THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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THE VINE AND THE THYME PLANT.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A *Vine*, which flourished, fair and tall,
By clinging to a friendly wall,
Grew proud to hold her head so high,
(As claiming kindred to the sky)
And looking down with pitying scorn,
On humbler plants beside her born,
Thus to a *Thyme*-plant rudely said;
"'Tis strange you never leave your bed,
Nor grow a foot above the earth:
Sure, life must be of little worth
To one who thus is always found
The merest groveller on the ground;
Where all the fragrance you may boast
On low society is lost;
Whereas, (excuse me, Goodly *Thyme!*)
If you, like me, would only climb
Aloft, and take a higher range,
You'd own it for charming change!"
The other answered, "Very true,
I do not grow so tall as you;
But then, your ladyship must own,
Unlike yourself, I grow alone!
For me, though but an humble *Thyme*,
I pity you who cannot climb
A single inch without support;
And so (O fie!) are fain to court
An ugly wall to be your prop;
Take that away—and down you drop!"

MORAL.

Whoever manages to rise
By native strength, may well despise
The man who owes his loftier state
To fawning on the rich and great!

ONE LIFE WASTED.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

"I have tickets for the concert to-night, Abba," said James Henley, coming into the sitting-room, where his wife was running a sewing-machine, with a busy whirr.

"Oh, James, how I wish I could go!"

The light died away from the husband's face in a second.

"Wish you *could* go, Abba! Why, of course, you will go."

"I can't, James. I must finish these three dresses before Sunday, and it will take every minute."

"Three dresses?"

"For Jennie, Susie, and Lotta. It is Easter Sunday, you know, and all the spring things are ready but these dresses."

"But this is only Wednesday."

"I know, James; but look at the work. There are overskirts to each, and ruffles on all the waists. Jennie's has three flounces."

"I suppose it is useless for me to repeat what I have said so often, Abba, that you are foolish in your choice of work. Little girls do not require the finery you put upon our children."

"But all the children in the congregation are well dressed, James. You cannot afford to put the sewing out, so I must do it."

"Let the children dress more simply, th en Come, Abba, stop that buzz for once and go to this concert. I think we can all survive the disgrace if the children wear some of the dresses they have on Sunday. It is so seldom any really good music is in our reach at L——, that I hate to miss hearing it."

"Can't you go?"

"And leave you? I should not enjoy it if I knew you were stitching here. Come!"

With a heavy sigh, as if James was exacting a sacrifice, instead of giving her a pleasure, Abba left the room, and went to her own apartment to dress for the concert. While she dressed she was calculating closely the time she must save to make up for her evening of pleasure. By rising an hour earlier and retiring an hour later, she might be able to finish the dainty silks that were to excite the envy of all the mothers of L—— on Sunday. All through the evening, while her husband drank in the sweet sounds in which he delighted, Abba, with her face all polite interest, was thinking of the unfinished work.

"Was it not delightful?" James said, as they walked home in the soft spring moonlight.

"Delightful! I am so glad I went, James. Mrs. Gordon had on her new spring suit, and her dresses all come from New York. The trimming on her basque is quite new style, and I am sure I can put Jennie's on in the same way."

So the talk went on, and the sewing-machine whirred for two hours after James slept, so that Abba might not forget how the trimming was put upon the new basque she had seen.

Sunday morning, shone clear and cloudless. Mrs. Henley had put the last stitch into Lotta's dress as the clock struck twelve, and she wakened with a pain in her chest and headache, but a feeling of triumph. Her children would wear their new spring suits, that had cost nothing but the material. Nothing? Mrs. Henly did not estimate the hours spent over the machine, the weariness, the neglect of many little duties. There had been no actual money laid out in dressmaking, so it was clear gain on the material.

Very pretty the children looked when they were ready for church. Jennie and Susie, twins of ten years old, were dressed alike in delicate pearl color, trimmed with blue, and hats of the newest shape with blue ribbons. Lotta wore cerise color with cerise trimmings, for Lotta was a brunette of seven.

The charges at starting for Sunday school were:

"Be sure you lift your overskirts when you sit down, don't lean back upon the streamers of your hats, and walk where you will not soil your light boots. Don't strain your gloves, and lift your flounces when you kneel down."

"It is such a relief that they are all dressed," said Abba, as the children started, their little parasols jauntily held, and their whole air showing their own appreciation of their new finery.

"Over-dressed, Abba!" was the reply. "Your own dresses are not more elaborate."

"It is the fashion now to cut children's dresses like ladies'. But you ought to be proud of your children, James. Everybody compliments me upon the taste with which I dress them."

"Abba!" Mr. Henley said suddenly, leading his wife to a mirror. "Look at your own face."

"Well!" she said, wondering what he could mean.

"Your cheeks are white as chalk, there is a heavy line under your eyes, and your whole air is that of a woman worked to death."

"James, what nonsense!"

"It is not nonsense. I wish it was. Five years ago you had the complexion of a child, as clear and rosy as Susie's. Your eyes then were bright, full of animation. You had young children, a house to keep in order, and just half our present income. Yet you could find leisure then for a daily walk, could read in the evening, or sing for me, could enjoy an occasional evening of social pleasure, or some entertainment. I had a *wife* then."

"James! What do you mean?"

"I mean that in the place of my happy, healthy wife, I have now a sickly, overworked seamstress. Those dolls that have just gone out have none of the grace of childhood. They are fast becoming little pieces of vanity, all absorbed in their finery. Their underclothing would do for signs in an emporium of linen, with the embroidery, ruffle and tucks."

"But I do it all myself, James."

"Exactly. You are stitching your life into the garments of children, who would be far happier, healthier and better in the simple clothing suited to their years."

"You are so old-fashioned, James. You would not like to have your children look like frights!"

"You know as well as I can tell you, that I like to see them neat and clean, but do not like to see them dressed like fashion-plates, at the expense of your health."

"Oh, I am well enough. I am pale to-day because I sat up late last night. But I must dress for church, or we will be late."

The glad Easter service passed over Mrs. Henley with but little impression. To her chagrin, the little Goodwins, who had all their dresses direct from New York, had an entirely new style of overskirt, that made Jennie, Susie and Lotta look quite old-fashioned in the eyes of their mother. While the sermon was read, Mrs. Henley was trying to contrive some way of remodeling the obnoxious skirts. All the triumph of the morning in the really beautiful dresses was gone. The Goodwin girls out-dressed the Henley girls!

Summer came, and the long spring days were spent in preparing a sea-side wardrobe for the children, for Mr. Henley, by the advice of his physician, was going to take his wife to the ocean air.

The pain in the side had become very troublesome, and there was a little hacking cough that meant wakeful nights. The pale cheeks were seldom tinged with a healthy color, and the eyes were languid and heavy. People spoke pityingly of Mrs. Henley as "quite an invalid," and her husband mourned over the alteration in his wife.

He insisted upon having a physician, who advised fresh air and exercise and a tonic. And Abba obediently swallowed the tonic, took a daily walk, and then made up for the "lost time" by stitching far into the night. For were not the Goodwins, the Wilcoxes, and all the leading fashionables of L——, going to the same seaside hotel where Mr. Henley had taken rooms, and could Jennie, Susie and Lotta have one inch less ruffling and tucking than they possessed?

Mr. Henley protested in vain. If he sent a seamstress to help his wife, it only gave an excuse for a dress or two more to be made, and he finally gave up the attempt to bring Abba to a more reasonable ambition. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, liberal in providing for his family, but his salary was not sufficiently large for him to rival the expenditure of the fashionable friends Abba had made. It was entirely vain to tell him that it was in his wife's favor that she could upon smaller means, dress herself and her children as well as any in L——. He obstinately maintained that his wife's health, her companionship, her interest in his pursuits, in the books he read, her music and her sweet voice in singing were far more valuable than twenty-seven flounces upon Jennie's dress, or fifty tucks in Lotta's skirt.

Still he endured as patiently as might be the loss he deplored of Abba's bright interest in what had once interested both. He tried to admire the really exquisite specimens of needle-work brought for his inspection.

He only shrugged his shoulders when his little girls minced along with dainty, fine-lady airs, instead of bouncing with the freedom of childhood. He bore the steady whirr of the sewing machine in the evening, instead of the voice or music of his wife.

But when Abba's health began to give way, he exerted his authority, and found he had been silent too long. The love of dress had grown stronger, and the ambition that had taken so deplorable a path could not be put aside. Abba submitted to all James' directions while he was beside her, and worked doubly hard when he was away.

But the summer wardrobes completed, the dainty bathing-dresses trimmed, the Saratoga trunks packed, Abba faithfully promised James to rest during her summer sojourn at the seaside. With a sudden consciousness of growing weakness, there came to her an appreciation of her husband's love and patience that had been numbered. She began to realize that she had let her ambition for dress overshadow her love for her husband, and that she had wronged him in depriving him of the companionship he had prized so highly.

"I will rest while I am gone, when I come back, James, I will give my evenings to you, as I used to do when we were first married."

That was her parting promise, never to be exacted. Only a few days of rest were allowed her, before an acute attack of lung fever prostrated her. James left his business to hurry to the seaside, a nurse was engaged, and medical skill did its utmost. But the constitution, weakened by confinement and overwork, could not resist the disease, and while the summer days were still in their beauty, Mrs. Henley knew she was dying.

It was a bitter thought. Life had so much that was precious; her kind, loving husband, her beautiful children, her happy home—all these must be left.

"A mysterious dispensation of Providence," said Mrs. Goodwin; "such a good mother. And those children are just the age when they most need a mother's care."

But Abba Henley, in the dread hour when she bade farewell to hope, wound her arms about her husband's neck, and sobbed:

"If I had only listened to you, James, I might have been a guide to our children, a companion to you for many years, and when I died have left loving memories instead of a trunk of fine clothing. I have wasted my life."

And James Henley, in his widower's weeds, with his three little girls in sombre black beside him, wonders mournfully how many of the mothers of the land are wasting their lives in the same struggle for appearance.

The orders of Mr. J. W. Brooks, a celebrated American railroad manager of Michigan, were, it is said, almost beyond deciphering. On a certain occasion, when a second line had been laid on one of the branch roads, it was reported at headquarters that the barn of an old farmer stood partly upon land the company had bought, and dangerously near to passing trains. Mr. Brooks, just getting ready for a trip down the Mississippi, wrote to the farmer that he must move his barn from the company's land at once. If he delayed he would be liable to a suit for damages. The old farmer duly received the letter, and was able to make out the manager's signature, but not another word could he decipher. He took it to the village postmaster, who, equally unable to translate the hieroglyphics, was unwilling to acknowledge it. "Didn't you send a strip of land to the railroad?" he asked. "Yes." "Well, I guess this is a free pass over the road." And for over a year the farmer used the manager's letter as a pass, not one of the conductors being able to dispute his translation of the instrument.

How an Engineer "Let Her Out a Little" as He Prayed.

Not long ago an engineer brought his train to a stand at a little Massachusetts village where the passengers had five minutes for lunch. A lady came along the platform and said: "The conductor tells me the train at the junction in P. leaves fifteen minutes before our arrival. It is Saturday night; that is the last train; I have a very sick child in the car, and no money for a hotel, and none for a private conveyance for the long journey into the country. What shall I do?"

"Well," said the engineer, "I wish I could tell you."

"Would it be possible for you to hurry a little?" said the anxious, tearful mother.

"No, madam, I have the time-table, and the rules say I must run by it."

She turned sorrowfully away, leaving the bronzed face of the engineer wet with tears. Presently she returned and said, "Are you a Christian?"

"Will you pray with me that the Lord may in some way delay the train at the junction?"

"Why, yes, I will pray with you, but I have not much faith."

Just then the conductor cried, "All aboard." The poor woman hurried back to her deformed and sick child, and away went the train climbing the grade.

"Somehow," said the engineer, "everything worked to a charm. As I prayed, I couldn't help letting my engine out just a little. We hardly stopped at the first station, people got on and off with wonderful alacrity, the conductor's lantern was in the air a half minute and then away again. Once over the summit, it was dreadful easy to give her a little more, and then a little more as I prayed, till she seemed to shoot through the air like an arrow. Somehow I couldn't hold her, knowing I had the road, so we dashed up to the junction six minutes ahead of time."

There stood the other train and the conductor with the lantern in his hand. "Well," said he, "will you tell me what I am waiting here for? Somehow I felt that I must wait your coming to-night, but I don't know why." "I guess," said the brother conductor, "it is for this woman with her sick and deformed child, dreadfully anxious to get home this Saturday night."

The Debt to Mothers.

