

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

WHOLE NO 304.

GOING A NUTTING. BY LOUISE S. UPRAM.

Had forgotten one October,
When the leaves, all red and gold,
Tinted hillside, glade and meadow,
Maple grove, and open wood,
How the bonnie lads and lassies,
In the cheery harvest weather,
Laden with their wicker baskets,
All a nutting went together?
Had forgotten how the laddies
Bent the burdened branches down;
How they climbed the trees, and shook them
For their treasures, ripe and brown?
Then the lassies, with gay laughter,
Made so bright the hazy weather,
That the laddies said: "Hereafter
We'll a nutting go together!"
But the glad years stole the roses
From each fair and winsome face;
And the sad years robbed the lassies
Of their forms of rural grace;
And these other men and matrons,
In the busy harvest weather,
Little dream of leaving labor
For a nutting day together.
Yet from bending, laden branches,
Still the nuts come rattling down;
And still other lads and lassies
Garner harvest rich and brown;
Leaves turn red, and serene, and golden,
In the mellow harvest weather,
And youth learn love's story olden,
While a nutting there together.
What to youth are crowns of silver,
Tolling hands, and weary feet!
Age is but a far-off future,
And the present still is sweet.
Youth will ever build love's castles,
In the gladness, cheery weather,
And will gather sunny harvests,
While a nutting all together.

ROMANCE OF A HIDDEN HAND.

Mr. Steele had never married; he enjoyed his riches without companionship; he had not a relative in the world. A hard, selfish, grasping man, beloved by none, and respected only because of his great wealth. Spite of his power to do good, the world was none the better for Richard Steele's existence.

No one in Milford remembered Mr. Steele as other than the miser he was to-day; for fifteen years he had been a citizen of the town, and no change, either for better or worse, had come over him, in a moral point of view.

His gardens of Ireton hall were the finest for scores of miles; the yellow pears and luscious nectarines mellowed on its walls, the ungrated grapes pulped on the trellises, and no school-boy's daring hands disturbed the ripe treasures. Mr. Steele's great dog, Pluto, was as selfish as his master, and his cruel teeth were always ready to inflict summary punishment on all depredaters.

One quiet afternoon, as Mr. Steele sat on the piazza looking out on the broad acres of Ireton, his eye fell on two little children who were coming down the road, hand in hand. They arrived in front of the gardens and sent a wistful look at the damask roses which hung over the quaintly carved gate. For a moment they conversed together in subdued voices, and then they turned in at the iron-guarded gateway, and went slowly up to the avenue.

An angry scowl contracted the brow of Mr. Steele at this unwelcome intrusion, and he half arose from his seat to drive away the unwelcome guests. They were the first children who had ever dared to trespass on the estate of Ireton hall.

They came fearfully up to the piazza, still holding each other's hands. The eldest was a boy of perhaps twelve years, a noble, brave little fellow with brown eyes, and dark, glossy hair. The other was a girl; she could not have been more than nine summers, and beauty like hers is seldom seen save in some old, rare picture.

The sight of her face struck a strange thrill to the heart of Richard Steele, and involuntarily he bent down to look at her. She was fair as a water lily, save the crimson which tinted her lips, and leaped at intervals to her white cheeks. Her eyes were deep blue, and her hair like ripples of molten gold touched by sunbeams. Both the children wore mourning garments, cheap and coarse, but neat as human hands could make them.

The little girl spoke first.
"Please, sir, will you give my brother and me some roses?"

The tone was musical and sweet as harp notes, but the rich man's countenance grew hard and cold. He pointed to the highway.
"Be off!" he exclaimed; "I do not raise flowers for beggars!"

How the dark eyes of the boy flashed! and he was about to make some sharp answer, but the pressure of the girl's fingers on his arm checked him.

"We are not beggars," she said, calmly; "but our mother is dead, and we are orphans. She loved the roses, and we love them, too. Please give us one apiece. It will seem so good to smell flowers once more."

The hard face did not relax—the long, thin finger still pointed to the gate; but the blue-eyed petitioner did not move. She was regarding him with an expression strangely tender and pitying, and it annoyed him more than anything else to be pitted.

"Why do you look at me in that way?" he demanded, harshly.
"Because I am sorry for you," she said, sweetly. "You are old, and sad, and all alone. Where are your children?"

"I have none," he answered, and wondered at the same time why he did so.
"None! Have you no little girl to sit on your knee and call you papa? I'm sure I pity you very much!"

"Humph!"
"But I do! Indeed I do! It must be dread ful not to love anybody. Did you never have anybody to love you?"

A spasm of pain shot athwart the rigid face of Richard Steele, and his tall frame quivered, it might be with agony or anger, one could not decide from his words. He pushed the child away.

"Not another word! I will not listen! Good heavens! that lips like those should ask me that question!"

"Pardon me—I did not mean to hurt your feelings. You loved somebody, and heaven took her away. Was it your sister?"

Ah, yes! and memory flew back to that gentle, fair-haired child who had clung with soft arms to his neck, and kissed with warm lips his cheek. His little sister May! How well he remembered her, as she looked the last time he saw her face, lying cold and calm, like marble, in the shadow of a coffin. Yes, he remembered May, and his eye grew moist with something like a tear, but it was a strange visitant, and he dashed it away. Yet that tear was not given to May; she had been for years safe in heaven; it was given to another, whose blue eyes seemed to be looking at him out of the orbs of the little girl before him. He bent down over her, and scanned her features closely. Then he asked, "My child, what is your name?"

"Violet Gray."

The man smothered a cry of surprise, and his face grew strangely pale even in the ruddy light of sunset. It must have been a strange emotion, indeed, which could thus stir the hard heart of Richard Steele. Presently he said, "And what was your mother's name before she married?"

"Violet Dale."

"And she is dead?"

He spoke the words in a deep whisper, as though fearing to utter them.

"She is with the angels."

A silence fell upon the group, broken only by the suppressed sobs of the girl and the heavy breathing of the man.

When he again addressed her, his voice had taken a softness which none in Milford had ever heard in its measured cadence.

"Yes, my brother Richard."

"Richard! For whom was he named thus?"

Mr. Steele asked the question breathlessly, with an earnestness very strange and foreign to his stony nature.

"For a schoolmate of my mother's."

"And this schoolmate's surname—do you remember it?"

"It was Richard Steele, sir."

How the cold face lighted up, and the stern mouth grew almost tender as this proof of the power of the old love was given him.

"Did Violet—did your mother ever mention this Richard Steele to you?"

The boy came forward and replied, "His was the last on her lips when she died; and two days before she left us, she gave me a letter which I was to put into his own hand; and we are searching for him, my sister and I, and when we have found him we are going to live with a cousin of my father's, in Portsmouth."

"You need look no farther for Richard Steele, my boy; he is before you! Come into the house, and give me the letter."

The children followed him into the great parlor, and calling his astonished house-keeper, he bade her prepare them some refreshments; then, receiving the packet from the boy, he went up stairs to his chamber, closed and locked his door, and sat down in the arm-chair by the window. He held the letter some time in his hand, gazing intently on the subscription, which he could scarcely discern for the mist that dimmed his eyes. At length he

kissed the writing and gently broke the seal, which the fingers of the dead had fixed. The contents of the sheet were as follows:

RICHARD STEELE:—Now that I am dying it will wrong no one to confess what has hitherto been kept a secret in my own bosom. You believed me false and selfish; you despised all women because of me, and I have suffered you to go on in ignorance, while all the time my heart has been slowly breaking for the want of your love. When you left me to go out into the world in search of fortune may I love for you wronged heaven! I was an idolater, and you, Richard, were my idol. But if my love was strong, my pride was stronger, and when your letters, after growing less frequent, ceased altogether, I sought no explanation of your silence. I thought, Dale, my stepmother, was my counsellor, and because I listened to her my whole life has been shipwrecked. She it was who first whispered in my ear the story of your devotedness to a fair heiress; she it was who brought me the letter containing the tidings of your marriage. Oh, Richard, Richard! who shall picture to you the days of agony which succeeded? But for my pride I should have lost my reason!

Well, after that, Charles Gray sought my favor; my stepmother approved of him, and I married him. I learned the truth! It was all a vile plot of Georgia Dale's; I stood between her and you; but for me she hoped to win your love. You know the result; her plot was a failure. You never loved me, Richard, and you thought me a fool, and never guessing that the smiling bride of Charles Gray cast out a thought after you.

Seven years ago my husband died, and during these intervening years I have earned my own and my children's bread by the labor of my hands. Only once in that time have I looked on your face, and then you thought me a hundred miles away; but my love was potent, and I journeyed, on foot and alone, a hundred leagues to see you once more.

You were walking in the garden, and the woman whom you met was Violet Dale. I would not reveal myself to you; it is better as it is. And now heaven bless you, Richard Steele! I have loved you long and you only; and in the heaven where I am going there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage; meet me there.

VIOLET GRAY.

He finished the manuscript, and, bowing his face on the open sheet the long pent sorrow of his heart burst forth in tears, tears such as only one like him can shed. The closed chamber door was opened at last, the double granite doors were rolled back, and the angels of tender memory flew in and took up their abode there.

Violet Dale! the soft-eyed girl whom he had loved with the freshness of his youth and the fervor of his manhood; Violet, who had made his whole life a failure! And yet she had been innocent; before the tribunal of his judgment she was blameless. Yet she was dead—what mattered this long deferred discovery?—It was too late now! Too late for her, but not too late for her children. They should be his, and he would be their father. And it was even so. Richard and Violet Gray went forth no more from Ireton hall; henceforth their home was with the early friend of their mother.

Unbounded was the surprise in Milford when it was known that Mr. Steele had adopted two strange children; but still greater when, on the following Sunday, the rich man walked in to church, leading the orphans, one on either side. The good work was begun, and it went on until Richard Steele's nature was revolutionized.

Years afterwards, when he lay on his death-bed, loving and grieving friends were around him, and at the very last he fancied he saw the face of his lost Violet hovering above the couch.

And at his funeral there were few dry eyes, for the poor had learned to bless his bounty, and the sick and distressed offered up his name in their prayers.

And therefore, say not that because men are harsh and cold there is no oasis in the desert, for in every human heart, however strong, there is a fountain of sweet water, and happy is he who breaks the flinty barriers and allows the stream to gush forth.

