paris consumes 300,000 quarts of milk daily; its quality is another matter. The supply is obtained from a radius of ninety miles round the capital. Now, good rich milk means long life for babies and old persons; consequently, money is no object, if the end can be obtained. A. M. Hardon, residing a short distance from Paris, supplies 480 quarts per day, to a select circle of customers, at fourteen sous per quart. He has sixty cows, each yielding, on an average, eight quarts of milk daily; the milk, when drawn from the cow, is well shaken and cooled—the Danish plan—in water pumped from a deep well, by a steam engine. This arrangement prevents the cream from setting. The milk is then placed in quart and half quart cans, and soldered, with, in addition, the seal of the farm. The morning's is never mixed with the evening's milk; the food supplied to the cows is uniform, and the breed of cattle, the Cotentine, is never changed. M. Hardon buys the cows immediately after their calving, at 700 francs each, and sells them the moment their yield of milk falls below eight quarts. His farm consists of 300 acres, and his net cash profits are 35,000 francs yearly. The cows are fed on beets, carrots, trench-preserved maize and uncut hay; two tons of bran per month are given; from March to November the cattle are grazed.

A section of the largest tree in the world is now on exhibition in San Francisco. This tree, called "Old Moses," from a mountain of that name, near which it grew, was discovered by Professor Knowles in 1874, on the Tule river, Tulare county, seventy-five miles from Visalia. It was 240 feet in height, and must at one time have been considerably higher, from the fact that the top had been broken off, was twelve feet in diameter and had two projecting limbs, measuring respectively nine and ten feet in circumference. The tree was 111 feet at the base, and the section now on exhibition measures nearly 100 feet. It took nine men four days to chop down the tree, and the exhibited section was taken from the site of its growth at a cost of $5,000, sixty-four horses being required for its transportation. The age of this gigantic tree is estimated, according to the method of calculating the age of trees, at 4,844 years. Its circumference exceeds by four feet that of the largest tree in the Mariposa grove. The interior of the tree is sufficiently capacious to admit over two hundred persons.

Afghan Pluck.

Among other stories told of Afghan pluck is the following: A certain family became a band of robbers, and for a long time carried on depredations against the property of their neighbors without suspicion. One night, however, they broke a hole in the side of a house, and one of their number crawling in, was engaged in handing out whatever valuables he could lay hands upon, when the inhabitants awoke and seized the burglar by the legs as he was trying to escape through the aperture. Seeing no chance of escape, he called out to his friends outside to cut off his head, so that he might not be recognized and his family disgraced. This was accordingly done, and the survivors fled with the head and left all their plunder on the ground.

All Sorts.

A lady thought she'd pose a Wall street man by asking him: "What sort of razors are used in shaving notes?" but he quietly answered: "Raisers of money."

While we recognize the fact, we cannot solve the mystery involved in it, that no other girl's nose itches half so bad as that of the one who wears a diamond ring on her finger.

It is reported in the papers that Thomas Carlyle, now eighty-three years old, has just begun to write his autobiography. Cynic expresses the hope that he will write it in English.

In various cities in Germany boys under sixteen are prohibited, under penalty of fines and imprisonment, from smoking in public places. So it seems that Germany is ahead of us on the prohibition question.

The good financial condition of France is shown by the readiness of the people to purchase government bonds, and also in the fact that fifty millions of dollars have been, within the last seven months, deposited in the savings banks.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to you. I will not try for the prize. I went to the temperance camp meeting and I signed the pledge. I learnt a verse:

Tobacco is a filthy weed—
Sown by Satan was the seed;
It drains the pockets, soils the clothes
And makes a chimney of your nose.

I hope none of our little writers thinks or ever will think it makes a man of him to have a pipe or cigar in his mouth. I hope, Mr. Editor, you do not use tobacco. If you think this is worth printing I will write again. I am eight years old. CORDIE E. DUKE.

KANWAKA, Kans., Nov. 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would try and write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I wrote once or twice before, but not since you offered the last prize. I am going to school. Our school commenced two weeks ago last Monday. The school-house is two miles from our place. We have seven months' school. Our teacher's name is A. W. Connett. My birthday will be next Friday. I have two sisters and three brothers older than myself. My brothers and sisters went to church this evening. My cousin came from Germany about six months ago; she is only eighteen. She does not like the country here as well as there. She is going to school now, and when she learns to speak our language real well she is going back to Germany. I guess I will have to quit. I have a boil on my wrist. I will send you a charade for some of the little boys and girls to work out:

I am composed of five letters.
My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in call, but not in cow.
My third is in star, also in fall.
My fourth is in girl, but not in boy.
My fifth is in bat, also in ball.
My whole is a girl's name.

CLARA ANTHONY.

WELLSVILLE, Kans., Nov. 8, 1878.

A woman was recently seen hanging out some clothes in a yard on Conococheague stree when a boy looked over the fence and called out:

"Have you seen any mad dogs go by here just now?"

"Mad dogs—mercy!" gasped the woman, and she threw four wet shirts on the ground in a heap and got into the house at four bounds.

The boy maintained his position, and after a few minutes the woman put her head out of the door and asked:

"Have you?"

"Nosp," was the calm reply; "I guess the season for 'em has drawn to a close."

"You miserable boy! why did you alarm me so!" she exclaied, as she opened the door and stood on the step.

"Who's bin alarmed? I guess if I want to find a mad dog I've got a right to inquire if any has gone by haven't I? You don't expect me to go'n git out full sheet posters and leave 'em at houses, do you? Humph! the ide that a boy can't just inquire about mad dogs!"

The Curious History of a Nickel Cent.

C. N. Fuller and Miss Lou M. Wheeler were married in Gowanda, N. Y., on the 23d of May, 1857. Hiram Wheeler, brother of the bride, presented the couple with one of the nickel cent pieces which had just been issued, on which he had engraved the names of the bride and groom and the date of the marriage. When their first child was born, a year afterward, they attached this coin to a chain and hung it about the babe's neck. Thirteen years ago the boy was six years old. The family then lived in Ithaca. One day the boy detached the coin from the chain, and spent it for candy. Since then father and mother and son have died. At the recent fair of the Indians in the Cattaraugus reservation, W. N. Fuller, a brother of the late C. N. Fuller, made a purchase at a stand. In the change that was handed back to him was the identical penny that Hiram Wheeler had engraved twenty-one years ago, and that his little nephew spent in Ithaca thirteen years ago. From appearances the coin had been in circulation ever since. It will never again leave the Fuller family.

A Pittsburg school teacher had just taught her scholars to say "ither" and "nither," and "fe-nance," when she died. No one can tell when their life's work will be cut short.

A widower had five grown daughters who wouldn't let him take a second wife. He gave up the wife, but bought a savage dog, and now won't allow a man to cross his door-sill. If he can't marry, the girls sha'n't, he says.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

DEPUTIES

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

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

"The man who shall devise a system of trade between farm producers on the one hand and consumers of farm products on the other, so that the farmer shall get his share of money, paid by consumers, will prove himself a great benefactor to his race.". So says a New England paper.

Now, the Patrons are trying to do this very thing, which newspapers are declaring to be of the utmost importance, by establishing trade on the basis of the Rochdale plan. And yet our newspapers as a class are condemning this plan without scanning its merits or looking at the results which have been accomplished. They are prophecying a failure of "union stores" on the Rochdale plan, and trying their best to make them a failure by creating a distrust in the public mind in regard to their success. We have the utmost confidence in their financial success, and expect that their establishment and final outcome will accomplish just what our exchanges pronounce a benefaction to the race.

Co-operation.

It is an unquestionable fact that labor and business generally, conducted on the system of large industrial enterprises, is far more productive than when conducted on a small scale, where the different branches have to be performed by a single individual. There is a great saving where one kind of business, as farming, can be co-ordinated in its several branches and managed on a well organized and co-operative system.

The problem to be solved by our Patrons, farmers and workingmen generally, is how to obtain the economy and efficiency of production on a large scale without dividing the producers into two parties with hostile interests—employer and employed—the many who do the work being mere servants under the command of the one who supplies the funds, and having no interest of their own in the enterprise except to fulfill their contract and receive their wages. A solution of this problem is afforded by the extension and development of the joint-stock or co-operative principle applied to all branches of business, and then to combine those branches into one compact, well organized whole. This co-operative principle supplies means by which every one who contributes to the work, whether by labor, or skill, or capital, or all conjoined, may have a partner's interest in it proportionally to the value of his contribution. The value of such an organization in healing the widening and embittering feud between the class of laborers and the class of capitalists must, we think, impress itself on all who reflect on the condition and tendencies of society at the present time.

We cannot conceive how any man can persuade himself that the majority of workers will forever, or even for much longer, consent to hew wood and draw water all their lives long in the service and for the benefit of others. Laborers must, in order to work with any heart or efficiency, feel that they have a direct pecuniary interest in the work they are doing over and above the contract pay they receive in stipulated wages—wages which may any day be reduced, or cut off entirely at the will of the contracting party.

All kinds of business when thoroughly organized and conducted on the co-operative system will place both the capitalist and laborer under the same responsibility of conscience and duty, under the same mastering influence of self-interest, to guard carefully the interests of all, and see that every detail of the work is thoroughly and economically done to the end that the largest profits may be realized for the benefit of the entire force of co-operators, namely, to laborers, capitalists and overseers, according to the value of their several contributions to the joint-stock company.

Co-operative Farming.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I took as an illustration of the working of co-operation in farm life on a large scale the Cass-Cheney domain, of eight thousand acres, and showed how two other branches of industry—flour making and the dairy—might be added to wheat raising without adding materially to the expense of running the farm but increasing largely the profits of the establishment and doing justice to the three working forces—labor, capital and skill—according to their several contributions to the success of the business. I will now show how two other branches of farming—the making of pork and beef—might be profitably added to the three already mentioned. Let me here say I would not deem it advisable to start all these branches at once, but to carry on two or three till they were well organized, consolidated and co-ordinated, and then add another, and still another, as the work progressed.

The raising of pork and beef would require a larger working force, say an addition of some twenty more laborers, and the purchase of two thousand more acres of land. This would be sufficient to fatten about three thousand hogs and a thousand beef cattle. These prepared for market and sold, even at the low prices now ruling, would add some fifty thousand dollars per year, net profits, to the business. This, if I have made no mistake in my calculations, would give to capital at least twenty-five per cent. interest and to labor and skill a very large profit over and above the usual stipulated wages. It would give all parties a vital interest in the success of the industries thus organized, and they would all be stimulated to work for the common end of large aggregated profits, knowing that each individual's gain would be in proportion to the success of the co-operative and associated business.

In such an organization I cannot see how it would be possible for capital and labor to come in conflict. It would be for the interest of the laborer that there should be no extravagance of equipment in the several branches of business; that there should be no waste of means, no slackness of hand in the workmen, no destruction of property by carelessness, no profusion of expense above the absolute necessities demanded for the efficient working and successful outcome of the business. It would be for the interest of the capitalist, whether he had little or much invested in the concern, to treat well his copartners, the laborers, and to present to them every incentive to industry, carefulness and prudence in management, and make their work not only efficient for themselves, but pleasant and satisfactory to the workers.

CO-OPERATOR.

Tribute of Respect.