Mothers live for their children, make self-sacrifices for them, and manifest their tenderness and love so freely, that the name mother is the sweetest in human language. And yet sons, youthful and aged, know but little of the anxiety, the nights of sleepless and painful solicitude which their mothers have spent over their thoughtless waywardness. Those loving hearts go down to their graves with those hours of secret agony untold. As the mother watches by night, or prays in the privacy of her closet, she weighs well the words she will address to her son in order to lead him to a manhood of honor and usefulness. She will not tell him all the griefs and deadly fears which beset her soul. She warns him with trembling, lest she say overmuch. She tries to charm him with cheery love while her heart is bleeding. No worthy and successful man ever yet knew the breadth and depth of obligation which he is under to the mother who guided his steps at the time when his character for virtue and purity was so narrowly balanced against a course of vice and ignominy. Let the dutiful son do his utmost to smooth his mother's pathway, let him obey as implicitly as he can her wishes and advice, let him omit nothing that will contribute to her peace, rest and happiness, and yet he will part from her at the tomb with the debt to her not half discharged.

Would not Change.

A New Hampshire boy, now a resident of Wisconsin, was a fine scholar, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a law student. Just previous to his admission to the bar he took a severe cold, which rendered him very deaf, and no medical skill was able to restore his hearing. This affliction compelled him to give up his chosen profession, and he went West very much broken down in spirits. For ten years he has been farming, cultivating about two hundred acres of prairie, and, as he expressed it, making a good living and salting down something every year. And he declared that if, knowing what he now knows, he was to begin his active life over again, he would do just as he was compelled to do ten years ago; that is, he would throw aside his profession and settle down on a farm. Said he, "There isn't much glory on a farm, but you get a good sure living. You are your master; you can't starve nor be turned out of business; and as far as the work is concerned, in these days of horse power a man needn't kill himself farming any more than at any other business. It's brains that win on a farm, as well as everywhere else, and the smart man is going to ride while the stupid one goes afoot, in the cornfield as well as in the bar or pulpit. I should like to have my hearing again, but I wouldn't leave my farm if I had it."

A New Use for Lead.

One of the most incomprehensible discoveries (if it be true) which is unquestionable—that we have ever encountered is announced in a recent French journal by M. Massie. He says that the mere introduction of an iron bar in the box in which barley, rice, bran, buscuit, and like farinaceous materials are stored, is sufficient to prevent either the ravages of decay or the attacks of insects. Full details of the experimental investigation are given. An iron bar three pounds in weight is reputed to save protected forty gallons of grain, and certain biscuits were preserved for seven months in excellent condition, while others, under like circumstances but without the iron, were totally destroyed by weevils.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

Farmers' Boys and Girls.

BY MRS. S. A. MACK.

What a happy thought the "Young Folks' Column" was. As we read the little letters from the children and learn through them what they are doing on the farms, we cannot but enter into the spirit of it, and write a letter of congratulations. We learn through them how the crops are doing, and the prospect for turkeys and chickens for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and how the schools prosper. Nearly every boy and girl writes something about their schools, and that proves they are not growing up in ignorance. There is a vein of manliness and womanliness in their letters that shows that we need not be ashamed of the coming man and woman. Education brings intelligence and refinement. The day is forever past in Kansas when such expressions can be used as, "green country gawk," "dowdy country girl." Their clothing may not have just the last fashionable cut of the city tailor and dressmaker—

But the man's the man for a' that.

You do not know, dear children, how "pent up" city children envy you your free, happy life. They are denied so many things that you enjoy.

There is no place where you can enjoy so much pure, unalloyed happiness as you can on the farm, free, in a great measure, from all that tends to contaminate and disfigure the mind.

Blessings on the farmers' boys and girls. These letters, coming as they do, from all parts of the State, foreshadow that some day, not far distant, they will be a power in the land that will command respect at home and abroad.

A Father's Lesson to His Son.

One day Robert's father saw him playing with some boys, who were rude and unmannerly. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son, and now he knew the cause. He was very sorry, but he said nothing to Robert at the time. In the evening he brought from the garden six rosy-cheeked apples, put them on a plate and presented them to Robert. He was much pleased at his father's kindness, and thanked him. "You must lay them aside for a few days, that they may become mellow," said the father; and Robert cheerfully placed the plate with the apples in his mother's store-room.

Just as he was putting them aside, his father laid on the plate the seventh apple, which was quite rotten, and desired him to allow it to remain there.

"But, father," said Robert, "the rotten apples will spoil all the others!"

"Do you think so? Why should not the fresh apples rather make the rotten one fresh?" said his father. And with these words he shut the door of the room.

Eight days afterward he asked his son to open the door and take out the apples. But what a sight presented itself! The six apples which had been so round and rosy-cheeked, were now quite rotten, and spread a bad smell through the room.

"Father," cried he, "did I not tell you that the rotten apple would spoil the good ones? You did not listen to me."

"My boy," said the father, "have I not told you often that the company of bad children will make you bad? Yet you do not listen to me. See in the state of the apples that which will happen to you, if you keep company with wicked boys."

Robert did not forget the lesson. When any bad boys asked him to play with them, he thought of the rotten apples, and kept apart from them.

I am a little black-eyed cat, and my name is "Job." I have not been around here very long, but long enough to feel just as large as any other cat. Folks say, "he's just the least mite of a cat for his age," but don't you believe a word of it. I wear a green and red ribbon round my neck. I wish somebody would play with me all the time. I can sing and scratch and mew. I wish folks would keep their doors out of the way. They're forever shutting them on my tail; then when I cry they pick me up and say, "Why the poor little Job; was he afflicted again?" It don't feel good. Somebody let me drop off their shoulder the other day and nearly broke my nose. I couldn't cry or sing for a long time after that.

Then some one trod on my foot and hurt it, so that I couldn't walk on it. It isn't well yet either. They're sure to pick me up and play with me, if I want to go to sleep, and if I am wide, awake and want to play, they say, "No, no, Job must stay in his box. Nobody's time to play with him now." So I have to amuse myself as best I can by playing with my tail, or I have to curl up and go to sleep. They have got a box for me in a dark room, but I don't stay there much. It's nicer to play where there's somebody to talk to. I don't like to be left alone. 'Tisn't safe. A stray cat might get me. A big stray cat wanted to fight with me to-day. Abe was he peeped at me through the door screen. But I set up my back and tail, and told him I wasn't afraid, and when he walked on I ran, as fast as ever I could, to my mistress. I was going to tell her about it, but she said: "Poor little Job! was he frightened nearly to death," as though I wouldn't; maybe now they won't put me out in that box, because I know they don't want any cat to eat me up. But I'm not afraid. Just as long as I can hear I must find something to play with. There's a leaf! I'm going to catch it now.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severence, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
P J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
B A Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Denel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
B L Beebee, London, Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J F Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt, Allen county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutledge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
7 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.
11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indianola.
13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
19 Wabaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.
21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
27 Allen County, F. M. Power master, Carlysle, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
29 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.
Riley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.
Montgomery County Commercial Agency. Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency, James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, capital $35,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company. Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency. H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company. W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler county—Butler County Agency. J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association. T. A Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Ellsworth county—Ellsworth County agency. Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Clay County Patron's Commercial Agency. W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa county—Ottawa County agency. D. D. Hoag, agt., Minneapolis.
Franklin county—Franklin County agency. Jasper Robinson, agt., Ottawa.
Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory. James Coffin, Agent, Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency. G. E. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having never seen anything in your paper from these parts, I will drop a few thoughts for the information of Patrons in other parts of the State.

Our wheat crop is enormous, and of a very fair quality; (and right here let me say that our farmers are just losing money every day because they won't co-operate) it is selling at from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel. Corn crop is good, and is worth twenty cents. Farmers are prepared to seed a very large acreage in wheat, and a great many have sown, which is now making fine feed for the grasshoppers as they are here in abundance.

Politics is being stirred up quite lively here now, and I can safely say that John R. Goodin (the faithful, true and tried friend of the Osage land settlers), will carry this county, and if D. C. H. knows what is best for him he had better stay at home and save money and time, for he has no record upon which to stand compared with Judge Goodin.

M. E. Hudson will carry a great many votes here, also the old veteran Peter Cooper.

Yours Fraternally, LEVI METZER.
LABETTE, Labette county, Kas., Sept. 24.

An Essay.

The subject that I have chosen for your consideration to-day is, Our Duty as Patrons of Husbandry. I do not expect to instruct any one here in grange matters, especially as this subject is an important one and requires much care and thought. It will have to be considered by older and wiser heads than mine, to do it justice. However, I sincerely hope that this feeble attempt of mine may be the means of encouraging others to try and do their duty.

We know that very few of us will arise in the granges and make a speech, but we can all commit our ideas to paper and either read them or have them read. Who knows but there may be many valuable hints and ideas thrown out that will do much good. I consider it the duty of each member to not only attend our meetings regularly, but they should use their individual influence in promoting the interest of all in every possible way. We should not come here and sit around, waiting for a few of our more enterprising brethren to do all the work, but we should all put our shoulders to the wheel and try to push this enterprise to a final success, for it will not do to let the grange die after all the time, trouble and money expended.

The order has already accomplished much good for its members, but as yet we have hardly made a good beginning; we have hardly got fairly started on the road to prosperity; we have not accomplished one-half of the good that will be attained when all take hold with more faith, more hope, more energy and perseverance. There are too many drones in the grange, too many young members who think they are doing their duty if they merely attend the meetings, sit around and listen to what is going on. Now this will never do, for if we do not intend to make this movement a success in every respect we had better abandon it at once, and give our enemies a fair chance to laugh and triumph in our downfall. Now, I consider it not only the duty of every member to attend the meetings of the grange regularly, but they should exert their influence to make these meetings valuable, interesting and instructive. We are all united as a band of brothers and sisters, to do what we can to promote the general welfare, and try and push this grand movement to a glorious success. I may ask how much earnest practical thought have we given to this subject, that we might be able to understand our duties as worthy members; there are, perhaps, a few of our more faithful members, who have done all in their power to sustain the order, while a majority of us have done comparatively nothing to promote our interests. We must have more faith and perseverance in this as in all other pursuits, if we expect to accomplish any good, we should make up our minds at once to take hold of this enterprise with the determination to make it a success in every respect. We have met here to-day, not only to enjoy the blessings which the great Giver of all good, has bestowed upon us, but partly to enjoy the fruits of our own labor. We have cause to be thankful for our bountiful crops, and all the other blessings; therefore, while we are enjoying these blessings to-day we should make up our minds not only to become truer and more faithful members of this order, and try to do our duty as such, but we should also decide to become better citizens, and not forget the Giver of all these blessings, without whose aid and kind attention would not exist! The harvest feast of the grange, which we have enjoyed to-day, is one feature of our order, which every member should be proud to take part in, not only for the satisfaction of supplying the wants of the inner man, but to the social elevation of the soul as well; we should have more of those social feasts, for they would do much to revive the grange and keep up the general interest, for as long as we don't try to carry out each and every feature of this order so long will we be unsuccessful in gaining the end in view.

Our sisters could use an important influence for the good of the order if they would only try, for they are here as our equals in every respect. It is expected that they should try and do their portion of the work, for they must remember that each and every one has duties to perform which no one can perform for them. But as long as so many of the brothers will shirk their duties, so long may we expect to see the sisters backward in giving their views. When has this grange received any benefit from the lady members in the way of essays, hints or suggestions? What is the cause of this? Surely they have not lost all faith, or is it because we do not encourage them? It is true they look to us to lead them, to set them the example worthy of imitation and worthy to be followed. I regret to say too many of us have been neglecting our duty in this respect, but it is not too late to reform if we are in earnest.

Now, I sincerely hope that not only the sisters but also the lukewarm brothers will awaken to a full sense of their duty as members. Write essays, make speeches, give hints and suggestions for the good of all, or do anything else that will tend to the elevation of the granges. Don't come here and sit around without taking any part in the proceedings of the grange, for you are not doing yourself or any one else any good, but on the other hand you discourage those members to do all in their power to see this grange prosper. Now brothers and sisters, let us all try, and do our respective duty. We should have more faith in this order, more faith in ourselves, and more faith in each other. Let each and every one contribute something for the good of all, and we will be surprised to see how interesting the grange meetings will become. We all know what our duty is, and what our obligations are. We should let the outside world know that this order is determined to accomplish all that we set out to do; when we make up our minds the end is half accomplished.

The *Prairie Farmer* says: "Grange news in Illinois are as scarce as hen's teeth, and ask where are all of the members of the order."

Speaking Ill of a Brother.

In regard to this subject J. W. A. Wright, in writing to *Colman's Rural*, has this to say:

Among the many difficulties which the grange has had to grapple in its great work of social reform, none have been so hard to deal with, none have so threatened the harmonious working and the very existence of our subordinate, State and National Granges, as those of a personal nature. How often has it happened that good, eligible people have declined to join a grange because so and so are members. How often have some members, after knowing their obligation (or, at least, after taking them), refused to aid in some important grange enterprise, or when they contribute to it, feel little interest in its success, because so and so are leaders or take an active part in pushing it ahead. How often have some ceased to attend meetings, or even left their grange, because so and so has been elected to some grange office.