The River Danube.

The river Danube has figured largely in history for 2,000 years, and it again becomes the object to which the eyes of the whole world have turned. It furnished a highway for the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to penetrate Europe as far as Vienna, and in the days of the crusades it became an outlet for the religious enthusiasm of Europe to flow to the Holy Land. The Danube, from its source in Baden to the Black sea, is 1,820 miles long, and it drains, with its tributaries, an area of over 300,000 square miles. It passes through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Servia, to the Carpathian mountains, where it separates Roumania and Bulgaria, and passes into the Black sea through several mouths, the principal one being that of Sulina. The Danube is navigable for steamers as far as Ulm, in Bavaria. At Nicopolis, in the fourteenth century, 100,000 Christians were driven by the Turks into the Danube, and in the fifteenth century 40,000 Turks were slain in and on its shores at the siege of Belgrade.

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.

A veteran tar, who served under Lord Vincent many years in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter, in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener, at his marine villa. Jack had not long been in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were paved about, and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer.

Jack immediately communicated the news to his lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to its cause, and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier in the morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome. Jack accordingly did so, hiding himself in a shrubbery, he soon espied a long, lean dog, between a pointer and a mastiff, spring upon the garden wall, and jumping into the ground, he began running about and exploring, with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed.

Jack watched his opportunity, and at the moment the dog had burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind him with a spade, and at a blow, struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again yelping. Some time after, when his lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him.

"All right, your honor, we were boarded by a dog, sure enough, of a long, sharp, sailing build, rather white about the bows and dark in the midships."

"And what did you do to him, Jack?"

"I prevented his floundering his way here any more."

"You did not kill him, Jack?"

"Oh, no, please your honor—I laid upon the lookout there in the shrubbery, and when I saw him doze his bow in the strawberry bed, I dropped the spade, and with this here tool unshipped his rudder, you see—that's all."

The Unexplored Regions of Africa.
Those who have attained maturity may recall seeing upon maps of Africa a large blank space in the center, indicating a land unexplored and unknown. Of late years explorers have pierced its mysteries, and ascertained that the region of great equatorial lakes is one of the most fertile and populous of the earth, and that an immense plateau, among mountains crowned with eternal snow, is watered by great streams proceeding from them, and offers climates of various degrees of temperature. This inviting land is, however, the abode of savages, who are at perpetual war with each other, and who mutually cause a destruction of human life computed at hundreds of thousands a year. At least 40,000 slaves are also annually captured there for use upon the continent or for shipment elsewhere. The late national African association, headed by the king of the Bechuanas, desires to commence the civilization of the country by establishing stations for scientific observations and for the use and protection of travelers; and branches of the association have been formed in several European countries.

Some have said that it is not the business of private men to meddle with government—a bold and dishonest saying, which is fit to come from no mouth but that of a tyrant or a slave. To say that private men have nothing to do with government is to say that private men have nothing to do with their own happiness or misery; that people ought not to concern themselves whether they are naked or clothed, fed or starved, deceived or instructed, protected or destroyed.—Cato.

A man committed suicide recently in St. Louis from insanity induced by the excitement of a canvass for an election on the board of education. An editor, commenting on the above, says: "We may be prejudiced, but it seems to us that the cause of education would be better off if more of the candidates for positions on the boards of education would man a way with themselves before they are asked to take office as citizens of St. Louis did." The editor in this caustic paragraph had no reference to our board of education.

Labor is the duty man owes to society; rest is the duty he owes to his person; recreation the duty he owes to his mind.

Anecdotes.

In Bath abbey, England, is to be seen the following epitaph: "Here lies Ann Mann; she lived an old maid and died an old Mann."

Curran was once asked by a judge on the bench, "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

A schoolmaster, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself, was asked what motive he could have in doing so. He replied that he had two good and substantial reasons; in the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man; and in the second place he liked to hear a sensible man talk.

A very tall, thin Highlander said that he had a cold in his head, originating in wet feet. She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back again, as if measuring the distance the cold had to travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious me! you must have wet your feet some time last year!"

A farmer being poorly provided with materials of sustenance for his men, fed them with pork cooked with the rind upon it. A young man of the company, not liking the outer portion of the food, was observed by the host to be carefully removing the outside covering, whereupon the latter said: "Young man, we eat the rind and all here." To which the youth replied: "All right, old man; I'm cutting it off for you."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years old; I go to school; my teacher's name is Lina Green; I read in the first reader and spelling class and am in the number class. I wrote a letter for the children's column but you did not publish it; if you publish this one I may write again. My father snot a wolf a few days ago.

From
LYNDON, Kans., Nov. 22, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw that there were not many writing for the column, and I did not want it to go away, so I thought I would write. I am going to school now to a number one teacher, as Frank Warner says; her name is Hattie White. Frank, I think you and Fred are very good farmers. I would like very much to hear from Lavina Hovey.

KATE E. FRYE.
DISCORD, Kans., Nov. 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I think it is too bad if the "Young Folks' Column" has to be deserted when it is so short. I am too old to write for the prize you are now offering, but I hope some little Kansas girl will get it. We are through making molasses; I like to eat it while it is hot. Johnny West writes splendid letters. I see Maude E. Moody, of Illinois, is gathering autumn leaves to dry. How do you dry them? I guess I will quit for this time.

Yours truly,
ALICE ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Nov. 19, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before; I thought I would try and write a letter for it; if I see this in print I will write again. I am a little girl nine years old; I go to school; I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. I help ma do the work when I am at home; I can cook and wash dishes; I help ma wash and iron. We have two pet calves; their names are Jim and Rachel. We milk four cows; we have thirty-one head of cattle and twenty-eight head of hogs. I guess I have written enough for the first time.

IDA SHIELDS.
DE SOTO, Kans., Nov. 26, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper for a long time I will write now. I agree with Maude about the symbols of the autumn leaves; I also agree with Aunt Martha about spending the winter evenings. I will send you a lively little game; it creates great fun until the secret is found out: some one who knows the game takes the part of leader; he cries, "I have a cook who doesn't like pens," and going to one of the party he inquires, "What would you give her?" "Pork," suggests the person asked. "That won't do, so pay a forfeit." Then, going to another, he makes the same inquiry; the person asked replies, "Mutton," and he escapes a forfeit, and so on. The secret is that no article with the letter "p" is suitable; until this is found out the game may continue. I would like very much to see Mrs. Mack, Aunt Helen and Aunt Martha for we know they think of the young folks or they would not write such nice letters. For fear my letter is too long I will close. I remain your friend, MARTHA CAMPBELL.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 27, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. I see that most of the boys and girls have quit writing. I have not written for a long time because I thought there were so many others that could write better I would not occupy their space, as their letters had to lay over; but I see they have dropped off; perhaps my poorly written letter will be printed to fill up our column. I always feel glad when our paper comes so I can read the letters. Ma says you are coming down to visit the grange, and if you do you must come and see us. I have a lot of house plants and want to get some more; I think it makes home look so pleasant; in the cold winter days it does not seem like winter when we see the beautiful flowers. Pa is feeding thirty-one head of cattle this winter and has a nice lot of hogs, but they are not looking very well now; perhaps there has been too much rain and mud for them. Some of the little boys and girls may think I am a farmer's girl. I am; I like to be out of doors and see the chickens and ducks and pigs; and like to hoe in the garden and do many chores out of doors. I wish you would come and see me. I will stop for fear my letter will crowd out some other little girl's or boy's letter so good-by.

Your little friend,
ELVIN PAYNE.
CADMUS, Kans., Nov. 24, 1877.

Published weekly

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W. W. Goss, Dover, Shawnee county.

North Union grange (Ind.) has come to the wise conclusion that to be prosperous and happy every grange must see to it that their expenses do not exceed their income. Correct.

A new grange paper is being published in North Carolina. It should receive a liberal support from the Patrons of the United States. The grange and agricultural press in all this land is doing a great work for the portion of humanity which it represents, and should be better appreciated, and encouraged more.

The representatives of the various state granges now in attendance upon the meeting of the National grange at Cincinnati have received an invitation to attend the coming meeting of the New Jersey state grange. State Secretary Wm. C. Kates, Woodtown, N. J., has made arrangements to secure for those accepting the invitation reduced rates of fare from the railroad companies.

Bro. R. T. Ewalt of Great Bend, Barton county, sends two new subscribers to THE SPIRIT, and the following cheering item concerning the grange and condition of crops in his part of this growing commonwealth. Bro. Ewalt says: "On Saturday, the 24th inst., I organized a grange eighteen miles northwest of the town of Laredo. This new grange starts out with twenty-four good members; they have a beautiful country up there and a live, energetic people. Wheat in this part of the state looks fine, and the acreage sown this fall is about double of that sown last year. Our farmers are feeling happy and encouraged."

From Linn County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—The delegates from the different granges of Linn county met in convention at Earlville, November 17, 1877.

Brother J. S. Payne, county deputy, in the chair. On motion Brothers Sitten and Hodgson were admitted to seats in the convention, the former to represent Farmer City and the latter to represent Laurel Ridge grange. On motion it was agreed that we bring out candidates by an informal ballot. On first ballot J. S. Payne received all the votes cast and was declared unanimously elected as delegate to state grange.

On motion, it was voted that Pleasant Ridge school-house be the place to hold the anniversary of the grange on the 4th of next month. On motion, Brothers Wm. Sitten, J. N. Ewing and Isaac Miller were appointed committee on arrangement. On motion, it was agreed to have a grand picnic. On motion, convention adjourned.

J. N. EWING, Secretary.
J. S. PAYNE, President.
CADMUS, K. Mo., Nov. 22, 1877.

National Grange.
State Master Sims, who is present at the meeting of the National grange now in session at Cincinnati, sends us the report of the executive committee which is as follows:

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS:—Article 3, section 1, of the by-laws of the National grange, requires the executive committee to report their acts in detail to the National grange on the first day of its annual meeting. In compliance therewith your committee beg leave to submit the following report:

At the solicitation of Patrons from all parts of the Union the executive committee held the first meeting of the fiscal year at the grange encampment near Philadelphia. At this meeting, which lasted seven days, in addition to the usual routine of fraternal correspondence, examination of secretary's and treasurer's quarterly accounts, and the publication of the quarterly reports, the compilation of the digest was continued and completed, and the question of grange international co-operation discussed, and disposed of by referring the subject to the National grange for final disposition.