The undersigned committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of Stanley grange, No. 543, P. of H., respectfully submits the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to strike from our roll of membership the name of our esteemed brother, Irwin Fletcher, by removing him from our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn with profound regret the severance of another link in our fraternal chain; that while we deplore the loss of our brother, and shall miss him in our deliberations and social gatherings, still we humbly bow in submission to the will of the Master above, feeling well assured that our loss is our brother's gain.

Resolved, That we recognize in Sister Fletcher a patient wife and mother; that in tendering our sympathy to her and family for their great loss, we desire to add the hope that a kind providence may long sustain her in life and health and aid her in performing her increased duties to herself and child.

Resolved, That a copy of preamble and resolutions with the seal of the grange attached thereto be forwarded to the bereaved family and a copy be furnished the Olathe *Leader* and SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this grange.

Unanimously adopted.

T. N. HANCOCK,
R. P. EDGINGTON,
SHERMAN KELLOGG.
Committee.

GEO. MCCAUGHEY, Secretary.
STANLEY GRANGE ROOM, Oct. 23, 1878.

A PAPER BY WM. B. PRATT.

Read at the Late Meeting of Steuben County (N. Y.) Grange in Fremont Center.

FELLOW PATRONS:—Since our last meeting we have garnered another harvest. Commencing unusually early, the season has been characterized by abundant rains and excessive midsummer heat. With here and there an exception in some localities, the general crop is satisfactory. An overgrowth of straw made the work of gathering laborious, and taxed our barns beyond their storage capacity. An unusual percentage of the crop was placed in stack. It was all unlooked for that the great crop of 1877 should be supplemented by one of perhaps equal proportions, taken as a whole. The result is something like glut and general non-remunerative prices where sales are effected. We seem to be experiencing hard times from plethora, the abundant crops carrying prices down below the point of profit. The questions, what shall we eat? what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we be clothed? are pertinent to our natures, and we find overwhelming abundance for man and beast at home and abroad. The country was never richer in all these elements that go to satisfy human desires than it now is. What real need, then, of a longer continuance of that leaden dullness which pervades general business? If the cause of it is to be found in either bonded debt, excessive taxation, or conflicting plans of finance, God pity us, for it is feared that some of these things the American people will never be rid of till the crack of doom. It would seem as if willing hands, idle capital, bursting granaries, and hearts made sick by hope deferred, must e'er long force a start of the wheels of enterprise and industry.

But it is of the grange, perhaps, that I should speak to-day, and the thing that impresses me most forcibly just now in connection with it is the persistent standing back of many farmers, they neglecting or refusing to enlist with us in our work. Professing quite generally to accord with us in sentiment, and avowing sympathy with our purposes and objects, they for some reason continue to stay away. A few, from time to time, get so thoroughly converted as to send in their applications with the accompanying and happily reduced fee. But the great mass, whom we would gladly welcome, do not yet see their way clear to join us. The few now in the grange have enlisted for the war, and are working, and will continue to work, in the interests of their class; but they have to labor harder and at great disadvantage, when the many would give speedy success. Farmers have heretofore done little beyond cultivating their farms, save to follow the lead and do the bidding of other classes. Politically, we followed file leaders, said the things they told us to say, and voted them into office in the order in which, in secret and irregular caucusses, they fixed the respective party slates. Socially, we felt flattered to receive the invitation of some lawyer, merchant or money lender to a party in his parlors, because the money he had wrung from us enabled him to so much excel ourselves in all the etceteras that go to make up a grand entertainment. When we wanted insurance against loss by fire or lightning, if we could find a sleek, cologne-scented agent, who always dressed in style, perhaps parted his hair in the middle, regaled himself with the choicest Havanas, and seemed generally to be getting a great many enjoyments for a very little work, he was the very chap to whom we gave our confidence, and at whose hands we were ready to accept a policy. If life insurance was sought, if we heard of a company that paid $35,000 annual salary to its president, a proportionate sum to each of its other officers and agents, and built colossal structures for offices, we reasoned that such a company was a big thing, was overrunning with money, and we threw in our mites to swell the aggregate profits. If we chanced to meet in public assembly of any sort, gathered together perhaps in behalf of some project in which we as farmers were specially interested, what, pray tell, did we do but sit dumb in our seats until called to say yea or nay to the propositions of the limber-tongued, exceedingly clever gentlemen who were delighted to lead us, and who often sought, under a cover of fair words, to gain special advantages for themselves and those of their own color and kin, while professedly working for us. Such creatures of pride are we, so prone we are to seek the favor of those whose chief aim in life is to gobble our earnings, to "make something out of us," as they express it, that many a present member of the order had a struggle e'er he could consent to be known as a contemned granger. And many another person now outside our gates is in a straight betwixt two, having some desire to be with us, but not liking to forego the good will of those in the sunlight of whose favor it is his small ambition to bask.

Now, what does the grange teach in relation to the several matters recited? Taking them in the order given, we remark that it tells us in our political duties to eschew the mere politician utterly; to send self-constituted party leaders to their own place every time; to treat as the meanest kind of tramps those chaps who go about the country before the day of the convention seeking aid in the cheeky work of packing caucusses in their own behalf; to be independent and manly in the performance of political duties; and especially to see to it that the producing classes, the great army of honest laborers, shall hereafter wield their proportion of influence, and cast their share of votes in lawmaking bodies. Is there anything wrong in this? anything unreasonable? Too long have the great laboring classes been counted as naught in the determination of questions of public policy. True grangers, each acting in his own party, will see to it that their votes are cast for a reform in this matter. Better that a Democrat vote for a Republican candidate, or a Republican for a Democrat, whose interests and sympathies are with labor, than to elect any of these sleek gentry whose real interest in the farmer is that of the wolf in the fold.

In social matters, while we would treat courteously all classes, we would not make our pleasure dependent upon the favor of any of them. Let us, as farmers, cultivate acquaintance with each other. If the others don't want us at their parties, so can we get along without them at ours. If we are too plain and utilitarian for them, they are too "stuck up" and "codfishy" for us. If we deal too much with the practical realities of life for their tastes, they are too much enamored of the fanciful and frothy to suit ours. Leave them then to their "trains," their yellow covered literature, their facial whitewash and fashionable platitudes. We will talk up the details of our calling—the growing and marketing of cereals, the proper conduct of household and domestic affairs, the education of our sons and daughters, and in field and forest and flower garden, will

Converse with nature
And commune with nature's God—

while they converse with their pretty selves and commune with the goddess Fashion. Only in the vicinity of villages of more or less pretensions does any trouble of this kind appear; and in the region of the smaller ones, farmers have but to assert their own self-respect in the way indicated, and they who now sneer would sue for admission to the farmers' circle.

In the matter of fire and life insurance the grange is beckoning the farmer to a higher plane of action. For the first time in their history, they are undertaking to do their own insuring. Numerous local companies have been organized all over the land, one in this county, and the operation of any one may be quoted as perhaps fairly illustrating all. How is it with the fire relief association with which some of us are individually connected? Farmers themselves and the friends of farmers got together from different parts of the county and adopted such regulations to govern the proceedings as in their judgment were needed for successful business. They believed they were paying too much for doubtful protection against loss under the old plan, and were determined to try something different whereby to get reliable protection if possible at actual cost. How successful the company has been so far, I need not here relate, my present object being rather to refer to the fact that the men who are doing this thing had for a primary motive a desire to settle the question whether we as a class can do anything for ourselves, or must always and in all things outside the mere cultivation of farms accept the lead of those who are willing to serve us at their own rate of compensation. The officers of the company are doing some gratuitous service to realize their idea of what their brother farmers need, and the response to their efforts, I am happy to say, is fairly encouraging. And yet how many farmers are there all over the county who stand aloof from the grange which alone has made possible the effort, and who to-day will more readily pay out their cash to companies organized to make money out of them, than lend their support to our unpaid efforts in their behalf. As good grangers we forgive them for they know not what they do. They will assuredly see the matter in a different light by and by.

On the remaining point, which bears upon the educational power of the granges, we will speak briefly. It was designed originally and should ever be kept an association of farmers only; and being such, if anything is done or said in a grange meeting, farmers have got to do or say it. They can't lie back as is their practice elsewhere and allow other classes to do the talking. Practice of this sort, in connection with the reading and study which it is sure to incite, is just what we need. Schooled in it for a season, we may be able to make a creditable show in other bodies. We know and you know of many who have been personally benefited by this necessity imposed upon them of doing whatever is done in the grange. And we have thought that possibly some granges are dormant because the members, comparing their own efforts with those of skilled talkers and writers to whom they have been accustomed to listen in other spheres, get discouraged by the contrast. This is certainly a mistake. If a member, essaying to act a part in a grange meeting makes bungling work, what of it? Let him stick to it and in process of time he may be able to do better. Better make bungling work than to make none at all. And better a thousand fold that a grange stick to its purposes—wait, Quaker-like, till the spirit moves if need be, than to abandon all efforts. But they will not need to wait long if there is desire to keep alive the association and reap profit therefrom. Meeting manfully the necessity thus imposed upon them is the very discipline they need and which it is the design of the grange to furnish. A body of farmers and farmers' wives, sufficiently numerous at the outset to warrant the formation of a grange, ought never to admit that they are unable to interest and benefit each other in a sufficient degree to warrant their getting together once or twice a month in organized association. Such admission is alike discreditable to them, and damaging to their class. It is what others say of the farmers, but which we would gladly see every one of our number determined to dispute. To the dormant granges of the county we say, therefore, pick up your organizations again and go ahead. Shorten a day's work and then incur a little trouble if need be to restore the grange to vigor, and move on with your brethren and sisters in the work of improving your calling and class. There is need enough that this be done; and there is brains enough and sufficient members already to make the order of Patrons of Husbandry a power for our own improvement and for the protection of our just rights, while activity and fixedness of purpose on your parts will surely attract more neighbors to your aid.

But I will detain you no longer. Others are here to address you whom you would prefer to hear. I am glad to be with you on this pleasant occasion. But for the grange I do not know that some of us would ever have seen this particular part of the rugged county of goodly proportions in which the lot of most of us has been cast. To it alone is to be ascribed many of the pleasant acquaintances that are cherished by each of us. The guests here assembled from other places remember that many and staunch friends of the order have developed in this region; and I am sure I do but speak their sentiments when I express high regard for the Stephens Mills grange, and just appreciation of the welcome to friends, this day extended.

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CONDUCTED BY J. G. HOLLAND.

The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World

The American edition of this periodical is now MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY, and it has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," etc. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1803--5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS, a series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California naturalist. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL. Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell university, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil preparing for Scribner a series of papers on the present condition of the great empire of South America

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-confederate" soldier, will be among the raciest contributions to Scribner during the coming year.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on "How Shall we Spell?" (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury) "The New South," "Lawn Planting for Small Places," "Canada of To-day," "American Art and Artists," "American Archæology," "Modern Inventors;" also papers of travel, history, physical science, studies in literature, political and social science, stories, poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of new inventions and mechanical improvements; papers on education, decoration, etc.; book reviews; fresh bits of wit and humor, etc., etc.