Now, all this is wrong. It is totally contrary to the spirit and precepts of our order, to be swayed by personal feelings, personal prejudice. When our members, in any work, in any position, yield to such impulses, do they ever ask themselves the questions—Am I doing any good for the order? Are we seeking in this way the greatest good to the greatest number? Unless to these questions they can conscientiously answer yes, they are acting contrary to duty.

Then, think of the disparaging remarks made by one member about another; the doubts cast upon his motives, if not actually charges, in some secret way, of wrong doing in some form or other. For, vast as is the good the grange has done and is doing, all these things have occurred more or less in the experience of our members. To anticipate and prevent these evils as far as possible, in applying our principles, numerous precepts have been inculcated from the first, looking especially to this end.

Our ritual teaches us, with beautiful lessons, that entire confidence should prevail in our large circle of brothers. Our declaration of purposes says "we shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves." Are we all thus striving? If not, we fail in our duty. It next asserts, as an indispensable means of securing such harmony, "we shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, social, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition." Are we all really so endeavoring? If not, we fail in our duty.

We all solemnly swear to aid our fellow Patrons, within certain reasonable limits. If we ever do or say or write anything to injure any member of any grange, in good name or estate, or thwart him in any good work he tries to do, how can we reconcile this with our promise to aid? It cannot be reconciled. He violates his sacred obligations in so doing. Each individual of our vast membership cannot too carefully ponder these things, and should constantly make an honest effort to live up to our precepts on all these points, which are in danger of being lightly esteemed.

But how especially incumbent on our leading men to observe these things—men who have been vested with a little brief authority guard and advance our interests; who have long been prominent among us, and who can rightfully be expected to best exemplify our principles. In all their personal dealings with each other, in their official or fraternal capacity, how guarded should they be against the cropping out of personal prejudices, resentments, piques, enmity, towards all who are united with them in the bonds of a vital fraternity.

Nothing is more honorable, more repulsive, more grating on our sense of propriety, than to know that any member of the grange, however high or humble his station, does not scruple to speak, both members and outsiders, not only disparagingly but disgracefully of another member—trying to poison the minds of others against him, trying to make them believe his brother is a dishonest and bad man. Where is his charity? Where is the aid he has solemnly pledged? Where is his manly honor?

What is the clear line of duty in such cases? 1. Kindly reprove such maligning brother. 2. Let him know that either he should in due form prefer charges against the one of whom he speaks so hard or keep silent. 3. If he does not keep silent, remind him that he is justly liable to have charges preferred against him, conduct unbecoming a Patron and injurious to the grange cause.

When will some of our brethren learn that our brotherhood was formed for mutual help, not for mutual injury; to combine for the benefit of all farmers, all our members, and for self protection—but not to seek self protection by industriously picking flaws in the characters of our brothers? When will we learn that the grange did not combine a set of angels any more than has any other noble institution—human or divine; and that as we need charity for our own weakness, so should we practice it towards what we esteem the defects of others?

Reading and Thinking Farmers.

We believe that the great want of farmers, as a class, is more education. We complain of the over-reaching avariciousness of other classes. We complain of the manner in which we are imposed upon by those who compel us to pay extravagant prices for what we want to buy, and who in turn give us but small compensation for our labor. We must make our intelligence as a class equal to that of others. We must prepare ourselves to fill the responsible position in society, and then farmers will exert an influence more in proportion to their numbers and the vast industry which they represent. Farmers are not lacking in natural intelligence. Their minds are strong, and many often surprise themselves and fellow men by their accomplishments when they have been called into positions which have afforded them the discipline and culture which alone were wanting to develop their good qualities. If we were very shy of investing in patent rights and mining stocks, and all attempts to get rich suddenly, and would put a little money every year into books and first-class papers, we would find ourselves growing stronger, and attaining a higher position of influence in society and public affairs.—*Husbandman.*

State Grange Fair.

The Alabama State Grange has shown remarkable enterprise in the management of a State Grange Fair. Its exhibition last year was said to be very large and successful. The premium list for the next fair, which is to open in Montgomery, Tuesday, October 24th, is a great credit to the grange. The premiums offered are large, and are distributed with great care.

Some idea of the management of the fair may be derived from the fact that a single premium of $300 is offered to the grange the members of which shall make the largest and best display in merit and variety of samples of field crops, and for the largest and best display in merit and variety of the products of the garden, orchard, dairy and poultry by the members of a grange, a premium of $300 is offered. For the best and largest display of the products of a single farm, a premium of $100 is offered. There are very liberal prizes offered for thoroughbred stock, ranging from $50 down to $10. For the best bull of each of the leading breeds, $40 is the premium; for the best Berkshire boar, $20. We instance these premiums to show the liberal manner in which the grange has provided for calling out the best stock and farm products.—*Husbandman.*

The Higher Degrees of the Order.

As there appears to be a desire among some of the members of our organization to abolish the higher degrees of the order, we publish the following, written by a correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture*, that our readers may learn some of the reasons advanced for either abolishing the Sixth and Seventh degrees, or permitting all worthy members to enjoy their privileges. The writer is a Sixth and Seventh degree member:

Very few Patrons are aware of the intense exclusiveness of the Sixth and Seventh degrees of the grange. Think of it! No Patron, however worthy and wise he may be—no difference how long he has belonged to the order, nor how many sacrifices he may have made for it, can ever be a Sixth or Seventh degree dignitary unless he happens to have been master of a State Grange—and how few can ever be that! In Missouri, out of a hundred thousand members, perhaps not a dozen in a life-time can ever be master, and therefore are totally denied a sight into the mysterious arcana that hovers above them.

How preposterous—how undemocratic—how anti-republican—how utterly opposed to all our American ideas of equality and an even chance for all! And what good can come of all this aristocracy, this elevation of a few above the many?

We have studied closely all the arguments of the advocates of this system, and cannot see a single sensible reason to continue these degrees so repugnant, especially to Western people. The only argument given is that there is no exclusiveness in it, because any Patron may be elected master of a State Grange, and may then get these degrees. Ah, indeed! So he may. But is every good Patron a seeker after the office? On the contrary, most of our very best men refuse to have an office at all, and must they, therefore, be denied the privileges of the higher degrees?

Look at the actual working of these Sixth and Seventh degrees for one moment. A little body of men who have been masters of State Granges over one year, get together in secret conclave—what they do, neither you nor I can know, except just as they choose to tell us—we can never get there—one thing we do know—that no man who does not belong to their conclave can now ever get to be an officer of the National Grange, or a member of the executive committee.

The National Grange sits part of the time in the Fourth degree, but whenever there are any discussions to take place that the "Priests of Merida" do not want the common herd to hear, they go to work in the Sixth degree and the plebians are turned out. Now all this is so contrary to the plain common sense of the farmers,—it is so clearly establishing a "privileged class" above and superior to us, that whether this "upper ten" does harm or good—it would be far better to abolish the whole thing and come down to a basis where all Patrons are on a perfect equality. Let there be no degrees in the grange which the worthy farmer who does not care to be an office holder, may not take if he desires to and possesses the proper moral character and standing. If our order is to take the elevated stand which we claim for it, as the champion of right and justice, as the stern opponent of all shams and swindles, rings and monopolies—as the rallying point for a purer and better society, and a purer and better politics, we must begin in our own household by rooting out all shams and humbugs, and in this light we regard the higher degrees—we must purify our augean stables, where a little aristocracy, in one of the upper chambers, perhaps with the very best motives, are bringing distrust and discredit on our best of orders, by maintaining and perpetuating something too much like the secret Council of Ten, so famous in Venetian history.

We hope that no true Patron will rest satisfied until he has made his voice heard in demanding that no degree shall be retained in the grange which every member may not freely take if worthy. The sentiment of our people is demanding this so strongly that even a delay may be dangerous, and yet strange to say, many masters of State Granges (one of whom from States which are almost unanimously opposed to the higher degrees) are throwing obstacles in the way of a speedy repeal and delaying all such popular measures as long as possible. There is only one certain and speedy way to reach the case, and that is for executive committees, county and local granges to appeal to the National Grange in strong and emphatic terms to grant their known wishes without further delay. Many such appeals and petitions have gone up to former national councils. Let them now go up in such numbers and in such terms that it will be "no uncertain sound."

In America, "we, the people," will rule, and the sooner we convince our "Priests of Merida" that they must only be our representatives and not our rulers, the sooner will the grange be on the true road to its high destiny.

The Order in Ohio and Iowa.

At the Grange Encampment evening discussions last week, the *Farmers' Friend* reports the following, in regard to the order in Ohio and Iowa:

Brother Brockett, of Ohio, reported the order in his State in a most prosperous condition, all the time growing, and could also speak indirectly for Iowa, having been present a few days before at a large grange picnic in his State at which Brother Ellis, Master of Ohio State Grange, and Brother Smedly, of Iowa, Lecturer of National Grange, were both present. Brother Ellis publicly called on Brother Smedly to tell how it was that the order was going down in Iowa, as reported in some of the papers. Brother S. explained that their membership was greater than at any time, and the order never so strong as at present. In the hurry of organizing, some granges were located too close to others, hence consolidation, making one strong one out of two weak ones. Some unworthy persons taken in at first, had been found wanting; others joined from wrong ideas of the order or wrong motives, had been dropped out. Brother Brockett urged upon all the importance of every Patron taking and reading at least one good grange paper.

The Grange in Texas.

There is probably no part of the country where the grange has had a more salutary effect than here in Texas, especially on society. It is not here as in the older States, where the usages and habits are all alike. Here in this new State people are moving in from different parts of the country, all bringing with them different customs—but, happily, the grange furnishes a remedy for these conflicting notions, by bringing its members together oftener than they would otherwise meet.

But it is not alone in society that the grange is doing good. You can see the benefits on the farm. All are striving to improve the quality of their crops and their stock, and in the diversity of crops and, in fact, in a more intelligent mode of farming in all its branches. The watchword is, plow deep and sow especially for wheat—and as wheat has become the principal crop of this part of the State, it may be well to give my experience, which is, that wheat sown on land the second time produces a better crop than the first one after corn, or on corn land, but it does not pay to run land in wheat more than three consecutive years.—J. P. U., in *Colman's Rural World.*

Solid Progress of the Grange.

Miss Julia Garretson, the Iowa State Grange Lecturer, in a late address, in referring to the fact that the order was well rid of the weak elements of membership, and in regard to our solid progres, said in her lecture:

The order is now well rid of the froth and foam, and is fairly settled down to solid work. It is in better condition to-day than it has ever been before. The contemplation of the future gives work for the imagination as well as the actual reasoning powers. Like causes may produce like results. But the human understanding is susceptible of being formed or swayed by innumerable influences. Yet judging by the past, and a contemplation of the present, we may reasonably hope that we shall grow in fraternal feeling, more thoroughly love the charmed circle in which we hold membership, be more earnest workers for the right, be imbued with a laudable enthusiasm, with no barriers in the way of our progress, and that all our acts and sentiments may be tested in the pure sunlight of justice. Born out a vital necessity, so far as the grange has proved of inestimable advantage to all who participate in its work and its favors. The women are better thinkers and better talkers as well as the men, and will give a better impression to the children they rear, more enlarged views of life and duty; for go where we will, whatever vicissitudes may befall, and however beclouded may life become, back and beyond all these will be times when memory will call to view the lessons of virtue given by material affection. The public feature of our success in the character and responsibility gained by the membership. They have learned to respect and even to be proud of their labors, they respect each other more and more, and are better respected by outsiders, and all other organizations. Even in Europe the thinking people are considering the grange as a labor movement not entirely free from difficulties, yet fraught with good intentions and the hopes of industry throughout the world. We have arrived at the stage of sober and earnest work; the enthusiasm that bred animosities is past; with the work, the cultivation of our social natures is so blended that all true lovers of the order feel that the grange is a kind of social Utopia; we have risen above and beyond party, and while the politician may cry "Great is Diana," we can exclaim with a more imperative voice "greater is the right." Let us go on then, sisters and brothers, in the route we have chosen prescribing such changes only as may be needed to make our work more effectual, keeping our organization free from the incessant friction of selfish and sinister designs, and march boldly and proudly forward to the accomplishment of our majestic destiny.

Wheat Meeting in California.