On the 14th of November the executive committee held a meeting at the Palmer house, Chicago, and also at intervals during the session of the National grange, when matters of a varied nature were submitted for their consideration.

On the 14th of January the committee met again in Louisville, and again in April at the same place. At this last meeting, in addition to the regular routine of business, the first issue of the *Grange Record* and the secretary's and treasurer's quarterly reports were examined and published by the chairman, the executive committee not meeting again until the 4th of October. It cannot be contemplated that the executive committee should enumerate in detail the almost innumerable subjects submitted for their consideration during their sessions. Suffice it to say, their daily sessions consumed about eight hours conjoint labor, whilst individual labor is imposed upon each member for almost every night during the entire session.

As soon as it was possible after the National grange meeting at Chicago, the digest was printed, only delayed in its circulation until late in the season. The digest is now being ratified by the requisite number of state granges. One thousand copies were then issued and sold at cost from the secretary's office of the National grange. In three months' time an additional 1,000 had to be printed, and are being sold. Each additional 1,000 copies will cost less for publication, because the plates upon which they are printed are the property of the National grange; and could every subordinate grange in the Union be induced to buy a copy, as they should by all means do, the sale would amount ultimately to a revenue to our National treasury at the small cost of original publication—twenty cents per copy.

The work should be critically examined by every member of the National grange, and if errors are detected, the executive committee should at once be advised, that they may make it a completely reliable guide to the inquiring Patron.

THE GRANGE RECORD.
At the last session of the National grange the executive committee was authorized to issue a quarterly bulletin, containing information of any kind that might be thought promotive of more firmly establishing the order throughout the Union. In April the first copy of this bulletin was issued under the title of the *Grange Record*; 10,000 copies were issued and distributed among the granges. The masters of state granges were then appealed to for reports of the condition of the order in their respective states for the second issue. Five state masters reported, and their communications were printed in the July *Record*; 15,000 copies of which were printed and distributed as before. In the meantime over four hundred individual Patrons had become subscribers to the *Record*. Your committee are impressed with the con-

vinction that the *Grange Record*, if properly supported by the members of the National grange, can be utilized as an educator of our membership, and as a means of economizing the time and labor of the officials of the National grange by using it as a channel of communication with the subordinate granges, and thus reduce the expenses of our order upon our National treasury. They would, therefore, solicit your most favorable consideration of this subject.

GERMAN RITUALS.
Repeated and urgent appeals have frequently been made to the executive committee to publish our rituals in the German language. Six months ago an edition of 3,000 copies were ordered printed and deposited with the secretary of the National grange for sale. Since that time only a few copies have been sold. Your committee respectfully suggest, that future editions of the ritual be published only in the English language.

INVENTORY.
The committee have taken a complete inventory of the furniture and other stock owned by the National grange. They recommend that this should be a specific duty imposed upon the executive committee, to be performed annually at their October meeting. Satisfied that the secretary's office was lumbered up with a useless amount of material, portions of which would probably never be used by the National grange, they selected such as was not needed, and ordered it to be disposed of by the secretary.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATION.
During the past fiscal year your committee have had an opportunity of examining, and have made much inquiry and investigation into, the system of agencies adopted by the several granges in their efforts to secure patronage in selling the products of the soil. Honest competition is what we want, but not as commission houses. There have been many failures to succeed with our grange agencies, and how long the successful ones will continue to exist, is not known to those who patronize them. Were they established upon the principles embodied in the rules promulgated two years ago by the National grange, every customer would possess some tangible evidence of their efficiency, and to that extent would their permanency and solvency be beyond question. Your committee would recommend to the National grange that they use every effort to encourage among Patrons the establishment of retail and wholesale agencies, and to discourage the building up of commissioned or salaried agencies.

THE LECTURER.
Frequent applications have been made during the past year by the masters of the state granges for the services of the worthy master lecturer. But your committee, influenced by the action of the National grange (see page 134, printed proceedings of the tenth session) declined to answer these applications favorably, further than the publication of the minutes anterior to the meeting at Chicago. It was not the purpose of the executive committee to place a value upon or underrate the services of the worthy lecturer while in the field, but seeing that the National grange was jealous of the lecturer's money, and that the lecturer, your committee withdrew the lecturer, and determined to submit the question of his constant employment to the eleventh session. Without doubting the ability or acceptability of our worthy lecturer, the executive committee, after consultation with the worthy master, are unanimously of the opinion that the National treasury will never be reimbursed by the efforts of an individual lecturer the amount necessary to keep such an officer constantly employed. It was their conviction at the April meeting that the finances of the National grange would not warrant a continuance of the lecturer's labors, and after a mutual understanding between the worthy master and the executive committee that a certain amount should be paid for the publication of the minutes, your committee withdrew the lecturer, and determined to submit the question of his constant employment to the eleventh session. Without doubting the ability or acceptability of our worthy lecturer, the executive committee, after consultation with the worthy master, are unanimously of the opinion that the National treasury will never be reimbursed by the efforts of an individual lecturer the amount necessary to keep such an officer constantly employed.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.
An examination of the quarterly reports issued by the chairman of the executive committee, as ordered by the National grange, shows that our receipts have materially decreased during the fiscal year ending 30th of September last. Our annual expenditures must be curtailed, and the most rigid economy must be practiced. With this view your committee respectfully suggest the following:

First—The sessions of the National grange should be confined to ten working days, or less if practicable.
Second—That the gratuity styled "constructive expense" be entirely abolished.
Third—Our organic law allows representation in the National grange to every state where there are fifteen subordinate granges. Under this system there is no equity in the representation of the National grange. We suggest that the future of our organization should be changed.

Fourth—We suggest further, that the per diem of members be reduced, and be estimated by the number of days necessarily consumed in travel and in actual attendance upon the National grange.
Fifth—That the executive committee meet but twice a year, in October and in January, and that the chairman be authorized to call a special meeting should the necessity arise.

Sixth—That so much of the official correspondence of the executive committee, as may be given to the public, be printed in the *Record*, as the present method of replying by letter to the innumerable inquiries submitted to them is an unnecessary expense, and amounts to little else than a waste of money.
Seventh—That the secretary be allowed an annual salary, payable monthly, and that no other appropriation be made for clerical or other help in his office.

Eighth—That the secretary be made responsible for the archives of the National grange, and that he locate his office at such place as will be most convenient for him.
Ninth—That the number of printed copies of the proceedings of the eleventh session of the National grange be limited to one thousand copies in excess of the number of paying granges at the date of publication.

Tenth—That no disbursements, not excepting salaries, be made except by order of the executive committee.

THE GRANGE AND ITS FOUNDERS.

The following was written for the *Rural Press* by past-Master J. V. Webster:

The meeting of the National grange naturally calls attention to the origin of the organization and its founders. The rise and progress of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in the United States has no parallel in the history of the world. It is often said that "history is continually repeating itself," but in modern times no repetition seems to be in advance of the coming storm. Revolutions and disorders have marked the progress of every age from the birth of the race, and generally their coming has been felt in all the elements which surround us, as are felt the oppressive influences of the coming storm. Fearful indeed have been their desolations, and often to no purpose. But, thanks to a new civilization, the world moves. Blind fanaticism has given place to intelligent action; hence revolutions can be effected without bloodshed. The last and great-

est of these is that of our order. In its coming, oppressive influences were felt everywhere. The agriculturist felt his energies dying within him, for there appeared to be no hope of redressing his wrongs. A social gulf, dark and deep and full of heart burnings, severed brother from brother and father from son. It was in this gloomy hour of our country's history, that O. H. Kelley, of the agricultural bureau, in January, 1873, under or for President Andrew Johnson, commenced a tour of inspection of the Southern states. From his investigations and conferences with farmers and planters, he was convinced that the social and industrial reconstruction of that section would require the mutual aid and co-operation of the whole country.

Upon his return to Washington he communicated his impressions to William Saunders, also of the agricultural bureau, who entered warmly into the views expressed by Mr. Kelley. Mr. Kelley had prophesied that through some organization, similar to the Free Masons or Odd Fellows, the farmers of the whole country could be united in one common bond or brotherhood, with sufficient secrecy in the organization to protect it against importers.

The originators of the movement were Mr. Kelley, Wm. Saunders, Wm. M. Ireland, chief of the bureau of the post-office department; John R. Thompson, of the treasury department; and Rev. A. B. Grosch, of the department of agriculture. On the 5th of August, 1877, they compiled the first degree of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

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The Javonite Grangers.

The exercises of the Alabama Juvenile grange were varied on Saturday last by a well-contested, improvised spelling match, after which Charles Hollenbeck, an eleven-year-old granger, was called up to receive the two premiums offered for the best sample of bread made and exhibited at the county fair by any member of the youthful organization. The first premium of \$5 was offered by Dr. Stenzel for the best sample of bread, the exhibitor to give the proportions of material and process of making both yeast and bread; and the condition was creditably complied with by the young recipient on Saturday. The second premium of \$2.50 was offered by Mrs. Bush for the best sample of bread, without other condition, and was paid at the same time.

Contra Costa Gazette.

In the United States during the past year there have been one hundred and sixty-five new granges organized. Pennsylvania leads the list with twenty, which is the largest number from any state.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Wrecked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Among the passengers on the steamer Parma, from Bordeaux to Rio Janeiro, and wrecked thirty-five miles from Bahia, was Henry Hilliard, United States minister to Brazil. It is said that when the vessel struck, a number of Italians produced revolvers and sacked the cabins. All hands were saved.

Hanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—James Rosenberg, a Jew, colored, aged twenty years, was hanged today for an atrocious assault upon Ida Schaffer, a school girl aged thirteen, in April last. Previous to the execution religious services were conducted in the prisoner's cell by Rev. Daniel and Rice. In a letter to his father and mother, written by a friend at the request of Hawkins, he made full confession of his guilt.