TERMS.—$4 a year in advance; 35 cents a number. Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, post-office, county and state in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money or registered letter to SCRIBNER & CO., 743 & 745 Broadway, New York

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SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

For Girls and Boys.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. in 1873 began the publication of St. Nicholas, an illustrated magazin for girls and boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day St. Nicholas stands

ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

The New York Tribune has said of it: "St. Nicholas has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The London Literary World says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878-9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP,"

will run through the twelve monthly parts, beginning with the number for November, 1878—the first of the volume—and will be illustrated by James E. Kelly. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS,"

by Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"RUMPTY DUDGET'S TOWER,"

written by Julian Hawthorne and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of St. Nicholas the editor preserves a good humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-box," and "Riddle-box."

TERMS.—$3 a year; 25 cents a number.

Subscriptions received by the publisher of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, post-office, county and state in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway New York.

BEE-HIVES.

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

LINN COUNTY.

Greenbackers Ahead—Election Results—Pleasanton—Its Historic Associations—Thrift, Business, etc.

NO. V.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Since our last, election has come and gone like a whirlwind, and the usual number of disappointments, surprises, annoyances, jealousies, etc., are on the tapis to form matter for discussion till next fall. The prominent candidates on the Greenback ticket of the county were elected, and a grand ratification meeting has been held in La Cygne, which shows how unanimous is the feeling in favor of the National party.

In this letter we propose to give you a short sketch of one of the most important towns in Linn county, Pleasanton, renowned historically, educationally and as a commercial resort.

Pleasanton, as is generally known, derives its name from the notable engagement which took place there the last year of the war between General Pleasanton and General Price, when the latter was caused to halt by Pleasanton, who placed his artillery on the mound which is in the center of the present city, and can be seen by all the surrounding country. When the railroad was built through here, a depot was called for at this place, and the arrangement was made that the city should be built around the mound as a center, and be called after the gallant general. On the top of said mound the Pleasantonian's have erected a very fine school-house, at a cost of $15,000; it is the finest in Linn county. It can be seen at a distance of twenty miles, and is a credit architecturally and every way, forming a marked contrast to the barn-like academy at La Cygne, which cost $1,000 less and is the laughing stock of visitors. It is only fair to say that the beauty and adaptability of the building has not exceeded at any time the efficiency of the faculty in charge.

Commercially, Pleasanton is a decided success, the various branches of trade being well represented, and the merchants men of more than ordinary business capacity. The oldest established firm is that of Kincaid & Brothers A resume of their history may not be uninteresting. During the border-ruffian troubles two young men, the Kincaid Brothers, came to Kansas and hired out at $12 per month; by dint of hard work, struggles, economy, energy and perseverance they have placed themselves on the topmost limb, so far as wealth is concerned, in Linn county, and have now several branch stores in addition to their extensive house and bank in Pleasanton, one of which is located at Mound City. They have been joined by other brothers, and are a live business firm.

Pleasanton has an extensive trade with Missouri and is surrounded by a well-to-do class of farmers.

Morally, the city deserves a good word, as there are no saloons, and its inhabitants are thrifty, energetic and consequently prosperous.

Yours till next time. J.

Kansas as She Will Be.

This, from a late number of the Chicago *Commercial Advertiser*, is well put: "What the tomorrow of Kansas will be it is hard to estimate, but the present rate of immigration continued until 1881 will give close to a million people. The present rate of increase in wheat and corn growing will make her the first wheat state and the second corn state in the Union. By the same rule of increase, Kansas will have become, at that date, the fourth state in cattle growing, the third in her swine product, and one of the foremost in wool growing. The remarkable development of agriculture, the wonderful increase of the fruit interests, the unexampled increase in quantity and improvement in quality of live stock, not less than the social, intelligent, commercial and moral advancement of the state, are the pride of Kansas, a stumbling block to economists and a basis for the belief and prediction among Kansas people that the 'great central state' is destined, at no very distant day, to lead the West in the race for wealth and power."

Grain Cornered at Wichita.

[*Wichita Eagle.*]

Friday's visit on the grain market developed to us what seemed to be an unpleasant state of affairs among the buyers. The market was a stand-still; buyers off; with the elevators almost all of them full and the streets full. Everything was full but the side tracks of the railroad, and they were empty. We were told there were only nine cars to load, while Russell & Furlong alone had in store ready for the cars 46,000 bushels, and the balance of the elevators were in the same fix, according to their capacity. We were told by one of the buyers that there was a remedy for that state of affairs, if the railroads running east from Kansas City had repeatedly offered engines and cars—whole trains—to the A., T. & S. F. for the transportation of their grain, but all to no avail. The company's officers, the elevators tell us, turn a deaf ear to their entreaties, unless it is occasionally to give them a haughty and insolent reply to some legitimate business question.

The effect produced by this state of affairs is a decline in the market from eight to ten cents per bushel, which comes right out of the farmer's pocket, which makes the farmer feel anything but good natured towards the railroad company; while the buyers, a great many of them, lose golden opportunities to make an honest penny occasionally. For instance, while interviewing a buyer the other day, he received a dispatch, offering him a handsome figure for a certain number of cars of wheat to be put on the track that day. His reply was, no cars, can't fill the order. We might write at length on this question, but presume it would not avail much.

No. 2 is selling for 52 cents and No. 3 for 48 cents.

Hogs, none in market.

Cattle, none in market.

A Good Minister Gone.

[*Cedarvale Times.*]

We are sorry to hear of the death of the Rev. Thomas Moffit, pastor of the M. E. church of this city, who died at Cherryvale on Tuesday. Mr. Moffit was a man of fine natural ability; a man who was an uncommon natural orator; a man much respected and who will be greatly missed. He suffered much during the summer from sickness, and awoke a warm sympathy among the citizens of the place. The news of his death will spread with shadow and gloom. His spirit has gone home to his master to see and know by sight there, what he saw and knew by faith here.

Accidentally Shot.

[*Emporia Ledger.*]

A colored man named Emanuel Ray accidentally shot himself in front of the Windsor hotel on Monday morning about 11 o'clock. Mr. Ray was about to drive down to work on the railroad between Emporia and Eureka. He reached over the side of the wagon to pick up a gun, lifting it by the barrel. The hammer caught on the wheel, and a heavy load of shot was emptied into his left arm, and wounded himself in the side also. The fore arm, which was very badly lacerated, was dressed by Doctors Jacobs and Moore. The patient is doing as well as could be expected, having narrowly escaped instant death.

Tice for November.

11th to 15th, ending in clouding, threatening weather, with heavy rains and storms in places according to latitude.

15th and 16th, clear or fair and cold.

16th to 21st, with heavy rain or snow storms in places, and probably a severe northern in Texas on the 20th.

21st and 22d, clear or fair and cold.

22d to 26th, ending in clouding threatening weather, with heavy rain or snow storms in places.

26th to 28th, clear or fair and quite cool, if heavy storms have prevailed.

28th to 30th, cloudy and threatening weather, with local rains or snows.

The comparatively warm days will be about the 1st, 7th, 13th, 19th, 25th and 30th.

The comparatively colder days will be about the 3d, 8th, 14th, 20th and 26th.

Auroras, if any, will be visible the 4th, 10th, 16th, 22d and 27th.

Experience with Yellow Fever.

[*Independence Courier.*]

Quite a large crowd assembled at the Methodist church last night to hear Dr. McCulley, who has just returned from Memphis, relate his experience with the yellow fever at that place and vicinity. According to his own statements he went on duty immediately after arriving at Memphis, in the Fourth ward, making his headquarters at the Peabody hotel, which is in the heart of the city, and right in the midst of the terrible scourge. He related instances too numerous to mention where whisky was the direct cause of death—where if the patient had left whisky alone he would have passed through all right. After some time he was put on duty at another hotel, one of four hundred rooms, occupied by Germans and Irish, where the mortality averaged eight per day; the first thing he did was to station the police on duty in front of the house with directions to "let no whisky pass unless labeled to Dr. McCulley." During the day the police captured over 150 bottles of whisky; and within the week the mortality was reduced to two per day. The state of Texas has forever disgraced herself by sending doctors and nurses, who, when placed in charge of the Court street (doctors') hospital, used the champagne provided for use on patients, to get drunk on, thereby losing twenty-one out of twenty-five of their professional brethren.

Suicide.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock one of the servants of the Capitol house called the attention of the proprietor, Mr. Whiting, to the fact that Mr. Smith, in room 17, had not yet risen. Mr. Whiting, knowing that he had for some time been suffering from ague, supposed that he was sleeping late so as to escape having a chill, and told the servant to allow him to sleep until 10 o'clock, and if he did not get up then, to awaken him. At 10 o'clock the aforesaid servant informed Mr. Whiting that she had knocked on Mr. Smith's door, but failed to elicit any response. Mr. Whiting went up to the room, and failing to awaken him, broke down the door and found Mr. Smith in the bed dead. Everything in the room bore a tidy appearance. On a chair he had piled up some memorandum books and on the top was an envelope addressed to H. H. Whiting, in which was the following:

DEAR SIR:—Many thanks for your kindness. I leave you my revolver and Frank, my shaving implements for my board. Let the city do the rest. Please send these memorandums to Mrs. Mollie Smith, Marathon, Ohio. The cause, ill health and poverty. I cannot stand the pressure. E. S.

His effects consisted of three of Dr. Pierce's memorandum books and one leather bound pass-book. In one of the books was written the following:

November 5th.—Saw Mr. Hackney but could get no work yet. I am sick and out of money; have not enough to pay my board bill; have resolved to take a dose of prussic acid and end my troubles. I have no home to go to where I would be welcomed. May God take care of my wife and two little boys at Marathon, Ohio. ELI SMITH.

In another page of the same book was this:

MR. H. H. WHITING—*Dear Sir*:—Please send the books to Mrs. Mollie Smith, Marathon, Clermont county, Ohio.

He had an employe's pass over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, a picture of himself and several other papers of no value.

He came here on the 21st of October and registered at the Capitol house as Eli Smith, Galesburg, Ill. He was sick with the ague when he came, but always seemed happy and never talked despondently. He had from time to time paid the bulk of his board bill, and but a day or two ago had handed the clerk three dollars. Tuesday he talked pleasantly, and when asked by Mr. Whiting how he felt, replied he was feeling splendidly, and that he had a double dose that would knock the chills. About half past 10 he bought a cigar of the clerk, took his overcoat and went up stairs to his room. The gentleman who roomed next to Mr. Smith said he heard Smith come to his room about 11 o'clock and walk the floor for nearly an hour, after which he groaned several times and then become quiet.

There was in the room an ounce bottle of laudanum, untouched, but no traces of any prussic acid.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

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—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred $5, per thousand $45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred $10, per thousand $80. Other trees in proportion.

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

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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XXIII THE TWENTY-THIRD XXIII

DESCRIPTIVE

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NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

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READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

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And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

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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.

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

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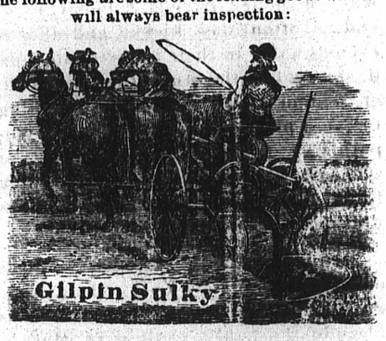
And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

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



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

THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

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Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,
Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1878.

THE reported discovery recently made by Edison, by which he can light up streets, halls, houses, parks, etc., by electric power, has awakened great interest in the public mind, and which if it can be practically applied will entirely do away with gas, kerosene oil and such old fogy appliances as are now in so general use.