According to announcement, a meeting was held, a short time ago, at Golden Gate Grange. It was the sentiment of the meeting to publish no record of proceedings, and consequently nothing official was printed. The gossip concerning the meeting is found in the *Chronicle*, as follows:

Some of the largest grain raisers in the State were present. No business which can be made public was transacted, though there was a determination expressed among the members not to part with their wheat until the rates of freight are reduced. "We have plenty of wheat and plenty of store-rooms and victuals enough to keep from starving," said a farmer from Butte, who could almost load a ship alone, "and if they want our wheat they can have it when they pay prices proportionate to Liverpool quotations. Otherwise we will let the weevil eat it." The action of the ring in advancing the price of charters with every advance in Liverpool, instead of raising the price of grain here proportionately, is understood by these men, and while there are a large number of small farmers and renters who are compelled to sell for ready money, the receipts of wheat are no larger than during the same period last year, with a crop almost double. The representatives say that throughout the State, the warehouses are full, while a great deal of wheat is banked along the rivers.

The *Call*, in noticing the meeting, says another meeting will be held at Vallejo, Sept. 30. The Vallejo meeting is not a wheat meeting, but one held by the county grange for the general good of the order and a feast.

Co-operative Stores.

Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, says:

The possible savings of this policy are not easily calculated, but a safe basis for estimation may be founded upon the report of the mercantile agencies of New York, which gives one store and storekeeper for every one hundred and twenty-three persons of all ages in the United States. This would give one family to be supported by every twenty-four. This statement, however, does not embrace any but such of these agencies as rank as merchants who purchase their goods in the principle cities; leaving out of view the mass of small trade, peddlers, transporters and other middlemen, all of whom live better and more expensively upon the profits of their trade than do the laboring class which contributes so large a proportion of their gains. It seems not extravagant to say that every ten or twelve families who live on wages must support at least one other family in far better style than they can live themselves, under the prevalent hand-to-mouth system of supplies through the multitudinous machinery of the retail trade. To get the idea sufficiently impressed, one need only to walk the business streets of our cities, towns, and villages, and observe the unbroken blocks of retail stores, held at high rents, employing hosts of dealers, and supporting their families and their lawyers, doctors and clergymen, with their luxurious indulgence of leisure and dissipation added, to form some idea, or, at least, feel some of the force of the burden that the last and poorest purchaser of their goods and wares must bear. To get rid of this prodigious tax, co-operative stores offer themselves, in theory at least, as a remedy more or less co-extensive with the evil.

Stick to Your Colors.

"Let the shoemaker stick to his last," means a great deal more than a hurried reading suggests. We knew a farmer who had amassed a snug little fortune from the products of his land. He quit farming and started a hotel. In less than two years he was deck hand on a lake steamer. There are thousands of men who have gained equally as much prominence by not sticking to their business. The vacillating man never succeeds. Everything he touches wilts. Here is what Prof. Fairchild, of Michigan Agricultural College says: "There is one step to be taken by every farmer in the direction of a division of labor without regard to wind and weather. That is to fix upon some line of rotation of culture suited to his taste, his capital, his soil, and his markets, and stick to it. No business man succeeds who varies from dry goods to hardware, and then to fancy goods. So no farmer does good work as a farmer, however he may thrive as a specialist, whose fancy fluctuates from sheep to swine with every change in the price of wool and pork.—*Indiana State Grange.*

Some of the granges of Wisconsin have shipped tobacco direct to Germany with very satisfactory results.

Kansas State News.

FARMERS in the vicinity of Atchison are hunting help.

FOUR hundred and ten car loads of cattle were handled at Parsons last month.

MR. ALBERT GRUMSBY, of Americus, will get 600 bushels of apples from his two acre orchard.

A JACKSON county man has a blue-eyed cow with three tails, and a hump on her back like a camel.

THE United States government is contracting for the delivery of 500,000 bushels of corn at Wichita.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, and brothers are putting in four hundred acres of wheat this fall in Sumner county.

SIX hundred wagon loads of wheat were delivered by farmers to Wichita warehouses and elevators one day last week.

THE Independence *Tribune* complains that the railroad company does not furnish enough cars to ship the grain that accumulates at that place.

KANSAS Supreme Court affirms decision against railroads, giving full value for all stock killed, with attorney's fees for collecting the same.

A REGULAR society of horse thieves, having their field of operations extending all over several States have a station in Clay county. It will be broken up

A LITTLE daughter of Mrs. Catherine Hutchison, of Garnett, about three and a half years old, died a few days ago from the effects of eating phosphorus from the tops of matches.

A PARTY of eight Virginians have been prospecting in the vicinity of Elk Falls, Montgomery county. If they conclude to locate, a number of their Virginia neighbors will follow.

THE people of the eastern part of Montgomery county, who have been using a small log school house for the past few years, are preparing to build the finest school house in the county.

THE Kansas *Chief* says: "Mr. Edwards living two miles from Doniphan, has ten bee stands, which he says will turn out, this season, over five hundred pounds of honey. His honey is beautiful."

SAYS the *Locomotive*: "There is double the amount of stock in Norton county this year there was last. This speaks well, and we hope to chronicle the same fact before 1877 shall have passed away."

AFTER a three days' trial, at Topeka, on Monday, the 25th, A. J. Mowry, the man who was expelled from the Legislature last winter for complicity in bond frauds, was discharged, the State having failed to make a cause.

THE Miami *Republican* says: "The cheese factory at Americus, controls the milk of 300 cows, for which the owner realizes $24 per annum for each cow. The owner of fifty head there ought, indeed, to be 'a merry-cuss.'"

THE Larned *Republican* says: "Wheat sowing in Pawnee township is nearly completed. We however, see a few drills tearing their way through the soil. The glorious rain of Monday night makes the farmers laugh with joy."

CONDUCTOR DU BOIS, of the Kansas Pacific railroad, was stabbed in the head, shoulder and side ten times with a Bowie knife in the hands of a fellow who he was trying to eject from the train at Leavenworth on Thursday night last.

THE Emporia *Ledger* says: "For the last two weeks not a day has passed without a train of white covers passing through our city filled with home hunters. Immigration has never been more brisk than it has this year."

THE Ottawa *Republican* says: "Mr. Aaron Daniels, of Centropolis township, brought into our office last Saturday, a castor bean stalk, which is ten feet high. It is as large around at the root as a man's wrist, and the head is well filled with beans."

THE Parsons *Record* says: "We saw a couple of sweet potatoes this morning which came from the farm of A. Southwick, two and one-half miles south of this city, which were simply enormous. They weighed three and one-half and four pounds."

WM. SPENCER, an old citizen of Butler county, but for the last year speculating in wheat and cattle in Wichita, has mysteriously disappeared. It is believed that there has been foul play, and the *Beacon* says it is not the first case of the kind in Wichita.

THE Chanute *Times* says: "On Tuesday and Wednesday there were over one hundred and fifty wagons loaded with wheat, castor beans and flax brought to this place, and the grain purchased by our buyers. Some of the wheat came from a distance of forty to fifty miles west."

A LITTLE son of Silas Kennedy, of Winfield, had his leg broken, while with his father, who was hauling a load of wheat to this market, and while walking or playing along side of the wagon, slipped and fell. The wheel passed over his right ankle, badly crushing the bones. So says the Wichita *Beacon*.

THE Scandia *Republic* tells of an attempted elopement in that county—three couples, the boys aged respectively eighteen, twenty and twenty, and the girls thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, started afoot and almost without money, and after camping out one night were overtaken by the father of one of the girls and compelled to return.

THE Alma *News* says: "Mr. Horace Griffin, of Newbury, sent up to this office, on Monday, a half dozen ears of corn raised on sod this year that is fully equal in quality to any corn that we have seen produced in the State, or any other. He expects to gather to exceed one thousand bushels from fourteen acres, some five acres or more he thinks will average seventy-five bushels to the acre."

MR. BROCKWAY, Neosho county, has threshed this fall with his steam thresher a little over 22,000 bushels of wheat. This is good work for one machine, when it is recollected that beside his machine, there is in this immediate vicinity another steam thresher and some five or six horse-power threshers at work. So says the Neosho *Free Press*.

THE Manhattan *Industrialist* says: "Mr. B. F. Griffin has found out that in warm weather his cattle almost invariably feed against the wind, and in cold weather with the wind. By noticing the wind, therefore, he generally knows in what direction to hunt for them, but before discovering the habit much time was lost in hunting in the wrong direction."

JOHN STEVENS, living three miles east of Le Roy, shipped ten car loads of fat steers from Richmond station on the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad, one day last week. They were Coffey county cattle, and a fine lot at that. This portion of the Neosho is turning off more fat cattle than any other county in Kansas. So says the Burlington *Patriot*.

MR. J. C. STEWART, a well-to-do farmer, living three miles east of this city, in Lincoln township, says the La Cygne *Journal*, has sown winter wheat for fifteen years, and during that length of time has never had but two crops which proved a failure. This year he harvested five hundred and sixteen bushels of wheat from twenty-four acres—making twenty-one and a half bushels to the acre.

JOHN MILLER, of Atchison, is unfortunate. About a year ago his house was burned to the ground, with most of its contents. During the storm of August 19th last, Mr. Miller was severely shocked by lightning, and on the 18th of last month, a coal oil lamp exploded, scattering its burning contents over his person, and, setting his new home on fire, burned it to the ground. Most of the contents were consumed. He had an insurance policy of $250 on the building.

THE *Commonwealth* says: "In the herd law discussions we have heard a great deal about the 'cattle interest' in Shawnee county, and the necessity of protecting it. One of the oldest cattle buyers in this region assures us that from year to year there is not the slightest improvement in the quality of the cattle in Shawnee county, that, in fact, the best lot of cattle he has ever seen here, he purchased in 1870. If this is the case the 'cattle interest' is not doing much for itself."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[*Letter from a Postmaster.*]

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

MESSRS. J. B. ROSE & CO.:

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. * * * W. H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocations Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvellous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials.

For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-bone, &c., and for Screw Worm in Sheep it has no rival. Farmers, Livery-men, and Stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA.

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says:

"I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy results."

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. ROSE & CO., 46 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-tf

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Lawrence, - - - - - Kansas.

All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store. 10-1y

J. K. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 34 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. $100 would of course increase to $100,000 in the same time.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that defy competition. I would call especial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style of finish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. Yours respectfully,

J. A. GUY.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

E I WILL SELL E

E E

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey,

S THIS SEASON. B

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to furnish the traveling public

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOM'ODATIONS

Price, $2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-tf GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking apple—and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooking apple."

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is $4; will sell them for the next thirty days at $3, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for 5cts.

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

"Steinway & Sons" and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in exchange. 6-

THE CLIMAX!

MOWER & REAPER,

Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

GIBBS & STERRETT M'F'G CO.,

5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL F. CARY,
OF OHIO.

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN.

For Judge, Fourth Judicial District—W. L. PARKINSON, of Franklin.

For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county.

Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pottawatomie county.

Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county.

State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jefferson county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen county.

Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of Marshall county.

Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county.

Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people, whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the sectional management of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par al the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles:

1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed; that the notes of the National Banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis by being made interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum.

5. That we regard the act of Congress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.

7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees.

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public criminals of our State to go unwhipped of justice.

12. That we urge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

At the earnest solicitation of Bro. R. J. Young, Master of Brown County Grange, we came into Brown county for the purpose of instructing the Patrons in the work of co-operation. We have met with several granges in the county, and have delivered three lectures on the subject of co-operation. Bro. Young, who is traveling with us, is getting stock subscribed for a co-operative store to be started at Hiawatha. The Patrons of this county are waking up to their own interest, and will have, within the next three weeks, a co-operative store of their own.

Brown county is one of the best counties in the State; a large number of the farmers are in good circumstances. We found one farmer, Mr. J. W. Belts, who came to this county some eighteen years ago; he told us that when he arrived here he had but fifty cents. He now has four hundred acres of fine land, most all improved, a good house, fine large barn, and best of all, one of the finest orchards we have seen in the State, the trees loaded down with fine fruit. Mr. Belts estimates his apple crop at about two thousand bushels, which will bring him one dollar per bushel.

Mr. R. J. Young was nominated by Reformers and Democrats for State Sentor for Brown and Nemaha counties. Bro. Young was nominated without any solicitation on his part; he did not know he had been nominated till two days after it had been done. We have no doubt but what Bro. Young will be elected; he certainly ought to be, he is one of the people, his every impulse is in hearty sympathy with the working people, while his opponent is a hard money man, and a banker.

We will stay in this county until next Thursday, when we will give our readers a further account of our travels.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

The Olathe *Mirror* of the 28th ult. comes to us with a most sensible article on the above subject, and well says that the question of sheep husbandry in Kansas is reduced simply to the question of whether we shall have dogs or sheep.