From France.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The new ministry has been definitely constituted, as follows: President of the council, and minister of war, Gen. Grunow; minister of foreign affairs, M. de Bismarck; minister of justice, M. de Weyl; minister of interior, M. de Weyl; minister of finance, M. de Weyl; minister of commerce, M. de Weyl; minister of instruction, M. de Weyl; minister of public works, M. de Weyl; minister of marine, M. de Weyl.

"Busted."

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Central national bank closed its doors this morning, and went into liquidation. This action was consequent upon a determination of a meeting of directors and stockholders last evening. The institution did a small commercial business, and was backed by some substantial business men of this city, and with its office in the city, it was a good showing towards paying stockholders in full. Its liabilities to depositors are \$200,000; assets, \$400,000 of bills receivable and \$75,000 cash resources. Its capital stock is \$200,000. W. F. Endicott, president, George Greenleaf, cashier. It experienced a slight run yesterday. Since October first, although none of its depositors have closed their accounts, some \$200,000 have been drawn out.

Lawlessness.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—A deputy marshal went to Wayne county two weeks ago, and shortly after his arrival arrested two men charged with violating the revenue laws, and locked his prisoners in the county jail at Monticello to await trial. On the night of the 15th instant, thirty men went to the jail and forced him to open the jail and deliver to them the two prisoners. On the night of the 16th another mob came to the jail and demanded of the jailer to release and deliver up to them John Lovelace, who was also charged with violating the revenue laws. The prisoners had on the day previously appeared before United States Commissioner Tuttle and given bail for appearance the following morning, but on the night of the 15th instant, having met his mob in town, Lovelace left with them and did not appear for trial, thereby forfeiting his bond.

A few days before these occurrences a mob went to the residence of Granville Brunwith, in Wayne, and taking him from his house, severely whipped him, and threatened him with death if he ever again violated the revenue laws. The performance of his duty William Cox, another valuable assistant of the marshal, was also taken from his house and whipped by the mob, and was obliged to leave the county to save his life. On the 18th inst., United States Commissioner Tuttle was given a mob in town, and was obliged to leave the county to save his life. Wayne county is on the Tennessee line, and it is said men are in the habit of violating the law and then running into that State.

The Resumption Act.

According to a telegram from Washington of the 23d inst., the house of representatives on that day passed the bill of which the following is a full text:
A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 1, 1875, known as the Resumption Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency.

That all that portion of the act approved July 14, 1875, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption of United States notes, shall be as follows: "And whenever and so often as the circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association or increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem legal tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000 to the amount of eighty per cent. of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid; then to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes and no more; and on and after the first day of January, 1878, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasury of the United States in the city of New York, in sums not less than \$50; and to enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par value, either of the descriptions of United States bonds described in the act of congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid,' be, and the same is, hereby, repealed.

Butler of Massachusetts occupied himself in looking at a newspaper, and did not vote at all. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Kansas State News.

JEWELL CENTER wants a watchmaker and jeweler.

A **WILSON** county paper says the Murphy movement is breaking out in all parts of the county.

A **BRANCH** establishment of the Peoria plow company is soon to be opened in Topeka. A member of the company will superintend the business.

Messrs. BARTLETT & RENICK, living on Indian creek, Pottawatomie county, have discovered on their farm a twenty-inch vein of coal which makes the gentlemen happy.

The **A. T. & S. E. Railroad** company have submitted a proposition to Sumner county to extend their Wichita branch to Caldwell. Petitions are in circulation with five hundred names already procured.

Says the **Great Bend Register**: "The new Methodist church is discovered to be ten feet in the street on which it fronts. The street was supposed to be 80 feet wide, but is 100 feet. This was a serious oversight, which will cost at least \$100 to remedy in moving the building back."

WASHINGTON Republican: "Work on the new M. E. church is rapidly progressing. The foundation wall has been laid, and the frame will at once be placed upon it. A fair start having been secured, the trustees and the energetic pastor will push the work forward to an early completion."

A **CHILD** was recently born in Salina who has neither arms nor legs, but in other respects is a perfect and handsome baby. It is a very active and healthy child. At the shoulders and hips there is not the slightest resemblance or imitation of limbs, but the parts are smoothly rounded and fair as any other portion of the body.

Kansas beats them all this year in the growth of her corn. Her average per acre is 43.5 bushels. Little New Hampshire, strange to say, comes next with a yield of 42. Vermont follows with 39; Ohio, with 36.7; Wisconsin, 34; Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, 30; Michigan, 29; Missouri, 27.8; Minnesota, 25.4; Texas and Illinois, 25 each.

Says the **Kirwin Chief**: "A young man by the name of William Keller, who resides five miles north of town, left here for parts unknown, he having, before he left, disposed of a number of mortgaged horses. The cry now is: 'Where is the villain?' Somebody is out of pocket; but that is not all. William induced a charming young woman living near the burg to leave her home and follow him."

Says the **Eureka Herald**: "Last week Mr. Reece showed us a very large wild cat scalp he had received under the bounty act. It measured five inches across the skull between the ears at their base, and over ten inches between the extreme point of the ears. The animal was captured in a trap by Mr. Joseph Griffie, of upper Fall river. Mr. Griffie informs us it was one of the largest wild cats he ever saw anywhere."

According to the **Concordia Expressor** the Republican Valley railroad is being pushed ahead right along, and the track-layers will soon reach Clyde. The bridge across the Republican at that place is fast arriving toward completion, and it will not be long before we can hear the steam whistle of the locomotive in this town. Only a little while longer, farmers; hold your grain and you will soon get railroad prices without hauling to Greenleaf.

HUTCHINSON News: "On Saturday, Mr. E. C. Trowbridge, of Kohak, Missouri, and Dr. Stover, of the same city, were at the river, south of Kinsley, shooting at the water. Mr. Trowbridge had drawn his revolver, and was waiting on Dr. Stover, when it accidentally went off, the ball taking effect in the right leg below the knee. They came here Saturday evening, and Dr. Stover, assisted by Dr. McKee, of this city, probed the wound to the extent of fourteen inches, and discovered the ball in the bottom of the foot, where it still is. The wound is not very serious."

REV. S. WOOLPERT, pastor of the Methodist church at Wakefield, left home on the 8th inst. for his farm near Topeka, and has not since been heard of. He drove a team of sorrel ponies with a covered wagon. He was sixty years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, long flowing beard nearly white, having originally been light red, no mustache, stoop shouldered. His friends are confident that his disappearance is not voluntary. They fear that he has been foully dealt with and his team stolen. It may be that he is sick on the way, and unable to communicate with his family. Information thankfully received. Address Mrs. S. Woolpert, Wakefield, Kansas.

We are credibly informed, says the **Wichita Eagle**, that a couple of swindlers are traversing this county selling lightning rods to farmers, agreeing to furnish them money on their farms at six per cent. per annum, from three to ten years time, without commission. On their promise many farmers have had lightning rods placed on their barns and houses. These confidence men take notes for their rods, verbally agreeing that they should be paid out of the six per cent. money promised by them. They of course endorse the notes over to a third party making them innocent purchasers, and compelling the drawer to pay them when due, as they are so drawn as to waive all rights under the exemption laws.

The **Commonwealth** of Sunday says: "The case of the state of Kansas against A. M. Stocking, for assault and battery on Mary Jewell, one of his pupils, at Auburn, came up before Justice Seale yesterday, at 11 o'clock. The case seemed to create considerable interest not only at Auburn but also in Topeka. Quite a number of the citizens of Auburn were present, consisting of farmers, school teachers and school children. There were also quite a number of citizens of Topeka present, among whom were several teachers. County Attorney Vance and G. C. Clemens prosecuted, and A. H. Case and E. A. Friedrich defended. The testimony closed at 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 7 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the argument commenced and lasted until 10 o'clock. The court fined the defendant five dollars and costs. The defendant appealed and entered into a bond of three hundred dollars for appearance at the district court."

The **Commonwealth** of Friday, says: "Hon. Schuyler Colfax passed through Topeka early yesterday morning on a freight train en route for Emporia, where he was advertised to lecture the evening before. By a delay on one of the Eastern roads he missed the passenger at Kansas City, came up on the freight, arrived in Emporia at five minutes of nine, went to the hall, and commenced his lecture at ten minutes after nine, closing at twenty-five minutes after ten. Word had reached Emporia that he was not on the freight, but the news of his arrival was quickly circulated and an audience of three hundred and fifty greeted the distinguished statesman. Mr. Colfax has long had a reputation for executive ability, and this fully bears out the reports. He returned on the passenger train from the South and was visited in the car by numerous friends, whom he amused with many witty stories and friendly conversation. He went East and will shortly be at his home in South Bend, Indiana."

The **Leavenworth Times** says: "Through the courtesy of Lieut. Bolton, of the Twenty-third infantry, our reporter was allowed to interview the two Nez Perce Indians now confined in the guard house at Fort Leavenworth. They are known as Charlie and John, the former being able to talk English quite fluently, but the latter does not take kindly to our language. During the conversation with Charlie, he stated that the outbreak would never have occurred had it not been for their agent. He says there were thirty Indians killed in the engagement with General Miles, and thinks the loss of soldiers killed was greater. Charlie didn't know what he was sent here for, but we learned that these two were a disturbing element among the Indians after they had surrendered, and that they were sent here as prisoners of war, and to keep them out of mischief. John is charged with having killed his child for its disturbing his slumbers by crying; he thinking that, no doubt, the quickest way to stop it. It is rumored that the remainder of the Nez Perce tribe will be sent here as prisoners."