RUMORS of wars are again abroad in Europe. The treaty of Berlin is pronounced by London journals a failure. The recent performances of Russia in Roumelia have stirred up old England, and she demands explanations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a pacific solution of the problem on the basis of the Berlin treaty is an impossibility.

THE New York *Herald* publishes an extract from a letter by Jefferson Davis to a friend in New York, in which he says: "The noble generosity of the Northern people in this day of our extreme affliction has been felt with deep gratitude, and done more for the fraternization of which many idly prate than would many volumes of rhetorical assurances."

THE vote for governor in the state of Massachusetts at the election of last week Tuesday was as follows: Thomas Talbot, Republican candidate, 136,000; Benj. F. Butler, Greenback candidate, 110.000; Josiah G. Abbott, Democratic candidate, 19,850; Alonzo A. Miner, Prohibitory candidate, 1,975. A Boston exchange tells us that as a rule the agricultural towns throughout the state went strong against Butler and for Talbot. Of the cities Butler carried Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence, Gloucester, Newburyport and Fall River. Talbot carried the rest.

THERE is poverty among our farmers, it is true, and sometimes suffering is endured on account of this poverty; but there is no sort of comparison between the neediness among farmers and that to be found in the large cities of our country. One class suffers for the want of shelter, friends, raiment, food, and is oftentimes kicked and abused even as a dog in their unfortunate condition; while the other, the poor farmer, seldom if ever wants for something to eat, a place to lay his head and sympathizing friends. The farmers of America who have always lived on a farm cannot justly appreciate the significance of the term "indigence."

THE body of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, who died in April, 1876, was stolen from its resting place in the family vault at St. Mark's church early on the morning of the 7th inst. and carried no one but the snatchers knows where. Great excitement prevailed when the robbery was made known and some of the best detectives were put upon the track, but up to this writing the missing remains have not been found. The robbery was committed no doubt in hope of a reward. Mrs. Stewart has offered a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the remains and arrest of the thieves. Even the *bones* of a rich man may not rest in peace in this wicked world.

AT last the afflicted South feels that permanent relief has come. The terrible disease which has stricken down thousands in a few months has abated, and joyful news comes up in words like these: "No deaths or new cases. All quarantine restrictions against lately infected cities have been raised by the board of health. There is a rapid improvement in business; the stores are crowded with customers from the interior, and the general aspect in commercial circles is most encouraging." The blow has been heavy and there are many sorrowing hearts and empty places by the fireside that will be filled no more forever; but the cloud has passed and once more the sun is shining.

GET OUT OF DEBT AND KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

If there is one thing that will take the stiffness out of a man's backbone it is debt. If there is one thing that will destroy a man's independence, make him equivocate, apologize and feel mean, it is the consciousness that he owes some one a debt that ought to be paid. There is a strong temptation for the debtor to lie. He oftimes gives way to the temptation; says he has been disappointed by others, did not receive the money that he expected, and gives divers other reasons for non-payment of his debt which have no foundation in fact and which cannot be honestly urged. Debt is an incubus, a nightmare, which has crushed many a man to death; others it has paralyzed, taken away motive for exertion, made them limp and shiftless and extinguished the last spark of self-respect. In nine cases out of ten these small debts might have been avoided. They have been incurred unnecessarily; they are the result of an easy, temporizing, putting-off-till-to-morrow-what-can-be-done-to-day disposition. In some matters of farm economy there can be no absolute rule laid down or followed out. In the case of debt we believe that a strict, undeviating rule can be pursued. If a farmer's family is in need of food or clothing, it can just as well be paid for to-day as six months hence. A farmer of foresight and forethought knows just about how much food and raiment will be needed for the next half year, and he can just as well provide them beforehand as afterhand. It is just as easy and far more satisfactory to live on means that have already been created and stored up than to live on means that are to be created and stored up in the future.

Man's eyes are placed in his forehead so that he can look before him and see the obstructions in his pathway; reason is furnished him so that he can remove those obstructions and make a smooth road for his feet. Debt is an obstruction in his pathway; it causes man to stumble and fall. It should be removed out of the way; it should be dug up and removed as a stone or a stump is removed from the highway. If a farmer desires to see fair skies, good weather and prosperous days, he must keep out of debt. If he has been so unfortunate as to be involved in debt, as many now are, he must devise ways and means to extricate himself as soon as possible. These few years of hard times have taught him the greatness and severity of the burden which is resting on him; and now that he feels the galling yoke, and the smart of the raw, he will not feel amiable or sleep easy till the yoke is removed.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Broune, of Omaha, has in the *Nebraska Farmer* some strong words of encouragement: "Women of America, step out into the path marked out for you; march on alone. The day of your enfranchisement has arrived. You are no longer held back in fear and trembling waiting for the men to strike the first blow. The veterans who filled the ranks are all lying dead on the battle-field where they fought nobly and achieved the victory. Now is your time. March right out; fill up the ranks; homes are yours to achieve; work and be patient. God will give the increase.

"Agriculture offers as wide a field to woman as to man. In the minor details her place is found, and even in the field she may direct ignorance; her watchful, untiring eye may detect wrong management; her quick instincts be great in emergencies."

She asks, "Why is it the young leave the farm so willingly? For years the tide of human life has been flowing into great cities, because they offer opportunities for social pleasures impossible in the far distant homes of the farmers. Human beings are essentially social in their natures, and they need the impetus of a successful busy life around them meeting them at every turn. They need to mix with all kinds of people; the rough need polishing, the polished need constant friction to keep them bright and clear to perceive every advantage. So colonization, the centralization of numbers of people, becomes a necessity of successful migration."

This is a point that our social reformers have been slow to perceive. They have attributed the rush of the young from the rural districts to the city to causes which have little active potency. They have not recognized the fact "that human beings are essentially social in their nature," and crave a larger social sphere, a more varied and busy life and a more integral cultus than the isolated home on the farm affords. We may talk as we will about the beauties of nature, the peace and innocence of rural life, the independence of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, the clear skies, the babbling brooks, the varied landscape which pleases every sense of the dwellers on the farm; such a monotonous life will never satisfy the young with their fine senses so keenly alive, nor their social feelings so hungry for communion with others, nor their intellectual faculties craving the food which the great centers of learning, of books and of culture can only supply.

So soon as we can organize labor on such a large and comprehensive plan that it will embrace all kinds of productive industries—farming, manufacturing, commerce, trade, science, art, literature, religion, education—in one grand, unitary society, correlating all these manifold branches into one trunk, all working together kindly and efficiently for one end, human welfare, then the great problems of country life and city life will receive their solution; both will combine and exert a benign, salutary and highly educating influence, especially on the young, and cause them to feel, as they now do not feel in their isolated homes, that they are members of the one great body of humanity, sharing its labors and responsibilities, and feeling that the vital and warm currents of life, activity and human sympathy pervades their lot and makes them one with nature, man and God.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of the people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence on Divine favor for all good gifts of life, of happiness and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of staples, of trade and manufactures, have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discords and distress through the length and breadth of the land will, under the continued favor of providence, have given way to confidence and energy and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken. Domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice, which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health through our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal sympathy and succor which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share one another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and third. [Signed] R. B. HAYES.

By the president:
WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y of State.

General News.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—George Philip Dorn, for many years proprietor of the Louisville *Anzeiger*, the leading German daily paper of the Southwest, died suddenly at noon.

TOPEKA, Nov. 12.—The secretary of state is in receipt of official returns from forty-eight counties. The vote on governor is as follows: St. John, 53 616; Goodin, 29,251; Mitchell, 20,134. St. John's majority over both, 4,231.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Hon. Charles N. B. Judd, who has been for many years prominently identified with state politics, died at his home here this morning of paralysis. He has been chairman of the Republican state central committee, collector of this port, and member of congress, and was appointed minister at Berlin by President Lincoln. He was sixty-six years old.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—About 100 counties in this state give the following result: Senate—Democrats 15, Republicans 1, Greenbackers 2. House—Democrats 97, Republicans 14, Greenbackers and Independents 19.

The most worthy High Court of Foresters of the United States and Canada begins its annual session here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The commissioner-general of the land office to-day decided the long pending matter of the survey of the San Francis Pueblo lands, comprising a greater part of the area now covered by the city and involving property interests to the amount of many millions. The several parties to the controversy are the city and state of California. The decision is in favor of the Stratton survey, which, until a recent period, has been universally accepted as correct; and the effect of this decision, if confirmed by the secretary of the interior, will be to leave all existing title derived from the city as a successor to the Pueblo undisturbed, as well as that adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo, which has been derived from the state.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A terrible tragedy occurred at West Chicago Sunday noon. Three brothers—James, David and John Tabor—live together and own and run a farm jointly. James and David have disagreed for some time about the division of the property. On Sunday David went to the barn where James was husking corn. They quarreled, and David, seizing a pitchfork, knocked James down and stabbed him in the chest fifteen or twenty times. He lived only a few minutes. David then went to the woods and blew his brains out with a shot-gun.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Russia would, as a compromise, accept, instead of the Berlin treaty, a treaty recognizing the validity of the unabrogated portions of the San Stefano treaty, or as more suitable a declaration from the sultan to that effect. The Turks, however, appear obstinate." A Paris correspondent states that the czar has personally written, in reply to Minister Waddington's recent circular, declaring his firm intention to adhere to the treaty of Berlin. This is considered a very hopeful sign of peace, and an indication of the influence of Prince Gortschakoff. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The *Golos* considers Lord Beaconfield's speech pacific, though it shows that the basis of his policy is still enmity to Russia." A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Midhat Pasha has been appointed governor-general of Syria." A Rome dispatch says: "It is thought Count Corte, who is going to Paris and London, is commissioned to arrange for common action in the East."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—The following telegram was received this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.

A. D. LANGSTAFF, *President Howard Association, Memphis:*—The *Chronicle*, of this city, states that you have $300,000 remaining for distribution, and that loud complaints are made that unworthy parties are receiving that help which belongs to the poor and destitute alone. Knowing that this must be an error, I think that a disclaimer will set the matter right.

JAMES C. HATTRICK,
Chairman Citizens' Committee.

To which the following reply was sent:

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.

JAMES C. HATTRICK, *Chairman Citizens' Committee, San Francisco:*—In answer to your telegram I can state that we have less than $10,000 on hand, barely sufficient to pay outstanding liabilities. Undeserving parties have not received help from us, unless fraud was practiced by them. Best knowing our charities, we looked only to the necessities of applicants, using our best judgment in distributing, and making no distinction between white and colored.

A. D. LANGSTAFF.
Pres't Memphis Howard Ass'n.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Johnson's jewelry store on Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, was robbed last evening of $2,000 worth of clocks and watches, in the presence of a large number of passers by. Shortly after 6 o'clock ten men entered the store, one closed the door, and another, with a revolver, kept in their power Mr. Johnson, proprietor, his clerk and customer; two others then smashed the large plate windows and packed in ten bags the stock exposed. While they were thus occupied, two others, armed with pistols, ordered the passers by to move on. The property having been packed the thieves, still protected by their companions, moved quickly to a butcher's cart in waiting at the corner and drove rapidly away. The two who had kept possession of the store, receiving a preconcerted signal, turned on the crowd and fired their pistols in the air. A stampede of the people followed, and the thieves made good their escape.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Clearing House association had a private session this afternoon to consider the report of the committee which recently had a conference with Secretary Sherman. Resolutions will be introduced calling upon the different New York banks to aid the secretary in removing the present premium on gold, so that resumption of specie payments may be a settled fact before the time fixed by law.