Of course he prefers the sheep but as it is proved that the two cannot thrive together, and existing remedies provide no adequate protection to sheep owners, it despairingly asks what is going to be done about it, and it is a serious question; for the plan of taxing dogs to death is a failure, for the reason that the farmers themselves will not list the worthless curs with which nearly every farm abounds and which their owners persist in keeping. We can see but one remedy for the difficulty, and that is to make it a fine of $500 for any one to keep a female dog about their premises, and all male dogs outside of their master's enclosures and not in his custody to be the legitimate victims of powder and buckshot whenever found. Some such legislation as this would probably in course of time decrease the number of dogs so that the important interest of sheep growing would begin to reach to the importance which our really favorable circumstances of country and climate ought to secure for it. There can be no doubt that wool growing can with proper protection be made one of the most important resources of our State, and that at a compartively small outlay of capital by those engaged in it. But to encourage those seeking to establish this branch of industry, it is indispensable that some thing over a half a million of the sheep killing dogs that now infest the State should be relentlessly slaughtered.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Before another issue of our paper the campaign will have been practically ended, Ohio and Indiana have been the battle ground and in the latter State especially the contest has been fought with a desperation that proves the importance that the party leaders attached to the result. In Ohio, where the Republican party has considered itself reasonably certain of success, the strife has waxed less warm and indeed it would not astonish us if the Democrats should avail themselves of the confidence of the Republicans in the Buckeye State to eucher them out of two or three Congressmen that they certainly expect to elect. Of course we do not expect our party to make much of a showing in the State election in Ohio. The Democratic party of Ohio as is well known are Greenbackers, and only accept the St. Louis platform under proiest and for the sake of maintaining a position in the national organization. Their candidates for Congress are nearly all "softs," pledged to the abolition of the national banks and the retirement of their circulation and the substitution of government currency instead. These candidates when not opposed to Republicans of a smaller faith will receive the support of the Cooper men, hence the October election in Ohio will afford little indication of the Greenback Party in that State.

In Indiana the case is different. In that State our friends have a separate organization and a separate ticket in the field. They have had some of the largest meetings that have been held by either party, and while of course we do not expect to see our ticket elected, we feel satisfied that the Hoosier Greenbackers will roll up a vote that will surprise the old party leaders and convince them that the Cooper men are by no meaus an insignificant factor in the Presidential contest. Meanwhile outsiders are waiting with bated breath.

TOO THIN.

The Boston *Herald*, as a Tilden paper is *queerish*. It says: "We do not expect much in the way of reform from the Democratic party." And further: "The best we hope is that the Democratic party in power will feel obliged to do something to meet the popular demand for reform, and so oblige the Republicans to recognize that demand. But we also have an idea that the election of Tilden would bring about a reconstruction of parties, so much to be desired."—*Exchange.*

There can be but little doubt, judging from the present tone and temper of the Southern people, as indicated by their press, that Tilden's election would result in a speedy reconstruction of parties, or rather, in the rehabilitation of old ones, the Union and Secession parties. The country does not desire does it take but little interest in the the re-opening of the old issues, nor scramble for spoils between the leaders of the hitherto dominant parties of the nation. What is desired is honest administration and a return to *ante bellum* prosperity. And if the people had been entirely satisfied that the Republican party would secure these results with a continuance in power, the Peter Cooper ticket would not have been in the field, and the Democratic party would scarcely have risen to the dignity of an organization.

But the plain fact is, the people are suspicious of both the old parties, and the vote they will give the Cooper ticket next month will satisfy the politicians that the voters are perfectly in earnest in the demand they are making for pure government, and relief from the burden that is crushing them to powder.

A FINE NEST OF REPUBLICAN KITTENS.

On Tuesday morning last an article was published in the Lawrence *Republican Journal*, over the signature of Edward Russel, of Leavenworth, defending George T. Anthony from the attacks made by the Leavenworth *Times* upon his character, and conclusively showing that there was nothing dishonorable or dishonest in his business transactions in New York. It also dwelt on his unassailable character during his eleven years residence in Kansas. The *Times* of Wednesday morning copied Mr. Russel's article entire, and in an editorial sharply and vigorously reviewed Mr. Russel's conduct while State commissioner of insurance, and accused him in so many words of embezzlement, malfeasance in office and perjury. To-day Mr. Russel filed his petition against D. R. Anthony, publisher of the *Times*, for ten thousand dollars damages, for libel, and will also criminally prosecute him. His attorneys are Hon. James W. English and Judge Byron Sherry.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 21, 1876.

"How good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The better way for Kansas to do is to elect the honest farmer of Mapleton to the office of governor, and leave these pugnacious gentlemen to fight out the thing at their leisure.

HELL GATE.

Our exchanges, especially those of a religious character are taking sides in the controversy between General Newton and Dodge, as to the propriety of the former setting off the mine under Hell Gate on Sunday. Now in all respect for serious things, it occurs to us that it was just the day for blowing up Hell Gate or any other of his infernal majesty's dominions, and if his adjutant-general, Boss Tweed had been over the locality at the time, all christians would have breathed fuller and freer.

GOOD ADVICE.

Democrats charge Republicans with terrible corruption and extravagance; Republicans retort that Democrats were traitors in the past and insincere now. Both charges are correct. Vote for neither party as both are alike unworthy. Vote the straight Indopendent Greenback ticket and you will never regret it. Vote for Cooper and real reform.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

We believe that good advice for the people of Kansas.

WELL SAID.

Organize! Organize!! Organize!!! Hold meetings in every school house, visit the shops and farm houses. This is not an office-holder's campaign, and there is no money for lanterns, music, fancy uniforms, parades, or any other kind of nonsense. It is a movement of the plain people and they work in a plain way. Organize! Organize!!—*Ft. Scott Pioneer.*

Historical tradition informs us that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. But the American people, or at least that portion of them who are thoughtfully regarding the crisis in affairs that is upon them, are in no mood for fuss, feathers or foolishness. What they desire to know is the reason that boots are from $8 to $14 per pair, coffee twenty-five cents per pound and a respectable suit of clothing $50 to $100, while labor is in little demand at $1 per day. They desire to have it explained, why it is that while the industries of the country are languishing, office holders and their friends are getting rich.

A KANSAS DODGER.

Col. Ellithorpe, of Chicago, addressed the people at Trader's point, a few days ago, in the interest of Hayes and Harrison. He, however, unmindful of the keynote, got on the currency question, and stated that in 1865, the currency in circulation was over $2,000,000,000, and that since then it had been contracted about $1,300,000,000. What will Curry, Harrison and others do to him?—*Indianapolis Sun.*

Nothing, whatever, as they can't keep him in the party long enough to discipline him. He used to be on a Leavenworth paper (the old *Conservative* we believe) but since then he has belonged to all the parties that the rottenness of Chicago politics has ever originated, and having "swung around the circle," is a Republican again.

NOT THERE.

I looked among all the papers for the *Spirit*, but found it not. I wanted to see that too.—*Phil. Cor. Miami Rep.*

You should have called for *our* SPIRIT, and you would have found it bright and beamy, and full of news and good cheer from all portions of our young State. Your *Spirit*, we believe "went glimmering" some time ago. At least it has not rapped at our table this many a day.

USURY OPPRESSION.

Voters, bear in mind that your oppressions to-day are the results of the *ten to thirty* per cent. that you are compelled to pay under the present monetary system. You have permitted the currency to be monopolized by banking corporations, to whom the government has given the right to issue the currency and so arranged it that this bank currency costs you in usury twenty per cent. at the least. Industry only produces and adds to the nation's wealth three per cent. per annum. This is shown to be true by the census reports. You can easily see that the money power, by means of these high rates of usury is taking all the wealth from you. Gathering it into the coffers of the few money monopolists and making paupers of all the producers. The American money system proposes the only relief that you can get. Put in force the convertible bond system and these exorbitant rates of usury will be no more. It will release industry from the oppession of usury that has bankrupted the whole nation. You can put this in force by voting the Independent ticket. Both of the old parties are on the side of the money power and you know it. They propose to continue you in slavery to the money power. You have already been reduced to pauperism. You who vote either old party ticket vote to continue yourselves and families in slavery. Is it mauly upon your part? Why will you vote the bread out of the mouths of your children and the clothes off of their backs? Have you any manhood left in you? Do you want to see your wives in tatters, haggard and pale from want and weeping, and your children crying for bread? The cold and chilly winds of winter will soon be upon you. Many thousands are to-day without food, clothing or shelter and their number is increasing by thousands daily. Hundreds and hundreds will die of cold and hunger before six months more will pass. The easiest work you can do is to cast a ballot. By casting it for the candidates of the Greenback party you can relieve your distress and restore peace, plenty and prosperity to yourselves, your families, your neighbors and your country. The millions who are to-day suffering untold anxiety and misery will rise up and call you blessed. If you are a freeman as you profess to be, you will break the dog collar of party, and loose the shackles of party slavery from off your neck and limbs and vote as a man—Independent. Restore your lost liberty and again have the rights of a man to enjoy the primeval curse of earning your bread by the sweat of your brow and seeing your family happy and comfortable. Vote the Independent ticket from President down.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

The election in Georgia passed off quietly, and went Democratic.

GENERAL NEWS.

Moody and Sankey are now holding a great revival in Chicago.

The election in Colorado on Monday was carried by the Republicans.

The grasshoppers have reached and spread over a large portion of Texas.

There were 2,130,991 admissions at the Centennial during September. Cash receipts $948,081.

Savannah, Ga., is suffering severely from yellow fever. At latest dates no abatement had taken place.

Gen. Banks has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district in Massachusetts.

Government authorities have made a number of arrests this week of "Crooked" distillers, mostly in Missouri.

There was frost in New Orleans on Oct. 2d. There was also frost in Mississippi and Alabama the same day.

In the trial of Gen. Babcock at Washington for so-called safe burglary, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A man was murdered at Worcester, Mass., on last Tuesday, for the paltry sum of $50. The murderer has not been caught.

It is thought Government will move the Indians from the Black Hills country to the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

The Chicago & Southwestern railroad is to be sold November 1st. It extends from Washington, Iowa, to Leavenworth.

A man was found dying from starvation, at the Union Depot, Dayton, O., on the 4th inst. He had been searching in vain for employment.

There is a movement in the Fifth Congressional district, Mass., to run Judge E. R. Hoar, for Congress as an Independent candidate, against Ben. Butler.

The war between Turkey and Servia still continues to rage furiously. All the great powers of Europe are negotiating to bring about peace or an armistice.

A detachment of McNeeley's company attacked and routed a party of outlaws near San Antonio, Texas, on Monday. They killed five and captured fifty horses.

The owner of Smuggler offers to trot him against any horse in the world—three heats. Or he will trot him against any three horses, a fresh horse to be taken each heat.

An American at Constantinople thinks matters there are becoming really critical, and thinks the United States will have to send a fleet to the Bosphorus to protect the lives and property of Americans.

On October 3d, a policeman, while approaching the jail in which the Younger robbers are confined, at Fairbault, Minn., was fired upon by one of the guards and killed. The reasons for the shooting have not yet been fully given.

Wm. Henry Harrison, grandson of President Harrison, Oct. 4th, in Boone county, Ky., stabbed a Miss Moore nine times in the face and breast. He had several times proposed marriage to Miss Moore, but had been rejected on account of his dissipated habits.

Late dispatches from Rome bring intelligence that the Pope is unwell, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. European journals are speculating as to his successor. It is suggested that the English Cardinal, Manning, may be chosen as his successor.

E. Woodward, the late partner of Tweed, who has been missing four or five years, and for whom a large reward was offered in New York, was arrested last evening, Oct. 5th, at the Palmer House, Chicago. He was disguised, and registered his name as A. Wallace, Liverpool.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3, 1876.	
Flour—medium fall extra	$4.50 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.19 @ 1.20
No. 3	1.10 @ 1.10½
No. 4 red	1.05 @ 1.05½
Corn—No 2 mixed	41½ @ 42½
Oats—No 2 mixed	34 @ 34
Barley—No. 2 choice	50 @ 90
Rye—No 2	58½ @
Pork	17.00 @ 17.50
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	6½ @ 6¾
Ribs	8 @ 9
Bacon	7¾ @ 10¼
Lard	9½ @ 10¾
Butter—Dairy, packed	20 @ 28
Country	18 @ 24
Eggs	12 @ 15
CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1876.	
Flour	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.09 @ 1.09½
No. 3	93 @ 1.03½
Corn	44 @ 45½
Oats	33 @ 34
Pork	16.00 @ 16.60
Bulk Meats	6¾ @ 9¾
Lard	10.00 @ 10.30
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3, 1876.	
Wheat, No. 2, fall	99 @ 1.00
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	93 @ 94
No. 4, fall,	86 @ 87½
Corn No. 2 mixed	32 @ 33
Oats	27½ @
Rye, No. 2	47 @ 48

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3, 1876.	
Cattle—Native Butchers	$ 4.00 @ 5.25
Hogs—Shipping	5.50 @ 6.10
CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1876.	
Cattle—Good Steers	3.50 @ 5.35
Hogs—Packers	5.25 @ 6.20
Philadelphians	6.15 @ 6.35

Grain of all grades except oats, has risen a few cents the past week, at St. Louis and Chicago. Perhaps corn at Chicago is also an exception, but it has risen at St. Louis.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

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

City and Vicinity.