A VERY NARROW GAUGE.
Passenger Cars Running Safely on a Ten-Inch Track.
BOSTON, Nov. 10, 1877.—There is "something new under the sun" in railroads. At least I have seen no description in any New York paper of what has just been experimentally completed in Massachusetts. A perfectly-working, safe—yes, much safer than the ordinary—road has been produced, and which will revolutionize traffic in both passengers and freight. The cost and the price of both will come down one-half, and yet the companies can coin money where now they cannot pay expenses. The young gentleman who conceived this new plan is a practical wood and iron machinist, and also an engineer. To show how narrow a track may be, and be practical and safe, with his own hands he constructed a railroad, having but ten inches width of track, from the elevated village of Hyde Park down to the depot. He also, with his own hands, constructed the cars to run on the track. In these he carried in six weeks over three thousand passengers from the village down to the depot, without the slightest injury to any one. There were several short curves on the way, and the track crossed the highway twice. The people of Billerica, wishing a road across through their town from North Billerica, on the Boston and Lowell railroad, to Bedford, a distance of eight and a half miles, requested the projector, Mr. George E. Mansfield, to come and give the people a lecture on narrow-track railroads. Some said "It is a chimerical notion," but others said "This is of God and man prevail," and they gave a helping hand and secured a movement so far as to get a petition for a charter from the legislature. The charter was allowed. Then the right of way was secured gratis the whole distance. Two very able men gave the way only because, as they said, it was only a visionary, crazy-headed scheme, and would never be accomplished. But next the stock was subscribed. Ben Butler went in for one-fifth of the whole stock, which was \$50,000. Then came the building of the road, which was completed by the 1st of September, so that cars passed with passengers over the entire route that day, and secured the right of way. There are eleven bridges on the route, one over one hundred feet long. The rail weighs twenty-five pounds to the yard, which is quite strong enough; twenty pounds would do. The road is well built and equipped; one grade is 155 feet.

The cars and engines of the road will at once attract and fix the attention. They are very well proportioned, and make a very handsome appearance. The engine is behind the tender and next to the cars, so that when the train moves the car next to the engine draws down upon and increases the adhesion of the engine to the track. Both engine and cars are constructed so as to be very near the ground, giving great advantages in regard to safety, also very little oscillation. The cars have an axle with one seat on each side, in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allow thirty seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are warmed with steam, are well ventilated, have closets, water tank, all the modern improvements, Westinghouse brakes, etc. They weigh but four tons and a half, ordinary cars weighing on an average eighteen tons. Hence Mansfield will carry sixty persons with cars weighing nine tons, while ordinary roads must draw eighteen tons to carry fifty-six persons. The engines are equally light and less costly than on ordinary roads. It is quite evident that a road eight and a half miles long, which cost equipped \$1,500 less than \$50,000, and which can be run for half the expense upon ordinary roads, must be a great and notable achievement. The road cost \$4,500 per mile. The trains run about twenty-five miles an hour. Engines weigh about eight tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars twice per day each way, at a cost of only one-fourth that of ordinary engines.—*N. Y. Express.*

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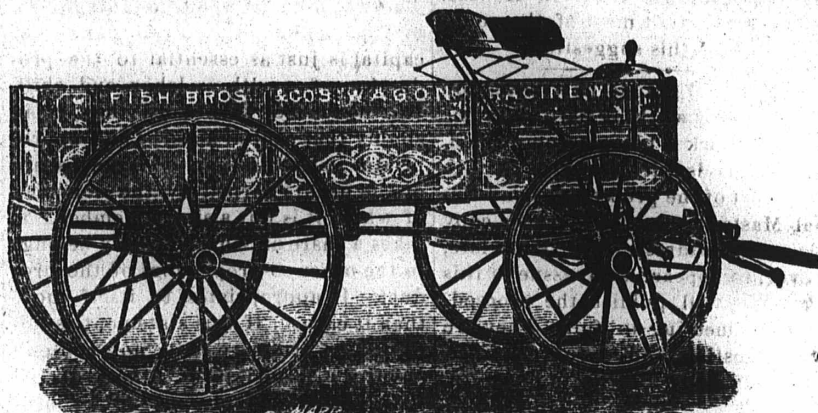
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

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

AGRICULTURE is the basis of all other interests. It has created and sustained our cities, chequered our land with railroads, given vitality to our manufactures and made this country the best abode for man on earth.

Why caution farmers so much against investing money in lottery schemes? They know that they stand one chance in a thousand of drawing a prize. If they are such fools as to make an investment on so ridiculously small a chance of winning, no amount of caution, no quantity of advice will be of any use. If you bray a fool in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.

The next meeting of the state grange will be held at Emporia on Tuesday, December eleventh (11). Douglas county Patrons pay the expenses of their delegate, and we hope all other counties will pay the expenses of their delegates. If this is done the state grange will have funds to do some necessary work for the order in Kansas. We feel certain that most of the counties will act on this suggestion.

The National grange now in session at Cincinnati is working hard and some important work is being accomplished. Master Sims is furnishing us with a daily report of the proceedings and National Master Jones has sent us a copy of his annual address. It came too late, however, to appear in our issue of this week. We will publish the proceedings of the meeting in full. They are very interesting and should be read carefully by every Patron in the state.

Our country is making strenuous efforts to increase its trade with Japan. England at present supplies her with most of her imported cotton and woolen goods. Last year her imports from England exceeded twelve millions of dollars, while those from the United States fell short of two millions. The quality and price of our manufactured goods will enable us soon to take the lead in trade with Japan, if we only push the matter with the energy and discretion which characterize our people. Let us keep moving. Japan will be an excellent customer and pay the ready cash.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The National grange on Tuesday elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Monticello, Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, of Wayne, N. Y.; Overseer, J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, Mich.; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Steward, A. J. Vaughan, of Memphis, Tenn.; Assistant Steward, Wm. Sims, of Topeka, Kans.; Chaplain, A. P. Forsyth, of Isabel, Ills.; Gate-keeper, O. Dihwiddle, of Orchard Grove, Ind.; Ceres, Miss Adams, of Minnesota; Pomona, Miss Moore, of Ind.; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss C. A. Hall, of Louisville, Ky.

The Washington correspondent of the Leavenworth Times gives the following as Mr. Haskell's views on the financial question:

1. Remonetization of silver.
2. Making the United States notes receivable for import duties.
3. Funding and refunding of United States notes in par coin bonds.
4. Gradual retiring of national bank on expiration of charters and substituting government currency.
5. Repeal of the third section of the resumption act, which, after the above legislation, is useless.

We think Mr. Haskell's views are correct, and we are also glad to know that all the members of congress from this state agree with him. Go ahead, gentlemen, so far we say well done.

ENGLAND BUYS HORSES FROM AMERICA.

And now there is springing up in England an increased demand for American horses. They are importing this fall from the United States large numbers of not only carriage and sad-

dle horses, but horses for farm and other heavy work. We have never claimed that our animals were even equal in any point to those bred in England and it is indeed gratifying to know that the English farmers, after having given them a fair trial, have come to the conclusion that American bred horses are "far superior in point of beauty, style, endurance and general usefulness to any they can get." An Eastern exchange says that during the past few months heavy shipments of horses to England have been made from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. The prices paid range from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred dollars; the cost of transporting to Liverpool is about sixty-five dollars per head and they sell in England at from three to four hundred dollars.

The immediate cause of this increased demand for our horses is the war in Turkey which is rapidly swallowing up the best animals Europe can produce and leaving a scarcity.

LABOR, SKILL AND CAPITAL.

It is one of the most difficult problems of political economy to solve the just and equitable distribution of the profits earned by the joint contribution of labor, talent and capital. That these three elements enter into and become each an essential factor in the production of wealth, is admitted by all writers who have given close attention to the study of political economy. Those who insist upon the antagonism of labor and capital do not deny that capital is just as essential to the production of wealth as labor and skill. By the use of this word they mean simply that capital absorbs and appropriates to itself by far too large a share of the profits earned by the company of which it is but a single member. It takes a share of what properly belongs to the other co-proprietors of the product. It appropriates to itself more than it earns. If this statement is admitted as true, we will not contend about the propriety or fitness of the term antagonism to express the admitted fact. The fact remains impregnable that capital contributed with talent has taken the lion's share because it was strong and had the power to do it. The equity of the case has not been taken into the account when the company's dividends have been declared. Capital and talent being the majority in the firm have voted themselves whatever profits they pleased, leaving to labor but a minimum, though perhaps entitled by its creative force to the larger share.

We admit frankly that wealth cannot be created by any single contributing factor alone. Labor must have tools to work with; it must have means to prosecute its work; it must be directed by a skill, energy and foresight which the simple faculty of labor does not always possess.

Capital in itself has no productive power. Buried in the earth, hoarded by the miser, laid up in a napkin, it is to all practical purposes useless. To be of value, to become fruitful, it must be joined with labor and be directed to its proper end by skill. So of skill, of executive talent; it must have labor at its command to direct and control so that it may be made efficient and productive. Brain force is a factor in the production of wealth just as indispensable as labor or capital.

Justice requires, then, that these three factors in the creation of wealth be awarded their rightful shares in the profits in the exact ratio of their contributions, namely, to the laborer his just share of the increase in proportion to his contributing force in production; to the director his share of the increase for the skillful application of force upon means; to the capitalist his share of the increase for contributing means.

These three contributors being co-proprietors in the elements of production, strict justice would seem to determine that they should be co-proprietors in the product. How shall they become so? What arrangement can be made among these co-proprietors so that an equitable distribution of the profits can be awarded to each?

We are certain if the laborer, the director and the capitalist could be brought together, if they could be made to see that the substantial interest, the permanent prosperity of each depended upon their united forces, their mutual good understanding, their

harmonious co-operation, an era of peace and prosperity would forthwith commence; strife and strikes would cease; labor and skill would be better rewarded; capital would be rendered more safe; the real wealth of society would be increased and more equitably distributed.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE president has nominated Wm. H. Fitzpatrick, of Kansas, for register of the land office at Topeka; Chas. M. Howard, of Michigan, receiver of public monies at Santa Fe; Albert G. Bone, of Colorado, agent for the Indians of the Ponca agency; A. Bartram, postmaster at Adams, Minnesota.

A TELEGRAM from Topeka of the 26th says: "The supreme court to-day filed opinions in twenty-three cases, one of which is of considerable importance. Under a law passed in 1876, the railroad assessors assessed railroad property in unorganized counties for state purposes. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road refused to pay, and the state treasurer issued his warrants for the collection of the tax. Judge Morton, of this county, granted an injunction restraining the collection, and the supreme court has now reversed the decision."