The clearing house to-day decided upon the following plan of action after January 1, 1879: 1. Declining to receive gold coins as special deposits, but accept and rate them only as lawful money. 2. Abolish special exchanges of gold checks at the clearing house. 3. Pay and receive balances between banks at the clearing house either in gold or United States legal tenders. 4. Receive silver dollars upon deposit only under special contract to withdraw the same in kind. 5. Prohibit payments of balances at the clearing house in silver certificates or in silver dollars. 6. Discontinue gold special account, by notice to dealers on the 1st of January next to terminate.

Fifty banks were represented at the meeting, which lasted an hour and a half. Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse sent a letter submitting a proposition that hereafter all drafts drawn upon any bank represented in the Clearing House association of New York received by the assistant treasurer in that city may be presented to such bank at the clearing house for payment; that hereafter drafts drawn on the assistant treasurer at New York may be adjusted by him at the clearing house, and that the balance due from the United States may be paid at his office in United States notes or clearing house certificates; and that after the 1st of January next payment of checks presented to the assistant treasurer by any bank connected with the clearing house may be made by him in United States notes. A resolution was then passed declaring that, in order to facilitate payments of drafts and checks, between the treasurer of the United States and the associated banks, the manager of the New York clearing house is authorized to make such arrangements with the assistant treasurer as will accomplish that purpose through the medium of the clearing house.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine	$3.00 @ 3.25
XX	3.50 @ 3.75
XXX	3.85 @ 3.95
Family	4.05 @ 4.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	87 @ 88
No. 3 red	83½@ 84
Corn—No. 2	30¼@ 30¾
Oats—No. 2	19 @ 20
Rye	42½@ 43½
Barley	60 @ 80
Pork	7 25 @ 7.35
Lard	5 65 @ 5.75
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 20
Country	10 @ 12
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter	86½@ 87
No. 2 spring	81 @ 82
No. 3	70½@ 71
Corn	30¾@ 31
Oats	19 @ 19½
Pork	6 70 @ 6 80
Lard	5.75 @ 5 80
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12, 1878	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	74¾@ 75
No. 3 fall	73 @ 73½
No. 4	60 @ 69½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	23½@ 23¾
Oats	18 @ 19
Rye—No. 2	30 @ 35

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1878.	
Cattle—Fair Texas	$2.40@ 3.00
Butchers'	2.45@ 3.50
Hogs	2.40@ 3.00
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1878	
Cattle—Good steers	3 50@ 4.05
Hogs—Packers	2 60@ 3.00
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12, 1878.	
Cattle—Native butcher steers	2.25@ 3 30
Stockers	2.00@ 3 00
Fair to choice fat cows	1 75@ 2.50
Hogs—Packers	2.50@ 2.65

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 12@20c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 7½@8¾c.; eggs, 16@18c.; broom-corn, $35@80 ℔ ton; chickens, live, per doz., $1.75@2 25; potatoes, 45@55c.; sweet potatoes, 60c.@$1.10; green apples, $1.60@2.25 ℔ bbl.; onions, 35@50c. ℔ bush.; flax seed, ℔ bush., $1.05; castor beans, $1.15; cranberries, $7@9 ℔ bbl.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, ℔ sack, $2.15@2 25; XXX, $1 80; XX, $1.50. Rye flour, $1.65. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75c.

Winter wheat is rising a little; spring wheat falling. British markets are quoted firm, but ocean freights are higher than usual.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 87@87½c. November, 87½c. December and 88¾ January. In Chicago No. 2 is 81c. November, 81½c. December and 82½c. January. In Kansas City No. 2 is 75 to 75½c. November and 75½c. December. No. 3 is 73½c. November and 73½c. December.

Corn is several cents lower than last quotations.

Rye and other grain have not changed materially. In fact there are few transactions in any other grain than wheat and corn.

Kansas wheat is in high favor with exporters.

Corn is quoted in Baltimore at 47c.; in New York at 46c.; in Liverpool at 70c.

Cattle have slightly improved in demand, owing to cooler weather. There seems to be few desirable shipping cattle now taken to market—that is the report from Kansas City. A dispatch from St. Louis of the 11th inst. says the supply there consists wholly of through and wintered Texans, and at Chicago of same date the highest price reported was $4.05. A great deal of the cheap Texas beef in St. Louis is taken by the canning companies.

Hogs, pork and lard are all lower.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 1.00¼ and closed at same. Money was quoted at 3@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent. The stock market opened weak and prices declined, but recovered late in the day. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds generally strong; state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were $9,000,000.

The land sales made by the Kansas Pacific Railway company during the month of October amounted to 10,600 acres, at an average price of $4.25.

The apple crop this year, though a partial failure in a few localities, is, taking the country all over, immense beyond precedent. Vast quantities are shipped to Europe every week. All the outgoing European steamers are partly loaded with them. One steamer from New York last week took out 4.671 barrels, and a steamer from Boston took 5,000 barrels, the largest shipment of apples ever made from that port. The quantity of apples this year exported from the various Atlantic ports will probably exceed that of all previous years combined.

Failures in England occur every week. It is thought the panic there may seriously affect the cotton market for many months.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar to Women.

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

City and Vicinity.

Wedding Bells.

It is our pleasant duty at this time to record the marriage of Col M. Willett Warne to Mrs. Carrie Mackey, which happy union was consummated at the residence of the bride, in this city, on Thursday evening of last week, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. Rev. L. W. Spring, pastor of Plymouth church, officiated.

The bridegroom was for many years prominent in the business circles of St. Louis, and is the father of our townsman Mr. J. T. Warne.

The bride is a member of one of the oldest families of the society of Friends in Central New York. She, too, has a son who is highly respected in Lawrence. We refer to Mr. A. D. Mackey.

Mr. and Mrs. Warne have taken up their abode in our midst, and we join with all in wishing for them many years of unclouded happiness.

Patrons, Look to your Interests.

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

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

SEE club rates for *Godey* on 2d page. To any new subscriber, on payment of $3, we will furnish THE SPIRIT and *Godey* for one year. We will do the same with old subscribers who are not in arrears for THE SPIRIT.

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

P. M. HOWLAND, Agent.

Money to Loan

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

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

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL $100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit

J. S. CREW - - - - - President
W. A. SIMPSON - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - Assis't Cashier

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.,

Dealer in all kinds of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Canvas,

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS, ETC.

Orders from a distance carefully filled.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Publication of Summons.

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

R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE

—AT—

THE CITY SHOE STORE!

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

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

IN GRAINED AND GOAT WORK

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

Good Goods Cheaper than any other House in the City.

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

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

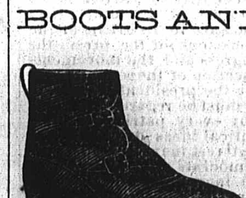
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



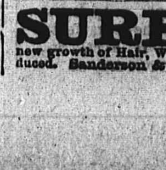
Patentees and Manufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

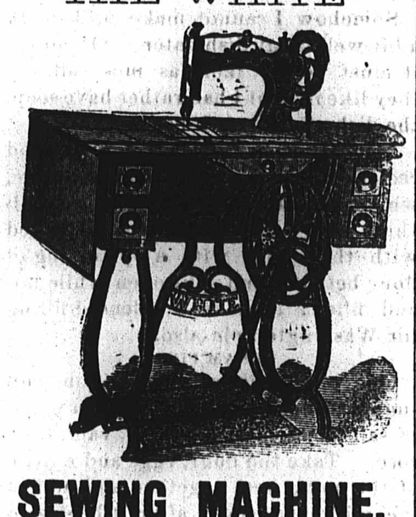
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,



Largest manufacturers of SCHOOL, CHURCH —AND— OFFICE FURNITURE, GLOBES, MAPS AND APPARATUS. Send for Catalogues. J. B. PARKS, Ottawa, Kans., general state agent.

SURE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. Prescription Free to any person who will agree to pay $1, when a new growth of Hair, Whiskers or Mustaches is actually produced. Sanderson & Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

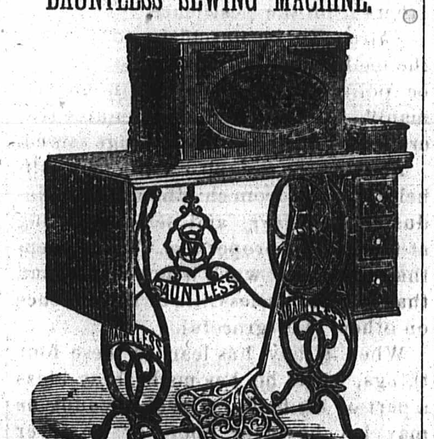
The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

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

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

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

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



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open the entire year. Call on or address

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Wards and Townships.	Governor: St. John	Governor: Goodin	Governor: Mitchell	Lieutenant Governor: Humphrey	Lieutenant Governor: Taylor	Lieutenant Governor: Ummethun	Secretary of State: Smith	Secretary of State: Borton	Secretary of State: Leach
First ward	207	114	33	224	30	102	224	101	30
Second ward	192	72	24	199	21	69	199	68	21
Third ward	205	138	15	209	15	134	210	134	14
Fourth ward	104	119	5	119	3	106	121	105	3
Fifth ward	65	34	15	68	14	33	67	33	14
Sixth ward	87	12	11	88	10	12	88	11	10
Wakarusa	213	124	101	231	95	116	234	116	92
Palmyra	226	76	168	238	158	68	239	69	155
Eudora	160	87	118	168	136	60	172	57	138
Willow Springs	72	30	84	77	79	30	77	29	79
Marion	58	63	81	66	73	65	66	66	72
Grant	34	21	36	51	21	19	51	19	21
Clinton	94	27	88	68	89	23	98	23	89
Lecompton	73	60	6	80	7	52	82	57	7
Kanwaka	78	78	25	78	25	78	78	78	25
Big Springs	39	20	0	40	0	19	40	19	0
Total	1907	1075	805	2034	776	986	2045	979	770

Wards and Townships.	Auditor: Bonebrake	Auditor: Cornell	Auditor: Shannon	Treasurer: Francis	Treasurer: Black	Treasurer: Wolcott	Attorney-General: Davis	Attorney-General: Cox	Superintendent of Public Instruction: Lemmon	Superintendent of Public Instruction: McKinn	Superintendent of Public Instruction: Foote
First ward	220	28	107	227	97	31	224	130	225	99	31
Second ward	193	19	77	206	67	17	198	90	202	67	21
Third ward	209	13	136	214	133	14	211	147	213	132	12
Fourth ward	122	3	104	123	104	3	121	108	122	105	3
Fifth ward	70	11	34	70	33	12	68	46	69	33	13
Sixth ward	88	9	12	89	11	9	90	20	89	11	9
Wakarusa	227	92	121	239	115	93	233	209	233	114	94
Palmyra	241	128	99	239	71	128	245	225	239	71	154
Eudora	173	135	60	173	57	137	173	194	172	56	134
Willow Springs	77	79	30	77	30	79	77	109	77	30	79
Marion	66	69	68	66	66	72	66	138	66	66	72
Grant	51	19	21	51	19	21	51	40	50	19	21
Clinton	98	84	28	99	23	88	99	112	98	23	90
Lecompton	82	5	51	83	49	7	82	57	82	50	7
Kanwaka	76	18	84	78	78	25	78	103	78	78	25
Big Springs	40	0	19	40	19	0	40	19	40	19	0
Total	2033	712	1051	2074	972	763	2050	1747	2055	973	765