The Douglas county Republican convention put in nomination the following candidates: Senators, John Speer and H. M. Greene; County Attorney, S. M. Allen; Clerk of District Court, B. D. Palmer; Probate Judge, J. Q. A. Norton; County Clerk, B. F. Diggs; County Superintendent, F. F. Dinsmore.

The following are Independent Reform candidates for Douglas county: State Senators, Charles Robinson and Robert Morrow; Clerk of District Court, H. E. Benson; County Attorney, Wilson Shannon; Probate Judge, B. J. Horton; County Clerk, L. F. Green; Superintendent Instruction, Sarah A. Brown.

Joseph E. Riggs is candidate for Representative 25th district.

JAMES WILLEY, of Blue Mound, on getting up last Wednesday morning, found his stable doors open and his horses gone, and supposing that they had been stolen, he aroused some of his neighbors, and went in search of them. They got on tracks which they thought the missing horses had made, and followed them to Olathe, but not finding the horses there, went to Kansas City in hopes of seeing or at least hearing something of them, but of no avail; and after being absent two days, concluded to return home. Now comes the joke of the whole affair, for had he looked on his own farm he would have found them. He went out to his cornfield to work, and what was his surprise to find the lost horses quietly feeding there. They had broken out of the stable, and were on the farm all the time.

Franklin Township.

[*From our Special County Correcpondent.*]

ED. SPIRIT:—I paid a visit to this part of Kansas last week, and can report excellent crops and a very hopeful outlook in all things. The producers here are acting upon your excellent suggestions made in your Baldwin speech, and are co-operating heartily in selling their crops and buying their supplies, and find it is money saved, and a great amount of it too. "It is business" with the Patrons here.

The political outlook is hopeful. The Greenback Peter Cooper men have swept this part of Kansas clean, here and there stands a resumptionist, left blooming alone.

This "paltry question of money" is about as live a question as you can see, and it would surprise Geo. T. A. himself to see that it is not so paltry after all.

Judge Sears has been through here on his way to the U. S. S. He says Greenbackers are a class of fellows who do little but sit on dry goods boxes and whittle and talk finance.

He sneers at reform with many a grin
Forgetting Reformers are soon bound to win;
For Reformers will rally from the North to the South,
And the Judge will soon grin t'other side of his mouth.

Now, this is poetry. Tennyson would charge you $300 for it. You can have it for just $3.70.

A young farmer, Hon. Mr. Case, a thoroughbred Reformer and Peter Cooper man will be returned to the legislature, and will be just the man for duty on the committee on retrenchment and reform to the next House of Representatives.

Mr. Editor, I think you should continue your earnest exhortation to the Patrons to unite with a ready will and hearty co-operation in the great work of lifting up into life and hope the industries of Kansas. "Hear me."

Norwood Stock Farm.

The following, which we take from the Kansas City *Times*, with a few remarks from that paper, is a full list of stock, belonging to E. A. Smith, that took premiums at the Kansas City Exposition:

E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Kansas, the proprietor of the above stock farm, made a magnificent display of blooded trotting horses and Jersey cattle, which could not be surpassed in any country. This gentleman's entries were a credit to the exhibition, and an honor to our sister State of Kansas, from whence they came.

Mr. Smith had a car load of Jersey cattle, which took the following premiums:

Best milch cow, first premium.
Best cow of any age, first premium.
Best calt under one year, first premium.

The following is a summary of the various premiums taken by Mr. Smith upon his entries of blooded horses:

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Arabian Girl, best brood mare, 1st premium.
Musette, mares 4 years and over, 1st premium.
Jette, mares 3 and under 4 years, 1st premium.

ROADSTERS.

Norwood, best stallion, 4 years and over, 1st premium.
Jette, best mare under 4 years, 1st premium.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Norwood, best trotting stallion that served not less than 20 mares during the present season, 1st premium.
Norwood, best stallion of any age or breed, 1st premium.
Musette, best mare of any age or breed, 1st premium.

NORWOOD,

winner of the first two premiums in the above sweepstakes is a fine black stallion 16 hands high, eight years old, long mane and tail, near hind foot white, small star in forehead, open gaited, and can trot a mile in less than 2:30 without training. There were 30 entries in the sweepstakes for stallions of any age or breed, and the fact that Norwood took the first premium over such a field, including some of the finest horses in the West, stamps him as a first-class animal in every respect. Norwood was sired by Alexander's Norman, who was the sire of Blackwood with a record of 2:31 at 3 years old; the mare Lula with a record of 2:15, and Nashville Girl, now May Queen with a record of 2:21.

MUSETTE,

4 years old, is a bright bay, with black points, 16 hands high, long mane and tail; can trot in 2:30, and at Ashland Park, Ky., pulled a wagon in 2:40. She was sired by Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; her first dam by Ashland, by Mambrino Chief. Ashland's dam was the celebrated mare Utilla, by imported Margrave.

JETTE

is a very fine black filley, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, long mane and tail. She was sired by Mambrino Patchen, the sire of Lady Stout, sold to Robert Bonner for $20,000. She is very speedy, her dam being a very fast pacing mare, able to make her mile in 2:16.

Mr. Smith also exhibited

NORAH,

a fine and very stylish dark bay mare, half sister to the celebrated mare Lula, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, long mane and tail. She is finely gaited and bids fair to make a flyer.

ALMONT PILOT,

a 2 year old colt, dark bay, star in forehead and one white hind foot, sired by Almont, out of Lucilla, she by Alexander's Abdallah, second dam by Pilot jr., and

ST. ORMOND,

a 2 year old colt, bright bay with black points, star and two white feet, sired by St. Elmo, dam Lady Wagner by old Gold Dust.

Taken all together we consider the exhibition of stock made by Mr. Smith to have been one of the finest features of the exhibition.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:—You are hereby authorized and requested to announce me as an Independent Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas.

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

WHALE-OIL soap for trees and plants, at Leis' drug store.

GRANGERS, at Leis' you will find plenty of *pure* lard oil for your machinery.

To cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance, call at Leis' drug store, where you can find a sure and safe remedy for them.

Sewing Machine on Easy Terms.

Those who have used the New American Machine here in Lawrence, this summer, pronounce it excellent. Inquire at the SPIRIT office.

Look Here.

Go where you can get the best work done for the least amount of money; that place is under the State Bank. Hair cutting 20 cents, shampooing 15 cents, shaving 10 cents.

12-tf W. H. PEMBLETON.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS have created a revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c. The White Liniment is for the human family, and the Yellow Liniment is for horses. They are certain, handy and cheap.

WHALE-OIL SOAP is pronounced the farmer's friend, because it destroys the parasites of fruit trees and plants. It is the enemy of borers and worms that destroy trees. Grubs flee from it and flees disappear as if by magic. It is for sale at Leis' drug store. Farmers, buy it.

Strayed or Stolen,

From my pasture three miles northwest of Lawrence, a two-year old horse colt, dark bay or brown, lighter colored in the flanks, about fifteen hands high, a little sway backed. Any information given, or any one returning said colt will be suitably rewarded.

37-tf H. B. ROGERS.

WAKEFIELD'S Worm Destroyer. This valuable medicine is prepared in Lozenges; is very pleasant for children to take, is quite harmless in any reasonable quantity, and is very effectual in relieving children or adults from these disturbers of rest and health. Children eat them like candy. For sale by all Druggists.

CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, expels worms, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alcohol. Children teething may have health, and mothers find rest, if they use Castoria.

WAKEFIELD'S Wine Bitters. This is a Strengthening and Blood Purifying remedy, adapted to persons who are weak or debilitated, whether from sickness, biliousness, deficiency of appetite, or impurity of the blood. It should be in every house. For sale by all druggists.

A HEAVY stock of paints, strictly pure white lead, castor oil, lard oil, linseed oil and brushes to be sold close for *cash* at Leis' Drug Store.

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting PHILADELPHIA and wishing to find our store, will please look for the large STREET CLOCK, keeping correct time, hanging just over our doorway, at number 518, MARKET STREET, lettered above it "BENNETT & CO.," and below it "TOWER HALL." Enter just under the clock—this is our only Market Street entrance. If told elsewhere "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it—look for the clock, go in just under it. There are others selling clothing at present in our city, who constantly represent their stores to be ours. We have seen Patrons and others, who have been victimized by inferior goods at high prices, in this way. BE CAREFUL TO LOOK FOR THE CLOCK—ENTER NOWHERE ELSE.

We should like all Patrons who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measures taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business. FROM THE TOWER OF OUR BUILDING, one of the finest views of the city, especially of Market Street—from river to river—can be had, it is open to the public at all times.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
CLOTHING BAZAAR,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
Where the Large Clock is
OVER THE DOORWAY.

The "Iron Trail."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the *New York World*, sent free on application, together with the *San Juan Guide*, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Special round trip tourists' tickets from the *Missouri River to Denver* at $50, good to stop off at all points. Address,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Topeka, Kan.

16-tf

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Mr. E. A. Parker General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City. 12tf

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Travelers.

Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect that circumstances of a *grave* nature may intervene between us and the next Centennial. But while making active preparations to visit the Grand Exhibition let us first consider what are the essentials to a comfortable trip. "a compact traveling outfit, a burglar proof umbrella, with a little money *and a thorough knowledge of the route*," suggest themselves to our mind as requisite to all who intend seeing the wonder of the age. But the sum of the whole matter is contained in "*a perfect knowledge of the route.*" Now by taking the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and connections you escape the heat and dust which is so overpowering on other lines, and enjoy the cool and refreshing breeze along the great lakes, with a magnificent view of Niagara and the beautiful scenery of New York and Pennsylvania; through day coaches and Pullman sleepers from Kansas City to Chicago, via C. B. & Q. R. R., without change, and the same from Atchison and St. Joseph to Toledo and Cleveland, via T. W. & W. R'y, without change. Apply to G. N. Clayton, Pass. Agent, 531 Main street, Kansas City, or to T. Penfield, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo.

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland without change, via the Wabash Line.

Connecting at Ft. Wayne with through sleepers to Philadelphia, and at Cleveland with through sleepers to New York and Boston, making but one change of cars from the Missouri River to the "*Centennial*," or New York and Boston.

The Wabash Line is also the most comfortable route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Eastern cities.

Passengers taking this line have choice of routes either via Quincy or St. Louis, and can visit all principal cities, watering places and prominent resorts throughout the country without extra charge.

W. L. MALCOLM, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Toledo.
J. S. LAZARUS, Gen'l Western Agt., St. Louis.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 28th day of October, 1876. JULIA A. MICHAEL,

39-4t Administratrix.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Cyrus C. Scofield. You have been sued by Ida A. Scofield, in the District court of Douglas county, Kansas, and her petition therein has been filed this day. You must answer such petition on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1876, or the same will be taken as true and judgment be rendered against you as therein prayed, that she be divorced from you; and that you pay her reasonable alimony, and expenses incurred in the prosecution of said suit. IDA A. SCOFIELD.

By N. Hoysradt, her Attorney.
Dated September 30, 1876.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

The State Bank, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Adams et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1876,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles W. Adams and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing eighty (80) feet due south of the southeast corner of block number sixteen (16), in Lane place addition, Douglas county, Kansas, thence running south two hundred (200) feet, thence west one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet, thence north three hundred (300) feet to an extension of the south line of Warren street, in the city of Lawrence, thence east with said south line of Warren street, extended two hundred and fifty (250) feet, to the place of beginning; appraised at three hundred and thirty [$330] dollars. Also commencing eighty [80] feet due south of the southwest corner of block number ten [10], in Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence, in said county and State, thence running south about four hundred and thirty [430] feet to the intersection of the south line of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six [36], township number twelve [12], of range number nineteen [19], thence west about eleven hundred and twenty [1120] feet to the intersection of the east line of a piece of land sold to Wesley H. Duncan by deed, dated October 5, 1868, thence running north about four hundred and thirty [430] feet to the intersection of south side of Berkley street, extended west from the city of Lawrence, thence east to the place of beginning, excepting from said last described piece of land, a piece of land seventy-five [75] feet by two hundred and fifty [250] feet, conveyed to H. M. Simpson by deed, dated March 22, 1873; appraised at eleven hundred [$1100] dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 6th day of September, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

36-5t J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A FARM AND HOME

OF YOUR OWN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT!