THE intelligence contained in the following dispatches concerning a terrible disaster at sea has cast a feeling of sadness over the whole country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The observer at Kitty Hawk reports at 11:30 a. m. to chief signal officer, as follows: U. S. man-of-war steamer, Huron, struck two miles north of No. 7 station at 1:30 a. m. The foremast and mainmast are gone, and the steamer is a total wreck. Assistance is needed immediately. The sea is breaking over her, and several men have already been washed ashore, drowned. The number on board is about 135. No cargo. The Huron sailed yesterday from Fort Monroe for Havana. The Huron was under command of Commander Geo. P. Ryan. Her list of officers in addition thereto as far as known at the department is as follows: Lieut. S. O. Simmons and L. G. Palmer; Masters, P. Conway, H. R. Tyler and W. S. French; ensigns, Lucien Young and J. W. Donner; surgeon, G. S. Colbrath; assistant paymaster, Cary N. Saunders; chief engineer, E. M. Olsen; assistant engineer, H. G. Denig; Capt. Clark of delegation; cadet of engineers, E. T. Warburton and E. M. Loomis; draughtsman, Jno. G. Evans. The Huron was an iron screw propelled, carrying four guns of 51 tons, and of the same class exactly as the new vessels Albert and Ranger, now on the Asiatic station. She had been out from Fort Monroe only about twelve hours when the disaster occurred.

LATER.—The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the chief signal officer at 3 p. m. as follows: The surfmen have just returned and report that the Huron has gone to pieces; thirty were saved, all the others perished. No assistance was rendered. There were 135 persons on board the Huron. The signal service observer at Kitty Hawk reports to the chief signal offices, 5:50 p. m., as follows: Among those saved are E. T. Warburton, of Penn., cadet engineer; Lucien Young, Ky., ensign; R. G. Denig, Ohio, assistant engineer; Geo. R. Ryan, John Murphy, ship's cook; Cary N. Saunders, Penn., past assistant paymaster; and Patrick, the name of an ordinary seaman. Assistance wanted immediately. The men are only half clothed, the dead are uncared for. Seven are now lying dead on the beach; others who perished are still in the breakers. Only four officers and thirty men are saved. The captain perished. The bodies of the drowned will be taken to Norfolk to-morrow. The Huron is completely under water and a total loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—Admiral Trenchard, in the U. S. steamer Powhatan, with the other vessels he had dispatched to the wreck of the U. S. steamer, arrived off Kitty Hawk at daylight Sunday morning. He reports that the Fortune went down to Body Island, skirting the beach and looking for the wreck. Capt. Stoddard, in the Baker, followed the beach down, and found the wreck about 8 a. m. The sea was running very high, and there was no possibility of landing. Communication was had with the shore by signal, and we learned that 115 were drowned, and but thirty were saved, of whom four were officers. Admiral Trenchard then ordered the Swatara to remain and bury the dead when a landing could be made with safety. Capt. Stoddard remained at the wreck of the vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 26.—The survivors of the Huron have arrived. Several seamen, interviewed, make the following statement: The vessel was heading a course south-southeast; wind blowing strong from south-southeast; under full sail to steady, and steaming along. There was no event to excite apprehension of any danger. Master W. J. French had the deck. He had sighted and passed Carrutuck light, and orders were given to keep a bright lookout for Body Island light. At 1:40 she struck, when all hands rushed on deck. Capt. Ryan and officers acted promptly, and the crew repounded to all orders with alacrity. The surf was terrific. Shortly after the vessel struck, a boat was lowered, but immediately swamped. The vessel slewed broadside to the sea,

which made a clear break over her, sweeping everything from the decks and carrying the boats from her davits. Many seamen and officers were washed overboard, and several were killed by pieces of the wreck. Captain Ryan and Lieut. Simmons were last seen together as a sea struck the vessel, and were swept away. The vessel broke up rapidly. The surf became more and more furious, making it beyond all human efforts to hold on. It was dark. Signals of distress had been made, but no response was received. No one knew where we were, and all that did get ashore were washed there by the surf. The cause of the wreck is attributed to the local attraction of the compass and a strong current setting inshore, which made the vessel go further to the southward than her compass indicated.

THE following dispatches tell of a destructive flood in Virginia:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—The incessant rain of the past forty-eight hours has resulted in heavy floods in the western portion of the state. All trains are stopped on the western division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The Jackson and Rappahannock rivers are higher than since 1870. A hundred and fifty feet of resting on the Rappahannock railroad bridges was swept away this morning and the water is up to the bottom chord of the iron bridge. Several washes are reported. South river is also very high. Telegraph communication with Lynchburg and other places is interrupted. James river has risen over the canal at Lynchburg and trains are all stopped on the Atlantic and Mississippi and Ohio railroads. It is feared the flood will reach the dimensions of that of 1870, when so many lives were lost, and millions of property destroyed. Late dispatches from Lynchburg state that the water is within five feet of the highest point reached by the flood of 1870, and at a stand, but indications are for more rain. On the Chesapeake and Ohio road, trains will be running as usual Monday. The Danville road is considerably damaged by the Roanoke river. The South-side and Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio roads are badly washed. Dan river, at Danville, is very high and houses along the banks are being washed out. James river at this point, at 6 p. m., is eight feet above high water mark and still rising at the rate of one foot per hour. The wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged and arriving steamers unable to discharge cargoes. Merchants along the river are moving their merchandise to high points in anticipation of a great increase of the flood when the waters from Lynchburg reach Richmond, which will be to-morrow morning. A tug boat was sunk by being dashed against a pier head. A hundred and fifty cars and extra locomotives are busy at the wharves of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad removing freight.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—Midnight.—The excitement in the lower part of this city is most intense. The residents and merchants doing business below the St. Charles hotel, on Main street, the point reached by the water during the great flood of 1870, are moving goods from their stores and other places. The extreme lower portion of the city is entirely submerged, and the water is now running into Dock street, along the south edge of the city. It has reached Seventeenth street, and is within a few feet of the fish market, on Main street. At the lower end of the city, at the locality known as Packett's, the destruction is the greatest. The river has risen above the wharves and spread over whole blocks, and people who remained in their dwellings were driven from the floors to the roofs, and in many cases compelled to be taken away in boats. It is impossible now to estimate the aggregate damage in this city and vicinity, but from appearances the figures will be between two and three millions of dollars. Great damage is reported to the farming interests along the Little Sandy and Dan rivers. All the bridges over Fall creek were swept away. The damage to the Virginia Midland and the Richmond and Danville roads is enormous. The Staunton river bridge on the Danville road was washed away last night with a train of cars loaded with tobacco en route from Danville to Richmond.

A Danville dispatch says the Dan river has risen to nearly the highest ever known there. The damage in the city is more than \$100,000.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—The Petersburg and Weldon railroad bridge at Weldon, North Carolina, is gone; also three spans of the Seaboard and Roanoke bridge, at the same place. Roanoke river is very high. The water has risen three feet since 7 a. m., and it is expected that the last named bridge will be entirely swept away. Travel is interrupted.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—

There was a destructive flood at this place last night; the Canachereague creek rising fifteen feet above the ordinary level, and doing damage to the extent of \$30,000 during the night. This afternoon five spans of the Cumberland Valley railroad bridge over the Potomac near Williamsport, Md., were swept away.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Communication between Washington and Alexandria by railroad and boat is suspended, and it is reported that south of Alexandria there are heavy washouts in railroads. The draw of Long bridge is out of order. The causeway from the south end almost to Fort Runyan is submerged and falling in, the railway

is washed out, and the turnpike is covered with water to the depth of several feet, thus cutting off traffic by land. Senator Wethers, who resides in Alexandria, and whose presence was considered by him necessary to-day, came to Washington in a tug boat.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 26.—A construction train on the Long Branch road, looking for washouts Sunday, found one near South Ambury, and was thrown from the track, killing three men and injuring four.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Flour—XX	\$5.10 @ 5.50
XXX	5.60 @ 5.70
Family	6.10 @ 7.05
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.25 @ 1.27
No. 3	1.21 @ 1.24
No. 4 red	1.10 @ 1.11
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.46 @ .47
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.26 @ .26 1/2
Rye—No. 2	.55 @ .56
Barley—No. 2 (Kansas)	.45 @ .52
Pork	12.00 @ 12.50
Bulk Meats	.54 @ .63
Bacon	.74 @ .83
Lard	.72 @ .81
Butter—creamery	.30 @ .35
dairy	.22 @ .28
country	.16 @ .20
Eggs	.18 @ .19

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
No. 3	1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
Corn	.26 @ .27
Oats	.26 @ .27
Pork	11.80 @ 11.90
Bulk Meats	.54 @ .62
Lard	.78 @ .79

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.18 @ 1.19
No. 3 red fall	1.07 @ 1.08
No. 4 fall	.93 @ .94
No. 2 spring	.90 @ .90 1/2
No. 3 spring	.84 @ .85
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.22 @ .23
Oats	.18 @ .19
Rye—No. 2	.42 @ .43
Barley—No. 2	.45 @ .46

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.00 @ 4.50
Poorer grades	3.25 @ 3.75
Hogs	3.75 @ 4.00

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.25 @ 3.45
Texans	1.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4.25 @ 4.35

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.75 @ 4.50
Native feeders	3.40 @ 3.75
Native stockers	2.75 @ 3.25
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.10
Milk cows, each	25 @ 30.00
Texas steers, wintered	2.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	3.90 @ 4.15
Stockers	3.75 @ 4.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 16 @ 17c, common, 12 @ 18c; cheese, 7 @ 13c; eggs, 23 @ 23c; white beans \$1.00 @ 1.30, hand picked, \$1.75 @ 1.80; castor beans (not quoted); hay, baled per ton, \$7.00 @ 9.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, \$2.00 @ 3.00 per doz.; potatoes, 50 @ 75c; sweet potatoes \$ bush, 30 @ 65c; cabbage \$ crate, \$2.50 @ 3.00; onions \$ bush, 50 @ 70c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$3.25; XXX, \$2.64; XXXX, \$2.90; fancy, \$3.10 @ 3.25. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75 @ 85c. Rye flour, \$2.00.

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

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated from 5 to 6 cents.

Corn, oats and rye have all advanced very slightly in most markets.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.24 to 1.24 1/2, for November; same for December, and to 1.25 1/2 for January. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.10, November; \$1.08 to \$1.08 1/2, December, and \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2, January. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall is \$1.19 to \$1.19 1/2, November, and \$1.18 to \$1.20, December; No. 3, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08, November, and \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2, December.

Corn in Baltimore is 65 cents for Western mixed—old; new, 63 cents.

Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City. Quotations in other cities are about same as last week, but markets are dull.