Wards and Townships.	Judge of Supreme Court: Horton	Judge of Supreme Court: Ruggles	Judge of Supreme Court: Voorman	Congress: Haskell	Congress: Blair	Congress: Elder	Cong. at Large: Hallowell	Cong. at Large: Crawford	Treas.: Barber	Treas.: Morrow
First ward	220	103	31	212	122	18	197	154	221	130
Second ward	193	70	23	190	89	12	192	98	181	107
Third ward	212	133	14	207	141	9	200	156	218	135
Fourth ward	122	109	4	119	109	3	116	114	142	86
Fifth ward	68	33	13	58	42	12	67	48	65	48
Sixth ward	88	12	10	85	17	8	88	22	77	24
Wakarusa	2 8	117	93	235	140	62	230	212	222	216
Palmyra	241	70	153	234	127	104	239	228	250	206
Eudora	172	57	140	160	65	135	173	194	178	186
Willow Springs	77	30	79	75	65	44	75	111	80	106
Marion	66	67	71	54	89	61	64	139	66	137
Grant	47	19	21	40	27	19	50	41	44	44
Clinton	98	23	89	91	56	64	91	117	106	94
Lecompton	81	51	7	70	62	5	76	62	88	50
Kanwaka	78	78	25	69	97	15	77	104	99	78
Big Springs	40	19	0	38	21	0	41	18	39	16
Total	2031	991	773	1937	1269	571	1976	1816	2076	1663

Wards and Townships.	County Attorney: Nevison	County Attorney: Green	Clerk District Court: Palmer	Clerk District Court: Yates	Clerk District Court: Sawin	Probate Judge: Norton	Probate Judge: Hendry	Supt. Public Instr'n: Dinsmoor	Supt. Public Instr'n: Brown	Com'r: Walton
First ward	134	213	197	70	81	202	147	188	166	319
Second ward	130	155	164	53	69	132	148	148	137	271
Third ward	165	184	164	74	109	149	193	112	239	338
Fourth ward	89	134	133	34	58	143	79	93	136	229
Fifth ward	34	78	56	29	27	53	59	45	69	112
Sixth ward	65	40	51	34	19	68	37	64	46	99
Wakarusa	191	252	273	34	130	193	233	192	251	
Palmyra	236	221	180	35	245	214	233	249	206	
Eudora	142	220	168	39	156	137	227	216	141	
Willow Springs	59	125	59	17	110	71	108	68	114	
Marion	59	143	57	16	128	75	120	90	105	
Grant	17	73	27	38	25	27	62	66	25	59
Clinton	106	104	69	46	96	69	135	111	95	
Lecompton	76	62	78	11	51	78	60	83	62	
Kanwaka	74	103	85	6	85	75	105	85	89	
Big Springs	43	16	46	0	11	37	21	51	4	
Total	1620	2123	1809	536	1400	1723	1967	1861	1885	1427

Wards and Townships.	Rep. 23d District: Richards	Rep. 23d District: Roe	Rep. 24th District: Stevens	Rep. 24th District: Clarke	Rep. 25th District: Rogers	Rep. 25th District: Wolcott	Rep. 25th District: Riggs	Rep. 26th District: McMillan	Rep. 26th District: Ingersoll
First ward			139	203					
Second ward			68	196					
Third ward					43	132	165		
Fourth ward					42	101	78		
Fifth ward			22	88					
Sixth ward			12	99					
Wakarusa					66	127	238		
Palmyra	93	194							
Eudora	218	113							
Willow Springs								116	67
Marion								131	70
Grant			24	62					
Clinton								101	105
Lecompton								72	61
Kanwaka								76	106
Big Springs								18	41
Total	311	307	265	648	151	360	481	514	450

Equinoxial Storm.

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

For Sale.

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

WM. ROE, Vinland, Kans.

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

WE this week publish on our 2d page prospectuses of *Scribner's Monthly* and of *St. Nicholas* for 1879. It is enough for us to say of *Scribner* that it is fast becoming, if it is not already, the most popular magazine in America. *St. Nicholas*, by the same publishers, is a most charming magazine for boys and girls.

Announcement.

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

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

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

Horticultural Department.

Thoughts About the Future.

It is not spring, yet we may now take time by the forelock and ask the question, "What crops shall we raise?" It is true that this question can be answered only in very general terms. Raise those crops for which your soil is best adapted; raise those which pay best; raise such as will contribute most largely to the health, comfort and well being of your family. We advise this: Attempt to cultivate no more land than you can take good care of and keep clean from weeds. Most farmers try to do too much. In winter they lay out too much work for the season. They do not accomplish one-half they planned to do; they are hurried all but to death from the time of planting till the time of harvesting. The weeds get the better of the corn, the cattle get the better of the fences, the fire gets the better of the wood, the hens and turkeys get the better of the garden; and in autumn the back is bent with labor and the head bowed with sorrow and disappointment because no more has been accomplished. Now, is not this the sober truth as regards the majority of farmers? So we say, attempt no more than you can go through with proper care and industry. There is great satisfaction in doing things well; a great deal of dissatisfaction in doing things ill.

But we will say also, have some regard for the future. You are growing old; you will not have the strength and courage to buckle down to work year after year for ten years to come as you have done for the ten years past; you cannot follow or ride the plow forever; you cannot raise your forty acres of corn, your sixty acres of wheat and other cereals a great many years longer. Soon you will need more rest—repose for your jaded mind and tired limbs. Now, the very important question comes up, what are to be your future resources? What have you laid up for old age and accumulating infirmities? Have you an orchard? Plant a tree faithfully and well to-day and in ten years it will bring you the interest of at least ten dollars. Plant a hundred trees carefully and well this fall, and take good care of them for ten years, and they will be as good to you as an interest bearing bond of one thousand dollars. A hundred thrifty, productive trees! what a sight! what a treasure laid up for old age! In spring they bud and blossom, in autumn they bend with ripe fruit.

Yes, Patrons and farmers, be looking out and preparing for a future crop of apples. Have something of the spirit of and old man we saw in Iowa not long since. He said he had set out and eaten the fruit of five orchards, which he had planted in states and localities far separated, and now he was setting out his sixth orchard; and the old man's eye kindled as he said, "I expect the good Father will let me live to eat of the fruit of this." Such an example would be worth following. By all means set out an orchard.

Horticultural Hints.

Nothing like planting evergreens to enhance the value of land and give a comfortable and home feeling to life upon the farm. What can be more dreary than a home upon the prairie that is *treeless?* Trees, especially of the evergreen varieties, as a protection to the dwelling and crops on the farm, have a value that cannot always be named.

I advocate the planting of evergreens in every orchard, whether of apple, or pear, or peach. I would plant evergreens not simply on the outside of the orchard as a wind-break, as some do, but would plant evergreens here and there all through the orchard. They will serve both for use and for beauty. There has been great progress in late years among horticulturists in the manner in which they have improved their farms; but the importance of this subject is not yet clearly perceived, and owners of farms do not as a rule plant half trees enough. The apple orchard, planted in an evergreen forest, should be the chief attraction.

I would plant

A QUINCE ORCHARD.

There is money in it if you will plant the orange variety, and give the proper culture. The quince should have cultivation and special manuring to give the best results. Salt is perhaps the best manure for the quince, at any rate it is good; so are ashes good, both wood and coal ashes. I have known large profits to come from the quince orchard. The unprofitable gnarly fruit so common among those who have a few quince bushes is due to the slovenly culture, which ought not to be.

FORCING THE STRAWBERRY.

It is known among horticulturists that the strawberry may be forced by the process of hot-bed and cold-frame culture; and the process is a very simple thing, and attended with so little expense that it is a matter of surprise that it is not more common among us, both for family use and for profit. Strawberries by this method may be had in April, and the season lengthened to July. The plants are best obtained by layering the strongest runners in pots. They should receive protection during early winter; and some time in January a hot-bed, made of stable manure and leaves, with six inches of dirt on top, may be made and the plants transferred to the place, setting from two to four plants to each square foot, and covering with glass. They will start growth at once. The bed of plants will require airing and protection according to the weather, and occasional watering.

The Wilson's Albany seem to succeed best in this forcing process, though the Russel's Prolific and Jucemda do tolerably well. Many varieties refuse to respond favorably to this treatment.

IN THE COLD-FRAME PROCESS.

you would prepare the ground in the spring, and set the plants and grow them during summer, and protect in winter with mulch, as in outdoor culture. In February the sash should be put on, first removing the mulch. Growth will soon commence, and, with the proper attention, you may have ripe fruit by the 1st of May.

A frame of eight feet by sixteen will ordinarily produce twenty or twenty-five quarts. The bed should be renewed every year for the best results.

THE CRANBERRY BUSINESS

in New Jersey and other states has grown into a great industry. It may not be known generally that, as an ornamental house plant, the cranberry is something to be desired and something that every one who delights in house plants may have. It grows easily and without extra care, and the fruit will remain on the plants until the flowers appear for the next crop. Try a pot of cranberries, and I am sure you will be delighted with the result.—*O. L. B, in Chicago Tribune.*

Culture of Trees at the West.

Under the act of congress offering 160 acres of land to any person who would plant 40 acres of it to trees and cultivate them for eight years, about 1,100 had taken up 170,000 acres of land in Minnesota up to January. This was an encouraging effort considering the brief space of time elapsing after the amendment of the act. By the effort of the state, and private and associated effort, it is estimated that 80,000,000 trees are now growing in Minnesota, besides those planted under the congressional act. A report on the subject says the cost of planting and cultivation is marvelously small, in many cases not exceeding from two to five cents a tree. We suspect that tree culture will prove the best farming for some of our worn-out Eastern farms. The advocates of a system of forestry in this country will find their model and warning in Prussia, where the government already owns a third of the wood land, and proposes to prohibit private owners from clearing off their own soil, except so far as they will replant with young trees. Friedonthal, the minister of agriculture, claims that while Russia has 37 per cent. of her soil under wood, and Austria 30, Prussia has only 23 1-2. Stringent as the proposed legislation is, it stands some chance of adoption. The artificial culture of trees, by the way, is coming more and more in vogue in California, and the demand for young trees to set out is very large.—*Fruit Recorder.*

For peach, apple and pear trees there is no better plant-food than common ashes scattered over the surface of the soil under the tree. Cinders from a blacksmith shop or foundry are excellent for the apple, pear and cherry. Common salt scattered over the surface of the earth under pear or apple trees about as thickly as you do wheat when seeding, is highly recommended as an antidote to blight. This also secures protection against the aphis on pears or other fruit trees. The aphis is a small woolly insect that works on the roots of apple and pear trees, frequently destroying life.

The Household.

Letter from New Hampshire.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—How many times do I have the same "guilty feeling" that the mother of the three little boys tells about having, when I take my book or paper and sit down to read or rest when I know of so much that ought to be done, waiting for my tired hands to do; but to me it is a real rest to read the papers or a good story, and I can work all the faster afterwards.