The best and cheapest lands in market, are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

$60 A WEEK Male or female. No capital. We give steady work that will bring you $240 a month at home day or evening. Inventors' Union, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY 77 Young men and women to learn Telegraphy. Situations guaranteed. Salary while practising. Address, with stamp, Sherman Telegraph Co., Oberlin, O.

Agents Wanted Medals and diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW CENTENNIAL BIBLE 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch St., Phila.

For COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES, Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. For sale by Druggists generally, and C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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For grinding CORN and COB CORN-MEAL, OATS, or any kind of Grain, coarse or fine; 10 SIZES, for HAND or POWER. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. L. J. MILLER, 161 E. Front St., Cincinnati, O.

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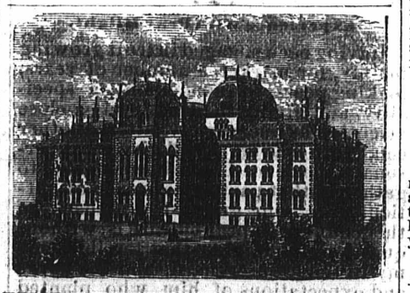

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(Until you have seen and tried our new)

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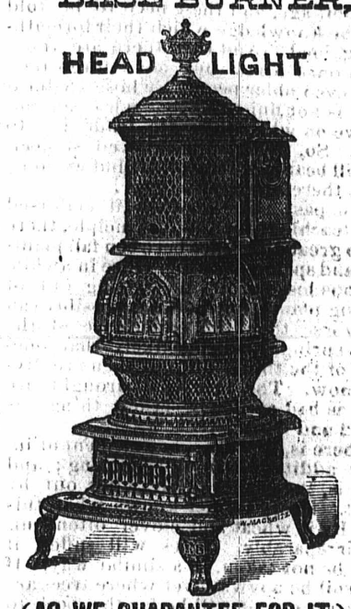

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And the construction of the Stove is so simple that the parts which are exposed to intense heat can be easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by the most inexperienced person. We are therefore confident that the HEADLIGHT is (Unequalled in the special points of)

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—AND—
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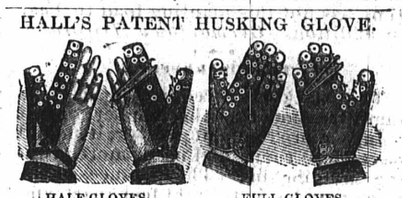

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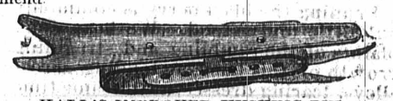

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M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 120 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's & boys' misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices.

Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited. 14-tf

P OF H

BROTHER PATRONS:—Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries, Machinery, &c., of us. We have proved to the members that we CAN make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth St., St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

Horticultural Department.

The Planting Season.

Already we hear on every side the question, "Is it better to plant trees in fall than in spring?" When we remember how much has been said on this subject by so many excellent agricultural journals, it seems almost a waste of time to refer to it again. But we also remember that while the world is growing older, it is also growing younger; the patriarchs of horticulture are rapidly giving way to the present age, and these need to be told of the knowledge which their forefathers gained. And then there are those who once knew but have forgotten: and even older people, whose "education is not finished," but who can improve on what they see from day to day. So, though a hackneyed subject, it will bear new treatment, and we come to it therefore fresh as ever.

The past year has indeed endorsed our teaching, that, as a principle, there is no great difference between fall planting and spring planting. Once in awhile serious loss follows the setting out of spring plants, but nothing possibly can be worse than the experience of the past spring. It is not likely that one-half of the things put out then are living now. The heat and drought are just as bad on newly set out things as wind and frost.

There is, however, one element of injury additional in fall-planting; and that is, the chance of drawing out by frost. Every farmer knows what this is. By it wheat and clover often suffer irreparably. Trees will suffer, if care be not taken, in a similar way. If the soil be anyway wet where trees are to be set out, it will be far the best to defer the work till spring. So if the trees are small, unless very well protected by having earth drawn up about them they are very likely to be lifted and injured considerably.

The larger and the hardier trees may be safely planted, and especially if what we have said from time to time about cutting out the weak branches is borne in mind.

In short, those who would plant in fall must remember to handle only good vigorous, healthy trees, prune them according to instructions, take great care to have all the roots possible, and these kept as fresh from drying as can be, have them firmly planted in the soil, firmly staked and protected from water lying about the roots; and taking the balance of chances of unfavorable winters, as we have to do of unfavorable springs, there will be as much success as follows any season. And then there is this great gain, that the work which always throngs on us at the busy spring-time has not this planting load to bear in addition.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Blackberry.

The blackberry requires nearly the same treatment as the raspberry; but being a more rampant grower, it should have more room, and needs more pruning and pinching. The distances of the rows may be six to eight feet apart, and the plants, if kept single, two feet in the row. Sometimes they are allowed to grow thickly or in a continuous line, in which case they should be kept well cultivated and properly pruned. Constant cultivation is always better than much manuring.

Pruning the blackberry is commonly but little understood. We hear complaints of the rambling and straggling growth of this bush, extending across alleys, tearing dresses, at the same time proving unproductive. This is owing to a neglect of summer pruning. As soon as the new shoots have reached two and a half or three feet in height, the ends should be pinched off with the thumb and finger, which will cause the protrusion of the laterals. These in turn are to be pinched off when they have grown from twelve to eighteen inches. It will be necessary to pass along the rows every two weeks in doing this work, as new shoots will be constantly thrown out during the entire summer. The plants being thus kept within bounds will present neat, compact, and productive bushes, instead of the unproductive stragglers as if left untouched.—*Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.*

The Phylloxera or Vine Louse.

Our readers will remember what consternation there has been of late in France among the grape growers, in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera, and the efforts that have been made to destroy or in some way get rid of the pest, which threatened to blot out the vineyards and put an end to grape growing. We are pleased to learn that a remedy has been discovered, and it has been endorsed by the French Academy of Science.

M. Dumas recently announced to the French Academy of Sciences that a mode of treating vines attacked by the phylloxera had been discovered, which is certain in its results in destroying the insect, and in restoring the vine to health and fecundity. The remedy is the combined employment of sulphocarbonate of potash, which kills the insect at any depth in the soil, and of potassic ammoniacal and sulphurated manures. M. Dumas himself is the fortunate discoverer, though his announcement to the academy was not made until after his process had been tried by exhaustive experiments by the commission appointed to examine into the various plans submitted. This being the case, Dumas became the possessor of the $60,000 reward, besides numberless other smaller prizes.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Apple Butter.

A Pennsylvania farmer's wife says: There is a great difference in the quality of apple butter, even where it is the product of our best farmers' wives. Sometimes it is too acid, or too soft, or too light or lumpy. These are the results of improper proportions of cider and apples, or that the apples were not sweet enough, or that the muss was not boiled and stirred enough. Apple butter is a wholesome and desirable relish on the supper-table, or it can be made into most excellent tarts.

The way I make my apple butter is as follows: If you have a barrel, kettle, take thirty gallons of sweet cider, that just from the press is to be preferred; boil it down to one-third of the quantity, then add altogether about two bushels of pared, quartered, and cored sweet apples, about one-third at a time, judging as to the quantity of apples; then stir the whole mass constantly with a long handled wooden stirrer, reaching down to the bottom; this stirrer must be from four to five inches broad at the bottom, rounded a little to fit the bottom of the kettle, and have a dozen or more half-inch holes bored through it. The mass must be kept boiling and stirred until the whole is reduced to say one half of the original quantity, or cider assumes a dark color, and is perfectly smooth and palatable. For this purpose samples should from time to time be taken out and tasted. When done it should be put in jars, well tied over with paper, and placed in a cool place. Otherwise it may "work" and lose a great deal of its value.

How to Trim Hedge.

The right shape to which a hedge should be trimmed is a point in regard to which there is evidently much need of instruction, as the majority of the hedges we see are formed after a wrong model. Most of them are trimmed so as to have the sides perpendicular, like a brick wall, and the top cut off flat and square—or still worse, some are narrower at the ground than at the top, so that in many places the naked old stem of the plants are visible for a foot or so in height, and usually in such cases there are gaps or holes near the ground through which pigs and dogs can pass. Instead of all this, the shape aimed at from the first, and all the time, should be that of a section of a cone or pyramid, wide at the base and narrowing to the top. For the first two or three years it should even be like a rather steep roof of a house, forming a narrow ridge at the top. The advantage of this shape is, that it secures the growth of lateral shoots where they are wanted, at the base and sides of the hedge, and keeps the foliage healthy from bottom to top. The reason for this is obvious, when we consider that foliage to be healthy, demands the unobstructed light and air from *above*, including the rain and dew. Hence we find only sickly growth under the shade of overhanging branches of trees. With the sloping sides of the hedge, the lowest branches receive their portion of sunshine and rain, and continue green and healthy, and no naked stem or pig holes are seen, but a smooth and dense wall of green leaves.

Experience with Pear Blight.

Having been engaged in fruit growing mainly, for market, a number of years, making pears, to some extent, a specialty, and giving the trees pretty close attention as one variety after another came into bearing, I will give what personal experience I have been enabled to gather in that particular branch of horticulture. Our greatest drawback in this country to pear culture is, without question, the blight—that terrible enemy to the pear orchard, and the hopes and expectations of him who planted it. There is as yet no cure, at least no real one; the saw and the knife may, at its earliest beginning, do some good, but generally when the disease has once fastened its poisonous fangs, that tree's death-warrant is signed, sealed and delivered. There is blight, if there is any.

Thousands of pear trees are lost here in the west, by the application of manures around them. There is but very little, if any land in this section of country, but what is fully rich enough without any stimulants in the shape of manure whatever. I am satisfied from my own experience, that if pear trees can be kept in such a way as to make only from eight to twelve inches growth in a year, there will be very little danger from disease; and the nearest way to accomplish this is, in seeding the ground down with some kind of grass, which can be taken off for hay, and your pear orchard will always pay, as well as be an ornament to your place.—H. S., in *Colman's Rural.*

Experimenting in Pruning.

A Western fruit grower reports that he made the following experiment:

A branch one inch in diameter was cut from a tree of Rawle's Genet on the first day of each month in the year, and at the end of five years, when all were sealed over, they were opened and found to have decayed the least in those cut in February and March (or just before the swelling of buds,) and most of those cut in June or July, or during the growing season. This goes to show that the best time to prune fruit trees is early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow freely, which has been the custom of most fruit growers for a century past.

The Household.

Drop Cookies.—Whites of two eggs, one large cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, flavor with vanilla, rose or nutmeg; flour enough for thick batter, beat thoroughly, drop in buttered pans, dust granulated sugar on top, and bake with dispatch.

To Clean Furniture.—Take equal parts of boiled linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, and apply sparingly with a soft cloth. Cotton flannel is best. Wipe dry with a clean cloth. Gilt frames may be varnished with common white furniture varnish, and afterwards be cleaned without detriment as easily as any other article of varnished furniture.

A writer who is familiar with the use of celery says that men and women who, from various causes, had become so affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands, they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by the moderate daily use of the blanched foot-stalks of celery as a salad, they became as strong and as steady of limb as other people. He has known people cured of palpitation of the heart by the use of celery.

Home Cooking.—If the French can teach us Americans finance, they can also give us lessons in the preparation of food. Allowing for every difference in temperament, climate and general condition, we are to keep in view the fact that the human race is all the while subsisting on more refined kinds of food, every century. The Frenchman can live on as little as anybody, but that little he can make appear, and really become, a great deal. He does not starve. In this country, people are not to be told that they must do with less food. There is no doubt that much less would be better for them, but a more careful and artistic preparation of it would be better still. There is where it tells. A pound of beef may easily be made to go further, and perform more real service in the human economy than it does. And vegetables can be worked in more than they are, to the advantage of health and strength. Is it not time for farmers and country people to think more about the nice preparation of their food, particularly if it will thus go farther and perform more efficient service?—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep,—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparella, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me, of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

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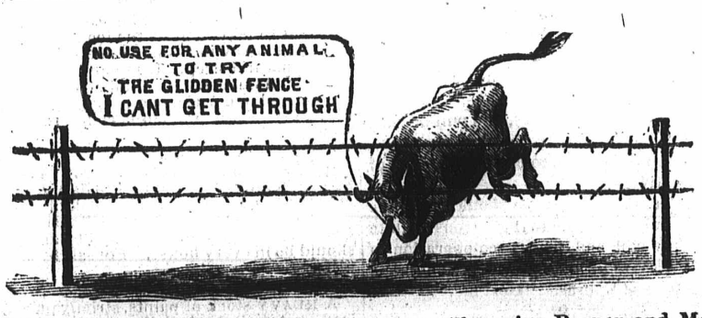

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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 *Massachusetts Street.* *Lawrence, Kansas.*

Farm and Stock.