The subjoined statistics of the grain production of Kansas for six years—1872 to 1877 inclusive—are derived from the report of Alfred Gray, Esq., secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture:

WINTER WHEAT.		
Year.	Acres.	Yield.
1872	247,655	2,173,595
1873	238,393	4,548,384
1874	458,179	8,870,608
1875	565,681	10,049,116
1876	758,490	11,738,408
1877	837,125	9,714,171

SPRING WHEAT.		
Year.	Acres.	Yield.
1872	61,150	889,748
1873	145,241	1,445,680
1874	273,026	3,010,777
1875	237,623	3,163,287
1876	264,548	2,831,817
1877	206,808	3,518,338

The winter wheat sown in fall of 1877 is 1,243,516 acres. The average yield of winter wheat harvested in 1877, was 1 1/2 bushels per acre, against 1 1/2 per acre for 1876. The average yield of spring wheat for 1877 was 17 bushels, against 10 1/2 for 1876.

CORN.		
Year.	Acres.	Yield.
1872	1,173,563	46,987,451
1873	1,231,038	29,638,818
1874	1,525,421	15,899,978
1875	1,932,869	30,793,769
1876	1,834,434	33,306,176
1877	2,563,112	103,563,616

In product of rye Kansas is stated to lead all the states. The acreage of 1877 was 119,971, and the product 2,508,830 bushels, an average per acre of 20 1/2 bushels—but the extent to which it is grazed controls largely the yield per acre at harvest.

During the first three weeks of November, Chicago packed about 800,000 hogs, Cincinnati 70,000 and St. Louis, Milwaukee and Louisville, each 40,000.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.

TERMS: 1.00 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00;
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.
 The spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
 of any paper in the state. It also has a larger cir-
 culation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

B. W. WOODWARD, Esq., entertained an in-
 telligent audience at University hall on Tues-
 day night, with a lecture on ancient and mod-
 ern painting.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS, the European tourist,
 will tell the public what he saw in the old
 country to-morrow (Friday) night, at Ply-
 mouth Congregational church.

THE second grand hop of the season will oc-
 cur to-night (Thanksgiving) at Liberty hall.
 The Y. M. S. C. have charge of this enterprise
 therefore it is sure to be a success.

MR. JOHN BUTLER, an old and highly re-
 spected citizen of Douglas county, died on
 Tuesday at his residence near Hesper. "One
 by one we cross the river, one by one we're
 ferried over."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Handel
 and Haydn society on Monday night, Mr. Louis
 Ehrigott was elected director for the en-
 suing year. The society is constantly taking in new
 members and we may expect to hear some good
 music during the coming winter.

THIS is the day appointed by the governor
 for our people to give thanks to the Great Cre-
 ator of our being for all the blessings vouch-
 sated to us unworthy creatures during the past
 twelve months. At the Methodist church there
 will be held appropriate union services.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous suffer-
 ers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases
 cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's elec-
 tric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imita-
 tions. Book and journal, with particulars,
 mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GAL-
 VANI CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. A. HUNT comes to the front with a new
 advertisement this week. Mr. Hunt has on
 hand a fine stock of fall and winter goods which
 he is selling cheap. Anything in the dry goods
 line can be purchased at this popular home at
 bottom figures. Go and see for yourselves at
 Nos. 53 and 55 Massachusetts street.

SOME reckless scoundrel has been intruding
 his worthless carcass into the wood yard be-
 longing to the editor of this paper and taking
 therefrom much wood. Some of these fine
 mornings said scoundrel will turn up missing
 if he attempts to repeat the dose, for if we
 catch him at it we intend to punch the wind
 all out of his thieving hide.

MR. A. L. SELIG publishes in this paper
 the annual statement of the Faneuil Hall In-
 surance company of Boston. This is one of
 the best insurance companies in the country.
 They make a specialty of insuring farm prop-
 erty. Mr. Selig is agent for several other good
 companies. All parties desiring insurance
 would do well to call on him and get terms.

MANY inquiries have been made as to who
 kept the 150 degrees fire test coal oil. We
 would direct our readers to the calcium oil ad-
 vertisements, which have been in circulation
 the past week, and the oil has been sold by Geo.
 Leis & Bro. the past three years. The coal oil
 sold under the name of calcium oil stands a fire
 test of 153 degrees flashing point, and every
 barrel of the oil soon as received from the oil
 refiners, is again tested by Leis & Bro. with a
 suitable apparatus, before a gallon leaves their
 establishment. Leis & Bro. have the coal oil busi-
 ness a staid, so that every family may feel per-
 fectly safe in the use of calcium oil, which is
 sold but a few cents higher than the lower
 grades, which should be discarded at any price.

PERSONAL.
 MR. FRANK ANDERSON, of Topeka, son of
 our Dr. Anderson, came down on Monday for
 a brief visit.

MR. J. T. STEVENS, state lecturer P. of H.,
 goes to Miami county to-day to deliver an ad-
 dress before a meeting of Patrons to be held
 on Saturday, near Paola.

MR. A. J. GLATHART, of the U. S. secret
 service, who has been visiting old friends in
 Lawrence for a few days, left on Tuesday for
 Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. Glathart
 was formerly a resident of this city; he is a
 jolly, good fellow and we are always glad to
 see him.

MISS ALICE JAMES, cousin to Mrs. J. T.
 Warne, arrived in this city from her home in
 Sedalia, Mo., on Monday. In the evening about
 forty young ladies and gentlemen surprised
 the visitor at the residence of Mr. Warne and
 spent a very pleasant three hours in social con-
 verse. We believe it is the intention of Miss
 James to remain in Lawrence during the winter.

It is with feelings of sadness that we notice
 the death of one who was so dear to the many
 in Lawrence, who in life knew him only to respect
 and admire the many christian virtues, excel-
 lent social and business qualifications that char-
 acterized him during his brief residence in our
 midst. Stephen H. Benson has been called up-
 on to part with the friends of this earth; he
 died on Sunday last at the residence of Mr.
 Alexander Lewis, after a patient suffering of
 many years from that disease which cuts off so
 many useful lives in their brightest years—con-
 sumption. He was in the thirty-third year
 of his age. Mr. Benson was born in Tompkins
 county, New York. He came to Kansas seven
 years ago, and engaged in the lumber business



[TRADE MARK.]

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

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS
 Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find
 GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES
 And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

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

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS.

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

NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES—THE MONITOR.

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

Call and examine our goods.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

with Mr. Alexander Lewis, but was soon
 obliged by failing health to leave his business.
 He went East and North to the lake regions,
 but there was no relief and he came back to
 Lawrence only a few weeks since accompanied
 by his mother. The funeral services took
 place on Tuesday afternoon from the residence
 of Mr. Lewis.

A FIRST-CLASS grocery house is an ornament
 to any city or town, and nice, fresh, pure
 groceries are just what makes the housewife wear
 a smile of contentment. Then again, when
 such goods can be purchased at low down
 prices the satisfaction of those who buy is still
 greater. Now we have right here in Lawrence
 an institution where all these things can be re-
 alized; it is the cash grocery house of Messrs.
 Henderson & Webber. They are building up
 a large trade by fair dealing, and selling good
 articles cheap for cash. They keep constantly
 in stock everything that can be found in a No.
 1 grocery. Those who have favored Messrs.
 Henderson & Webber with their custom have
 found these things as stated. Don't fail to call
 on them when you are buying goods for the
 holidays; they will do well by you.

Money, Money.

The American people are noted for their
 love of gain, and it was emphatically to get
 gain that the Patrons of Douglas county started
 a store and built an elevator in this city.
 The store is a success. Goods are sold cheap
 and the profits divided among the customers,
 and we are glad to know that those who put
 in their money and have patronized the store
 have made large gains. If you want to buy
 anything kept in a grocery store go to the
 grange store; if you have anything to sell go
 to the grange store; if you have wheat, corn,
 oats barley or any grain to sell go to the grange
 elevator. The highest market price is always
 paid and correct weights given. If you want
 to save money and get grain, buy your gro-
 ceries at the grange store, and sell your grain
 at the grange elevator.

Renovation, not Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become
 strong under the operation of powerful cathar-
 tics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to
 regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done
 by active purgation, which exhausts the vital
 forces and serves no good purpose whatever.
 The only true way to procure health and vig-
 or, which are essential to regularity of the or-
 ganic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and
 purify the system at the same time. The ex-
 traordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach
 Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of
 the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion
 and excretion, is universally admitted. Ap-
 petite, good digestion, a regular habit of body,
 active circulation of the blood, and purity of
 all the animal fluids are induced by this so per-
 fect and corrective. It has no equal, more-
 over, as a preventive of chills and fever, and
 other types of malarial disease. To emigrants
 and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a
 medicinal safeguard.

A few of the Articles for Sale at the Old
 Curiosity Shop at Baughmans.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Magic lantern \$10, cost \$30; telegraph sound-
 er and key complete, with battery; complete
 stencil outfit; cartoons, shelling, counter and
 signs, suitable for boot and shoe stores; coun-
 ter show-cases; marble top wash-stand and
 cedar tables; fine secretary and book-case cost
 \$60, for \$35; one for \$7; bed springs from \$1-
 50 to \$3 50; twelve foot extension table; fancy
 flower pot; lady's work basket; two-inch
 rope; washing machines; sitz, plunge and
 sponge baths; grocers' oil can; variety of saws;
 large variety of molding-planes; six-foot cross-
 cut saw. Variety cheap scales; horse collars;
 miners' lamps; neck-yokes; handled chopping
 axes; coal hoist; fire shovels.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS.
 "Monopolies and the People," 50 cents, worth
 \$2.00, tells you all about monopolies and rail-
 road bonds and how to abolish both; "Black-
 stone," in two volumes, \$6, cost \$15; "Swee-
 denborg's Arcana Celestia," in two volumes,
 \$2; "History of Patrons of Husbandry," \$1,
 worth \$1.75; "Patriarchs and Prophets,"
 "Christ and the Apostles," \$1.75; "Civil Con-
 flict," by various authors; "History Presby-
 terian Church," and many other valuable
 books, and many not valuable. Over one thou-
 sand volumes second-hand school books.