We have been into the woods lately gathering beautiful ferns and leaves and moss; they all add so much in making home look bright and cheerful. We fill our sitting-room with fern-baskets and arrange handsome maple and oak leaves around our pictures and they keep bright and green all winter.

Do any of the readers of "The Household" make rag-carpets? if they do, try a few balls of brown and blue; a few inches brown the same blue makes a pretty stripe. About every family in our town has a new one or making one; some are very handsome.

Somehow I cannot make milk work a bit well in my dishwater. Of course it must be my fault, as most all say they like it; but I had rather have soap, the dishes look much better I think.

"Housekeeper" wishes for a good recipe for cream pies. I send her mine, which we call very nice; it will fill three pies. The upper crust is baked with the under with a sprinkling of flour between and split open while hot and filled; it makes a splendid filling for Washington pie also.

CREAM PIES.

One pint milk set to boil, one cup sugar, two eggs, one cup flour, a pinch of salt; season with lemon, vanilla or rose. Take the flour, eggs and a little of the milk, beat together and add to the milk and sugar after it begins to boil. Fill the pies after it cools.

READER.

CORNISH, N. H., Oct. 29, 1878.

What to Teach Boys.

First—To be true—to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read—he had better never learn a letter of the alphabet and be true and genuine in intention and in action, rather than being learned in all languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, more than culture, more than earthly power or position.

Second—To be pure in thought, language and life—pure in mind and in body. An impure man, young or old, poisoning the society where he moves with smutty stories and impure examples is a moral ulcer, a plague spot, a leper who ought to be treated as were the lepers of old, who were banished from society and compelled to cry "unclean," as a warning to save others from the pestilence.

Third—To be unselfish; to care for the feelings and comforts of others; to be polite; to be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and things sacred.

Fourth—To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from childhood; to be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these four things, when he has made these ideas a part of his being, however young he may be, however poor, or however rich, he has learned some of the most important things he ought to know when he becomes a man. With these properly mastered, it will be easy to find all the rest.—*Home Arts.*

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITHERS. ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

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

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

Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

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

It never gets out of order; never wears out.

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

FROM THE WESTERN DAIRY.

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

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

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 25, 1878.

FROM THE ROSEDALE DAIRY.

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

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 30, 1878.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ST. DAIRY.

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

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 26, 1878.

FROM COUNTY FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

MR. G. W. HATCH—Sir:—I have been using the Ely Automatic Cow-Milkers since September last and cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Yours respectfully, W. A. MARSHALL.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 1, 1878.

THE SUN FOR 1879

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., 120 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

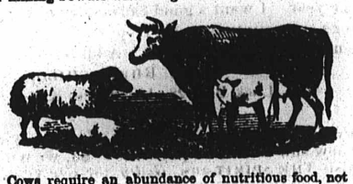
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
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CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

Capital paid in cash	$1,000,000 00
Net surplus	966,501 03
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks	983,060 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc	194,363 07
Reserve for contingencies	30,000 00
Total assets	$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call at my office over the old Simpson bank, Lawrence, as I keep no traveling agent.

JOHN CHARLTON,
Agent for Douglas County.

Farm and Stock.

Law in Regard to Fencing.

"Lieut. G. M. Walker has just returned from a trip through Southern and Western Kansas. He was forcibly impressed with the progress that the herd-law counties are making. They are rapidly going ahead of those counties which do not have the law. The herd-law counties are raising hedges extensively; and this can be done cheaply, as fences are not required to protect them. In a few years the farms will be surrounded by hedges, and the necessity of the law will have passed away."

We make the above extract from the *Evening Standard*. We think the farmers of Kansas are fully awake, especially in counties recently formed, to the necessity of protecting their property from the depredations of cattle running at large and at will over the prairies. There is great injustice in our present fence laws in many of the counties. The following premises are just and every way right, to which all fair minded persons will give ther assent: If a man buys a piece of land whatever he raises upon it belongs to him to the exclusion of all others. One man would have no more right to take another man's horse from his stable because there was no lock to the door than he would have if the door was not locked. When a man employs an agent he is responsible for the acts of that agent; and, finally, might don't make right.

Now, the present statutes say, virtually, that unless we have a fence around our fields, our neighbor has as good a right to our crops as we have. How so? If a man has as much privilege as an agent, which we presume no one will deny, it must follow that if our neighbor has a right to turn his cow out to steal our corn, he has just as good a right to take it himself. There would be as much equity in saying every stable should have a bolt and padlock, before any action could be taken against a horse thief for grand larceny; or that it would not be incendiarism to burn a house that was not built of stone. According to our present fence laws we have to fence out everybody's stock with an inclosure suited to the whims of some three-dollars-a-day politician; and then to plow and hoe and dig, perchance, to feed his breechy ox or horse, and run the risk of a lawsuit, or lose our work and temper too.

It seems to us only just and equitable that each one should take care of his own stock, and then he can raise as large crops as he pleases without lying down at night under the painful apprehension that he may awake in the morning to find fifty head of half starved cattle in his field destroying in an hour the labor of months.

Raising Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR:—You ask, "Are potatoes a sure crop in Kansas?" I answer, "Yes, quite as much or more so than corn." I had a good crop in 1857, and so I have had each succeeding year. I raised quite a fine crop in 1860. This year (1865) the potato crop is generally pronounced a failure in this section; yet we dug, after our return from the "battle-field" of the border, 254 bushels of fine potatoes from two acres and a quarter of ground; while from one small piece, where we were trying a new variety, we dug at the rate of 187 bushels to the acre.

Do not farmers here, as a general thing, plant any and every variety, without experimenting for themselves, or learning from the experiments of others, to see what variety will best stand our very trying climate? Many kinds which do well and yield abundantly in the Eastern states are nearly worthless here, unless it may happen in some particular season when they were planted just at the right time, or when sufficient rain fell when they were making the tuber; then the yield would be good, other things being equal. But there are varieties more hardy than others. If such were carefully selected and planted at a proper season, and were well cultivated, I think there is little to fear of a failure.

And again, I have noticed that a large portion of our farmers in selecting their seed go upon the principle that "a potato is a potato." Perhaps it is for some purposes, but not always for seed, particularly not when there are half a dozen or more kinds mixed together—some early, some late—yet all go into the ground indiscriminately at the same time. That time is generally when the farmer has leisure, other work not crowding him. However, when planting mixed potatoes it matters very little at what time they are planted.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I go on and tell you what varieties I have found the best in my experience, I am afraid you will think I have taken a cheap method to advertise my potatoes.

Yours very truly,
J. C. VINCENT.

[There are some excellent hints in this letter. But thirteen years have made great changes, and doubtless our correspondent has learned much within the lapse of so many years. We should be pleased to have Mr. Vincent's experience on raising potatoes the few past years.—ED.]

Inquiry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I would like to have you make inquiry through the columns of THE SPIRIT where I can get the large yellow seed corn that is pure seed; also of good seed oats. I prefer the Side oats to any other. Perhaps some of the readers of THE SPIRIT can tell me where I can get the seed.

Yours, C. S. K.

The Outlook for Farming.

A large proportion of those who are now the farmers of the country have experienced serious hardships during the last few years. Many of them purchased land at high prices without the money to pay for it. They relied on the profits of their business to furnish the means for making the promised payments. The few years of unprecedented demand for farm products and consequent high prices, led them to think that their debts could be easily paid. They did not take into account that financial depression is an inevitable consequence of war. We cannot destroy and waste hundreds and thousands of millions of wealth, and take from productive labor vast armies of men, without paying the penalties in the future. The individual cannot squander his substance in riotous living, and waste his time, without experiencing in a greater or less degree the resulting loss Wars and conflagrations are the great destroyers of wealth. They have both been abroad in our land wiping out millions of property. Our people are now making up the losses. Farmers were temporarily benefited by the great demand made for their produce by the requirements of the government during the progress of the war. The stimulus which war prices gave to business was shown in the thousands of miles of railroads built, the manufacturing establishments erected, and the fever of speculation which became epidemic throughout the length and breadth of the land. When the summit of high prices was reached values began to decline, and after the panic of 1873 there was a promiscuous tumble. But farmers have gone on industriously and patiently. They have produced more than our own people required, and their grain and cotton and other products have been shipped abroad. The last two harvests have been abundant ones, and although prices have been low much has been done toward repairing the losses of war and increasing the wealth of the country.

The increase of our national wealth means good brisk business for the future, and it is safe to say that we are now fairly entered upon the highway to prosperity. Manufacturers and merchants, for the first time in several years, are doing business without loss. Most of them making small profits. They no longer have to contend against the gradual shrinkage of values, but they have to sell on a small margin, which compels methods of economy. Farmers have to reduce their expenses in every possible way. They cannot afford to pay high wages to their laborers. They see the need of reducing the public expenses and relieving themselves from onerous taxation. They are studying the problems of agriculture with more intelligent care, and are seeking to produce their crops at the least possible cost. They find that it is necessary to do their work well, to maintain and increase the fertility of their fields, and obtain large yields in proportion to the labor and capital employed.

The low prices have opened up new markets for the agricultural productions of this country, and have enlarged the demand from old customers. With greater activity in this country, the home demand will improve, capital and labor will be drawn into enterprises, and the call for the productions of our farms will increase and better prices be realized. There is good reason to believe that the next decade will be one of as solid prosperity as this country has ever enjoyed. Of course much depends on the favorableness of the recurring seasons. Without the beneficent influences of timely rains and sunshine, even the best efforts of the farmer are of little avail. If they can be supplied with the conditions of growth good crops will be produced, and there is every reason to expect fairly remunerative prices and prosperous times for the fundamental business of our country.—*Husbandman.*

The Form of a Milch Cow.

A good sized udder and milk veins are invariably essential. The shape of the udder and teats is not imperative, but they must be capable of producing, storing and delivering the milk. We all look for a well quartered udder, for nothing is more annoying to the milker than to have one hand finish its work long before the other, which will be the case unless the quarters hold about the same quantity of milk, and the teats are about equal in size and delivery. The teats are to be squarely placed, tapering, large enough to fill a man's hand, and not fleshy. Besides this, the perfect milch cow should be capacious in body, indicating feeding capacity, thin and light before, with thin neck and shoulders, sharp withers, light head, etc. She should be lower in front than behind, because she needs room for her large udder, and length of leg to keep it from hanging too low, while it is an advantage to have short fore legs, which brings her head nearer to business.

This gives the general idea of the "wedge shape" in milch cows so much talked about, but only in respect to the side view. The view from above would be similar, that is, broad behind, the broadest point being at the hips and thighs, and the lines converging toward the head. The matter of form is important, and it is valuable in bulls, also, as being likely to be transmitted to their daughters.

The milch cow must have bone enough in the leg to carry a capacious and heavy body. In this point they rarely fail, yet occasionally, upon rough pastures, we find that more bone and stronger joints would be of service. The head, horn and tail can hardly be too light, and happily we are taught to regard these, when small, as points of special beauty.

In Guernsey the proverb runs "that a long head indicates much milk;" and on that island I found especial value placed upon a broad muzzle and big mouth, on the ground that with such a mouth the animal could and would quicker fill herself and lie down, and it is quite true that then more of her food will go to milk production, and not to supplying the wastes of the muscular system, increased by prolonged exercise.