Jersey Cattle.

Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton county, Iowa, gives some valuable items relative to this variety of stock, which is at present attracting so much attention:

In the English Channel, near the coast of France, there are three islands, viz.: Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey. Upon these islands, for over one thousand years, without admixture of other stock these cattle have been bred with the view solely of developing high qualities in the production of milk and butter. So well have the Channel Islanders succeeded, that in this direction, these cattle have no superiors in the world. What the Short-horns are in the direction of beef, these cattle are in the production of rich, golden butter, both as to quality and quantity. Though bred on all three islands, the cattle at present go by the general name of Jerseys; formerly they were called Alderneys; and parties are now engaged in the effort to get up a herd book which shall include only the Guernsey stock. But the cattle are essentially one breed. In older regions, Jersey butter commands very high prices. For instance, Mr. C. S. Sargent, of Brookline, Mass., markets his in Boston, getting $1.25 per lb throughout the entire year. A Mr. Burnett, son of the cocoaine man, who lives near Boston, gets the same price. Col. George E. Warring, Jr., of Newport, R. I., who is the secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and who keeps the registry of all pedigrees, is also a butter maker, but has only been able to realize $1 per pound, though he hopes to equal his neighbors in quality and price before long.

The Pig Pen.

The barn-yard and pig-sty are often the cause of miasm and death on the farm. They should not be too near the house. To quarter the cows and pigs right under the kitchen windows, as we have often seen done, indicates a want of taste as well as good sense. The right place for the pig-pen is just as far from the house as convenience will allow, and wherever it may be it should be kept well littered with some absorbent. With a large lot of hogs, the pens in July and August are apt to become a nuisance to a wide extent of territory, unless thoroughly cared for. The hogs themselves suffer, as well as the family, if not kept clean and comfortable. It is all a mistake to suppose that a hog does not know a bed of mud from a bed of leaves, and has as liet lie in one as the other. In a hot day he will take the mud to cool himself from the effects of his superabundant fat but he is too much of a gentleman to be dirty, if he can only be clean and comfortable at the same time. He certainly does not thrive in the dirt, nor does he allow the family to thrive, if his dirty apartments contaminate the air of the house.

Not to prolong this subject, we will add that all stagnant water, all marshy places, are fruitful sources of miasm. Let the marshes be drained and the hollow places filled up. Set a row of white pines between the house and the barn to ward off and absorb the effluvia; keep the homestead every way neat and the air pure, and the health and comfort of the household will amply compensate for the labor.

Beef for Family Use.

We have always advocated beef, good, well-fatted beef for family use, especially through the winter season. It is surprising how few cattle are slaughtered by farmers for food for their families; and yet we know of no good reason for their not using beef. No argument can be advanced to prove it too expensive. On the contrary beef is cheaper, especially such as is best suited to home use, than pork. The fattening, killing and saving is done with less expense and labor than is possible with our porkers, and is attended with less risk as regards the health of the animals. Yearling and two years old heifers can be bought in almost every neighborhood, and if properly grazed through the summer a very little grain fed, commencing while the grass is good, will, by cold weather, insure good, juicy and wholesome beef. Our farmer friends in this respect have a great advantage over their city cousins, who seldom get a good piece of beef even at a high figure. Small families can supply themselves with an early calf, if it is properly cared for and not killed until it is fatted, they will find it is worth more as food than it would bring at the age of one year or eighteen months old if kept in the usual way, and then sold. Besides the advantages enumerated another important consideration is that such young things as are not desirable to keep for cows can be utilized while young with evident advantage to the personel of the herd.

Salting Cows.

A dairyman whose attention being called to the fact of an increase in milk the days he gave his cows salt, experimented until he decided that salt given in small quantities every day is the best way. Salt in the morning just before turning them out, a tablespoonful to each cow, and the flow of milk will be considerably increased.

Do not forget, while husking the corn crop, to save the largest, well-filled ears. Your next crop depends largely on the selection of good seed.

Sheep pay better than Cattle.

An experienced stock-keeper indulges this "sheep talk" in the *National Live-Stock Journal*: "I have been feeding some three hundred head of cattle, and I am satisfied that, even with the most favorable condition for selling when the time comes, I shall make a great deal more, dollar for dollar, on the money invested for sheep, than I shall on capital invested in cattle. I have about six hundred sheep running without any particular care or attention, and have sold $1,400 worth of wool of this year's clip, and have two hundred and fifty lambs besides. I do not think it possible to have done so well on an equal amount of capital invested in cattle. One great advantage the sheep have over stock is, that they never die of the contagious disease which they contract. They get the scab or foot-rot, or something else, and if unchecked it gets them in a bad condition, and would ultimately, perhaps, kill them. But the very worst contagious disease to which they are subject gives the owner ample time to treat the affected animals, and the diseases are generally of a character which yield readily to treatment."

A well known dairy authority gives the following directions for packing butter, so that it will keep sweet for eight or nine months: Make a brine with a saturated solution of the purest salt you can get, using one pound of saltpetre to about twenty pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when sufficiently cool. The casks should be carefully prepared, as well as the brine. If the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out into the brine and affect the butter. To remove the woody flavor of the casks, a thorough steaming with a high pressure, is the quickest and best means. If soaked before the steam is applied, hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavor all out in a short time. If steam is not convenient, soak in brine a week or so, then fill with boiling hot brine and let it stand until it gets cool. By keeping the butter under the brine, and the casks full and in a cool place, the butter can be kept safely. Some of the tin-lined packages which have recently been introduced, and which are easily hermetically sealed, would be much more convenient, and probably fully as cheap as the oak casks and brine, and are claimed to be equally efficient in preserving.—*Michigan Farmer.*

To Keep Sweet Potatoes.

I have found the following plan to be successful in Nebraska, says a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer.* First dig your potatoes, and let them lay in the sun until they are dry. Second, have ready a pit sufficiently large to hold what potatoes you wish to keep over. Put in the bottom of the pit six inches of straw, and then put in your potatoes the same as you would pit Irish potatoes, and cover them lightly with straw, and let stay three or four days, until they go through the "sweat;" then put on more straw, and a light covering of dirt. As the weather gets colder, put on more cover—enough to keep them warm. I have kept my potatoes in that way for a number of years, and never failed. The potatoes should not be allowed to touch the earth. Keep straw and chaff tucked around the sides of the pit.

Spanish sheep are divided into two classes; the stationary are those who remain during the whole of the year on a certain farm, or in a certain district, there being a sufficient provision for them in winter and summer; and the migratory, or those which wander some hundreds of miles twice in the year, in quest of pasturage. The principal breed of sheep consists of true Merinos; but the breeds most sought for, and with which so many countries have been enriched, are the Merinos of the migratory description, which pass the summer in the mountains of the north, and the winter on the plains toward the south of Spain. When fattened, Merinos will weigh from twelve to sixteen pounds per quarter. The excellence of the Merino consists in the fineness and felting quality of the wool.

The *American Agriculturist* says that it is one of the most important late discoveries, that the yield of red-clover seed depends upon the bumble bees. These insects fertilize the blossoms, conveying the pollen from one blossom to another by means of their long proboscis, and no other is known to do this necessary work. Without the bumble-bees we can have no clover seed. The natural enemy of the bumble-bee is the farmer's boy, who, when he tumbles over a nest and gets stung, never forgives or forgets it, but becomes a life-long enemy to this busy bee. Give these insects a wide berth, and let them live to increase the yield and to reduce the price of clover seed, which is getting higher every year.

New Mash for Horses.

The *Brabant Journal* of the Agricultural Society, recommends very highly a mash for horses, made of three parts by weight of bran, four of oats, and thirty-six to forty-eight of flaxseed. Boiling water is first poured upon the oats and flaxseed in a bucket, and the bran then added, and the vessel covered with a woolen cloth, and allowed four to five hours to cool. The horses take it eagerly.

Veterinary Items.

I have under my care a horse with partial palsy at the hind extremeties and chronic catarrh. By fumigations in a nose bag of bran and turpentine I have succeeded in relieving the catarrh but in spite of all the half-grain doses of strychnine I can add to this mixture I cannot bring any life into the hind quarters again.

ANSWER.—In partial paralysis the selection of the remedy must depend chiefly on the cause or seat of the disease. Arnica, employed both internally and externally, where the paralysis is the result of blows or other mechanical injury, rhus tox for paralysis resulting from sprain or overwork, may be given in ten-drop doses three times a day, and the affected parts bathed with a lotion composed of one part rhus to five parts water, apply every four hours; for paralysis due to impaired nutrition of the spinal cord nux vomica will be indicated; in facial paralysis use graphites; give a few doses sulphur in alternation with either of the above remedies.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a colt that has a wart just back of this fore legs, where the saddle girths chafe it. I have done nothing for it—only seared it once with a hot iron. What shall I do for it?

J. W. THOMPSON.

ANSWER.—For fig warts, or those warts which present a divided appearance, the strong tinct. thuja, applied externally and given internally three times a day in five-drop doses, will often cause the wart to pass away. Large warts sometimes require the use of the knife. After being removed, the divided blood vessels should be stanched with the hot iron, and afterward apply carbolic acid lotion, one part carbolic acid to four parts glycerine, morning and evening. A few doses calcarea carbonica, given morning and evening, will prevent their return. Give ten-drop doses.—*Ibid.*

I have a seven-year-old family horse, about 15 hands high, that has gradually become very sore or stiff in his fore legs. His feet are all right, and I am quite certain he has not been foundered. He does not point so much as he straddles. He stands with his legs wide apart. It pains him to move. He eats well, but entirely unfit for service. He had a similar attack a year ago, but got over it. I let him run to grass in the day time, but take him up at night. It acts like rheumatism. Will you prescribe a remedy? M. R. W.

ANSWER.—In rheumatism of the legs rhus tox., given in five-drop doses, generally proves curative. Should the shoulders be affected, ferum muriaticum may be given in alternation with rhus—a dose of rhus in the morning and a dose of ferum at night.—*Ibid.*

I have a fine horse that continually rubs the hair off the root of his tail. He is fat and lazy, but apparently in very good health. Will you kindly tell me how I can cure him, through your veterinary column, and oblige?

J. M. G.

ANSWER.—Cleanse the affected part thoroughly with soap and water; afterwards use the following lotion: Take pure cabolic acid one-half ounce to one pint of soft water, and apply once a day for a week. Give a dose of tincture of sulphur, morning and evening, for three days; then once a day for a week more.—*Ibid.*

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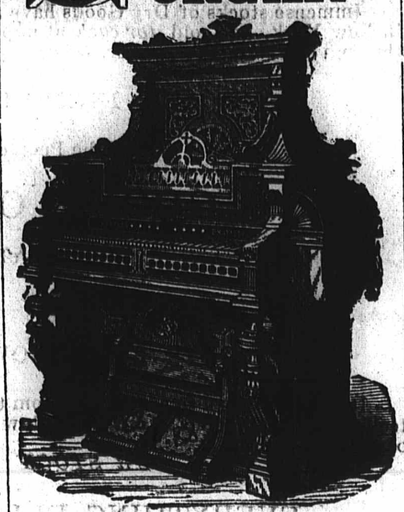

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written.

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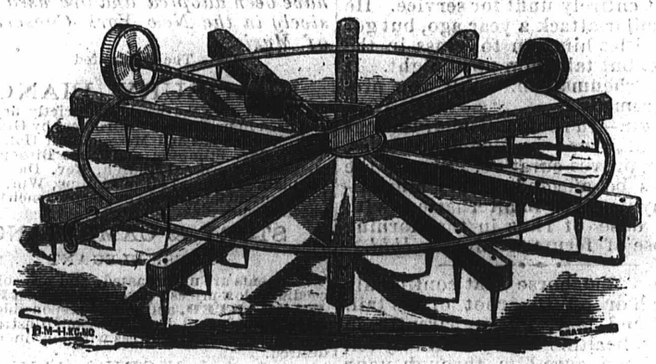

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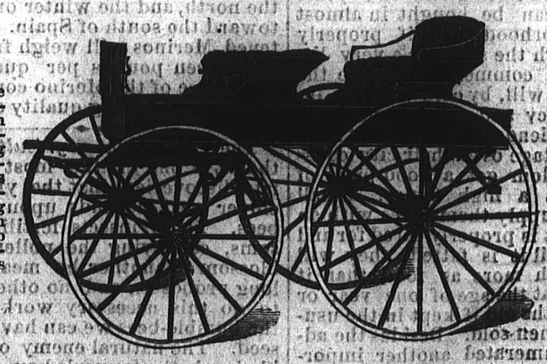

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