The thighs should be thin through the muscular portion above the hocks, for this gives room for the udder, and thick thighs occasion irritation in walking when the udder is distended. A thin neck and shoulders are usually found accompanying thin thighs, but not always. Meaty withers and a thick neck are a bad indication, and rarely if ever are found on a first-rate milker.—*American Agriculturist.*

Ashes for Cattle.

The *Maine Farmer* says: "One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected in this way; they became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out to them about a shovelful every day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put a peck of ashes per week upon the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh, and looking better than they had for several years. He now gives one quart of ashes, mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully."

Cultivation of the Jerusalem Artichoke.

In conversing with an old farmer some years since on the subject of growing roots for stock, he said that for several reasons he considered the artichoke far preferable to any other root, and by his recommendation I was induced to try them. Having been so well pleased with them, I have continued their cultivation, feeding to cows and hogs.

In growing this crop I prepared my land the same as for potatoes. Artichokes will grow on poor land, but the richer the land the better the crop. They may be planted either in the spring or fall, as they can remain on the ground through the winter. I plant and cultivate the same as I do potatoes, cultivating to keep the land clear and mellow, until the tops are about three feet high, then plowing and making a large hill which the roots will fill. The roots do not grow much until the tops have blossomed, which is usually the case in September. Then the roots grow very rapidly, or fully as much in one week as the potato in four. Last fall I cut the tops of part of my artichokes after they had blossomed and ceased growing, for feeding to my cow, and also to see if it made any difference in the size of the tubers, but when I dug them I could see no difference in the yield of the roots between those which had cut tops and where I had let the tops remain on until I dug the roots.

I was surprised to see how greedily my cows devoured the tops, and they milked as well as when I fed sowed corn. As artichokes grow with a stalk from five to eight feet high and with numerous side branches, I am satisfied that they will yield fully as much feed as sowed corn per acre. I will now state a few reasons why I prefer the artichoke to any other root for stock: First, its adaptation to all soils, although the richer and mellower the soil the heavier the yield, while for other roots, unless we have the richest of land and well manured, it is useless to try to grow them. Second, the great productiveness of the artichoke, its yield being from twice to four times as great per acre as is the case of potatoes. Third, their extreme hardiness. There is no bug or insect that will injure them. Unlike any other root, with the exception of the parsnip, they require no winter protection, withstanding the cold of our Northern winters without injury. I should prefer leaving undug those wanted for spring feeding, if grown on dry, sandy land. Fourth, their ease of culture; no backaching work thinning plants or finger weeding required for the crop, as the broad, rank foliage will soon smother down any weeds that may start. In my own experience there is no vegetable that is so generally relished by all kinds of stock as the Jerusalem artichoke.—*Cor. American Cultivator.*

Preparing Stock for Winter.

"A stitch in time saves nine," is not more true in mending torn clothes than in getting farm stock through the winter. The calf, the colt, the cow or the sheep that enters upon the winter in a thrifty condition and in good flesh, will give the owner but little trouble, and can easily be kept improving during the winter months. On the other hand, animals that the storms of winter find in a weak and emaciated condition, will require constant care and attention, at a very considerable expense, if they survive at all. Nine-tenths of all the losses of young stock that occur during the winter months are animals that were in low flesh at the beginning of cold weather. The fat and hearty steer, cow, sheep or colt will toss its head in the exuberance of health and strength, bidding defiance to the coldest weather, while the lean weakling stands with arched back and drooping head shivering in the fence corner. Nothing affords a more perfect protection from cold weather and hard storms than robust health and a good supply of fat; and when to these two conditions we add artificial shelter and abundance of good food and water, we have all that is required to insure the economical wintering of farm stock. If low condition as well as storms and cold must be combated, the watchfulness as well as the expense must be doubled.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Keep chickens in the orchard. They will clean up the rotten fruit, hunt the curculio and destroy the larvæ of the codling moth.

Veterinary Department.

Tetanus.

Please inform me if there is a cure for lock-jaw, and what it is.

ANSWER.—The treatment for lock-jaw is very unsatisfactory. Many remedies are lauded, but, after a trial, are rejected and thrown aside to make room for others. Among the remedies used are to be found decoctions of black tea, coffee, bromide of potassium, chloroform, tobacco, hydrochloral, hydrocyanic acid, and others. We have more faith in the latter than any other, notwithstanding it does not always cure. A few cases will recover, while a majority will succumb in spite of all we can do. Perfect quietness is undoubtedly the best remedy.

Weak Ankles.

Please give me the best remedy and treatment for a colt that has a sort of grating noise in his ankle joints; also, when he is in the lot or being driven, he knuckles over as though he had stepped on a stone, more so in going down hill.

ANSWER.—The grating or crackling noise referred to is usually heard in articular rheumatism; it denotes a dry condition of the parts which is abnormal to them. We would advise you to have the ankles nicely fired and blistered by an expert; prepare and give him a cathartic, and once a day, for a few days, half-ounce doses of nitrate of potash in his feed. He will require a rest of three or four months.

Diuresis.

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and having a case on hand that rather baffles me, I apply to you for advice. It is that of a bay colt, five years old, in good health, looks fine and acts well, but when in the stable he will urinate as often as once in two hours; passes at each time great quantities, and urine is just as clear, apparently, as when he drank the water. He has been this way about four weeks; drives just as well as ever; his coat is slick and handsome. Please answer the cause and how I can effect a cure.

ANSWER.—We are of the opinion your horse is the subject of diuresis, due to defective assimulation. We would suggest changing his food, and give two-drachm doses of iodide of potassium—one dose a day. The trouble may be the beginning of diabetes, in which case he would have great thirst, failing of the appetite, general debility and loss of flesh. Try the above suggestion and if it does not prove available, take the symptoms carefully and let us hear from you again.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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

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

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

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,
Lard, Tallow, Feathers,
Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

for same, delivered F. O. B. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point. Also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

Address,
HULL & SCOTNEY,
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45,000 ACRES
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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

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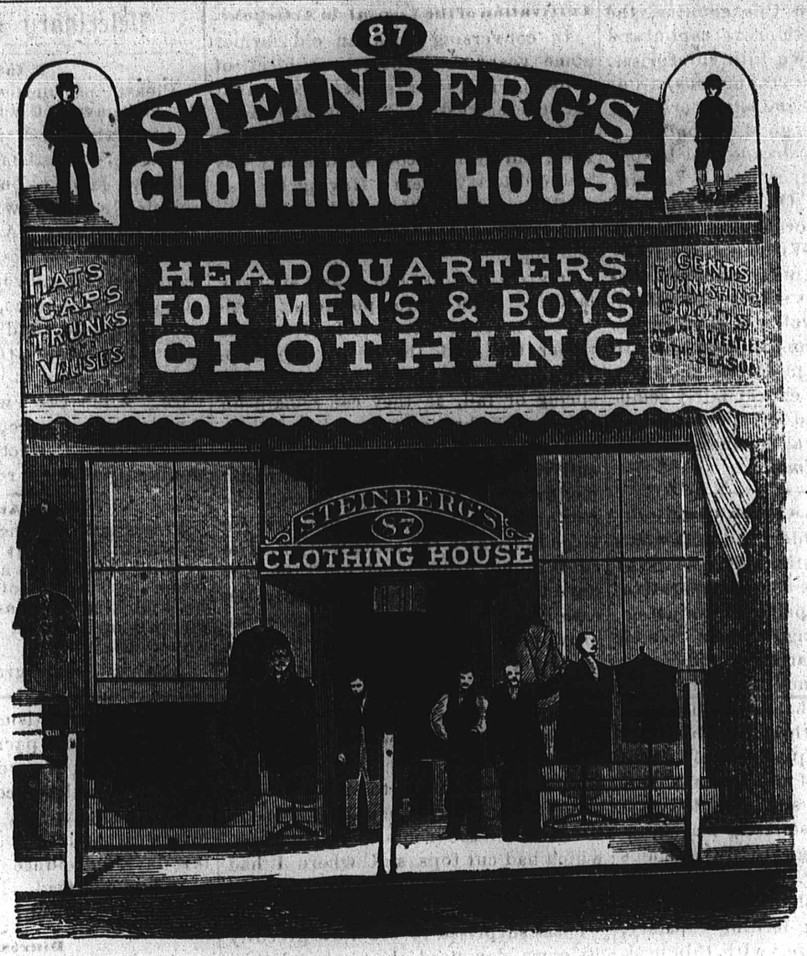

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LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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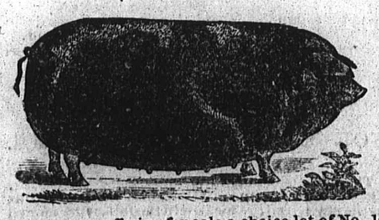
(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

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

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Union Stock Yards,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

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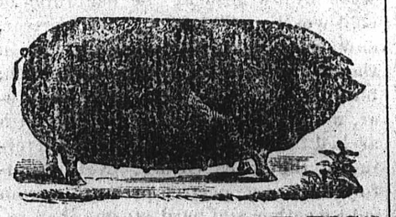

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Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

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Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—
A choice line of prints at 4c.
A choice line of ginghams at 7½c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

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

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

KID GLOVES.

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

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

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

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

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

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

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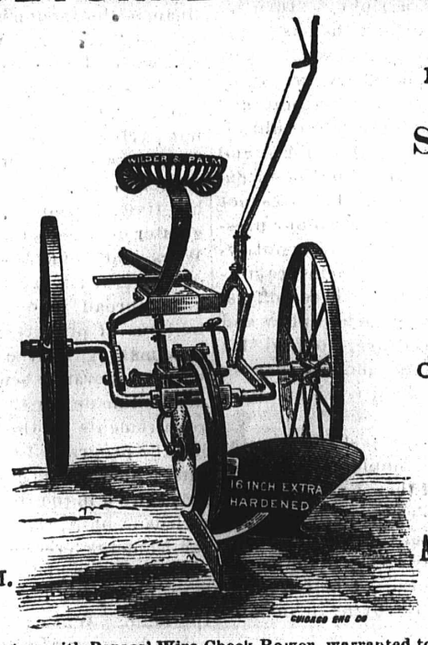

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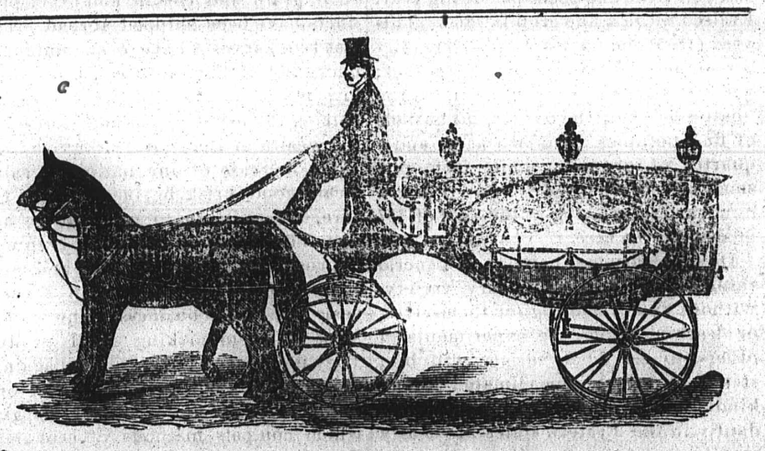

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