NEW SEWING MACHINES.
 Singer at \$25; \$28; drop leaf and two draw-
 ers, \$30; drop leaf and two drawers on each
 end, \$34; Wheeler & Wilson at \$35.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES.
 Six Florence machines, \$10 to \$20; Empire,
 folding top, \$20; Wheeler & Wilson, \$10; Wheel-
 er & Wilson \$10 to \$25; Gold Medal, \$5; all in
 good order and warranted. We will get any

of the leading machines at corresponding low
 prices. We have best sewing machine repairer
 in the state. If your machine is out of order
 bring it to the store and have it repaired. We
 have the needles and repairs to the leading ma-
 chines. Shipped to any part of the state by ex-
 press at the above prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
 Bass viol, \$18; violins \$4 to \$20; dulcimer,
 cheap; six-octave piano, in fine order, \$100;
 Prince organ, good as new, \$75; violin strings,
 bows, bridges and boxes.

SECOND-HAND STOVES.
 One No. 20 Charter Oak in good order; has
 nine-inch holes; large reservoir and closet;
 suitable for boarding house or hotel. Three
 fine magazine heating stoves, cast to order, for
 \$20 each; good as new. Box, parlor, cottage,
 and parlor cooks, at bargain.

NEW STOVES.
 Some of the finest cooking and heating
 stoves in the country at very low prices.
 STOVE-PIPE AND TINWARE
 In all its branches. Are prepared to do job
 work of all kinds. We have Mr. Anson Storm,
 an expert workman in tin and sheet iron in the
 state.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE
 In all their staple branches cheaper than they
 can be bought at any house in Kansas.

TIME.
 New clocks \$1.50; new American watches \$7
 to \$10; second-hand watches \$1 to \$5.

SHOOTING IRONS.
 Revolvers \$5 to \$25; Spencer rifle \$7.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
 Rogers & Co. table spoons at \$3.50; Hartford
 Plate Co. table spoons, forks and knives at \$2
 per set; five piece table set, triple plate,
 engraved bottles, \$5. Child's set—knife, fork
 and spoon—cost \$15, cost \$15.

KNIVES AND FORKS
 At 75 cents; good and nice at \$1 and \$1.25 per
 set.

SPOONS
 Tea and table 25 cents to \$1.75 per set.
 Hats and caps at 20 to 40 cents on this dollar
 of first cost.

Balance of the Burt shoe store stock—ladies'
 and misses' fine shoes made by Burt, Gray
 Bro's and others. Boys boots 1-5-10-12-13,
 less than wholesale cost. Men's buffalo lined
 shoes.
 J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

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

A Card.
 To all who are suffering from the errors and
 indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, ear-
 ly decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a
 receipt that will cure you of any of these
 great remedies recovered by a missionary
 in South America. Send a self-addressed en-
 velope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station
 D, Bible House, New York City.

It's a sight to cut out Leis' Bro's and exam-
 ine their fine stock of lamps just opened out
 new from the manufacturers.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

THE CITY SHOE STORE,

AT NO. 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

For the purpose of examining the Quality of their work and ascertain-
 ing the immense bargains they are offering in

Boots and Shoes.

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

H. O. RAUGH & CO.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern
 points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St.
 Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only
 47 hours" from the Missouri River to New York.
 Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New
 York afternoon express, has a through day and
 sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the
 Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to
 Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct con-
 nections for Louisville, Columbus and Pitts-
 burgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman
 Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via
 Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.
 R., without change, connecting with fast trains
 from Chicago arriving at New York at 7 p.
 m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line
 can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10
 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:30, and Niagara Falls
 at 8 a. m. next morning. (Ticket good via the
 Falls), and arrive New York at 7:30 p. m. and
 Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred
 can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and ar-
 rive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00
 a. m. following morning, same as other lines.
 T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
 G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

For Kansas and Colorado
 Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail-
 road, extending from Kansas City, and Atchi-
 son, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the
 capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkan-
 sas valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection
 is made with the Denver and Rio Grande rail-
 way for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver,
 Canon City and all points of note on the Den-
 ver and Rio Grande. The track is excellent by
 that of no road in the West, and the passenger
 equipment embraces all the modern improve-
 ments for comfort and safety. Through ex-
 press trains leave Union Depots, Kansas City
 and Atchison daily on the arrival of trains
 from the East, and run through to the Rocky
 mountains, with Pullman sleeping cars at-
 tached. For maps, circulars and detailed in-
 formation send to T. J. ANDERSON,
 General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s is certainly headquar-
 ters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can
 see them daily making heavy shipments; they
 are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the
 freight.

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

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

A LEAVENWORTH dispatch of Mon-
 day night says: "Chief Joseph and
 his band of Nez Perces Indians arrived
 at Fort Leavenworth at 5 o'clock this
 afternoon from Bismarck, guarded by
 an escort consisting of two companies
 of the First Infantry, commanded by
 Capt. Robert E. Johnston and Lieut.
 H. T. Reed. The party numbered 431
 men, women and children—131 men,
 eight of whom are chiefs. Twenty-five
 of the men are wounded, and are being
 taken care of in the best manner. The
 entire party will be encamped for some
 time about one mile north of the garri-
 son. One hundred and eight army
 tents, having been pitched on the
 ground, were in waiting to receive
 them. While here the band will be
 under the immediate care of Major
 Randall of the Twenty-third Infantry,
 and in case of their removal they will
 be fed during the winter. Joseph him-
 self is a well-formed, good-looking In-
 dian, and is attired in full costume."

FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING.

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

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

Douglas County Bank

On Monday, November 12, 1877, the under-
 signed opened, under the above title, a bank
 and exchange office, in the building lately oc-
 cupied by the Lawrence savings bank.

We are fully prepared to properly care for
 any business we may be favored with, on terms
 consistent with conservative dealing and good
 banking. While we have no extraordinary dis-
 counts to offer in the way of accommoda-
 tions or large interest on time deposits, we feel
 assured that with upwards of two hundred
 thousand dollars assets entirely unencumbered,
 and no liabilities, we do offer safety and con-
 fidence to those who may intrust their accounts and
 business with us.
 GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

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

Misses' knit hoods, mittens, nubbies, leggings,
 etc., at
 Mrs. COULTER'S.

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

DR. HIMO'S medicines will be sold to
 grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a
 profit of 100 per cent. All readers of THE SPIRIT
 know these medicines to be unvarnished facts.
 All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-
 fice.

Fine Stock for sale.
 A full-blood Jersey bull eighteen months old.
 Also full-blood Berkshire pigs, best stock in
 country.
 L. BULLERS.

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

Felt hats at twenty-five cents, at
 Mrs. COULTER'S.

Dr. Hawkins' Lightning Medicine.
 George W. Hatch, agent, southeast corner of
 Winthrop and Alabama streets.

Geo. Leis & Bro. have a big stock of slate
 and fine bathing sponges, which they are selling
 off cheap.

CARD-BOARD, notions, etc., in all colors,
 at
 Mrs. COULTER'S.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and
 Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR

ILLUSTRATED.

Notions of the Press.
 The Bazar is the organ of the fashionable world,
 and the exponent of that world's laws and it is
 the authority in all matters of manners, etiquette,
 costume and social habits.—Boston Traveller.
 The Bazar commends itself to every member of
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 lence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity
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Farm and Stock.

Salt is a valuable fertilizer. Try it in small quantities on your cabbage and asparagus beds.

It costs the people of France \$150,000 a year to support the veterinary schools of the country, while here very little attention is paid to the subject.

An old horseman informs us that a good way to prevent a horse from protruding the tongue while the bits are in his mouth, is to attach to the bits a piece of sole leather three inches wide, allowing it to extend back into the mouth over the tongue.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see in THE SPIRIT of the 15th an article on "Hog Raising" that suits me, and also one on "Artichokes for Food." I have been thinking for several years of trying them, but the question with me is where to get the seed. Now if you or any of your readers can tell me where I can get some of the artichokes I would be very thankful, and you would greatly oblige me.

JACOB MEYER,

Master Centralia grange, No. 596.

CENTRALIA, KAN., Nov. 23, 1877.

A Cheap Fence.

W. H. Although, in the *Practical Farmer*, says: "In hard times, when every hour of lost time and every dollar paid for unnecessary help serves to lessen the net profits, it becomes our duty to economize at every point, and this I think can well be done in the matter of that most expensive of all farm outlays—the making and keeping up of inside fences. Having a number of such fences to make, and wishing to fence against cattle and horses only—I always pen my hogs—I proceeded as follows: In removing an old worm fence I retained enough good sound rails to lay in a straight line four rails to each panel; of these I selected one of the soundest and sawed it in two in the middle and sharpened one end. This gave two strong stakes five and a half feet long. I then sawed up old fence stakes into pieces three feet long, sharp-pointed one end and of these, and having set up as guides three stakes in a straight line where I wished to build the fence, I drove three short stakes into the ground eighteen inches deep, leaving eighteen inches above ground; these stakes are ten feet apart and in a straight line. Now I set the two longer stakes, one on each side of the short stake, close against it and drive them in from a foot to eighteen inches, leaving them standing above ground four to four and a half feet. In driving these long stakes I used a short bench or box upon which to stand, and an ordinary maul to drive with. When the ground is hard it is well to prepare holes by thrusting down a common crowbar, when the stake can be easily driven after.

"I now sawed to notches on the outside of the long stakes; the top notch within six inches of top of the stake and around these stakes in the notches I put a stout No. 14 iron wire and twisted it fast with a pair of pliers, being careful to draw up the long stakes tightly against the sides of the short or bottom stake, leaving the two long stakes about four or five inches apart.

"I now placed the first rail of fence, between the long stakes, the ends resting upon the top of the short stake, eighteen inches from the ground. Upon the wires in the lower notch the second rail is now laid, and on the top wire the third rail, and finished by nailing a short piece of board or lath across on the top of the long stakes to hold the top rail securely down.

"This gives a good, substantial cattle or horse fence, that is straight and occupies but little room, and takes less than half the rails of an ordinary worm fence; besides, it looks neat and tidy, and can be plowed up to closely on each side, and gives poor chance for that worst of all abominations for a thrifty farmer, a foul fence row.

"One dollar's worth of wire will make thirty rods, and two lively farm hands can prepare all the material and put up sixty rods per day.

"But how will such a fence last? you ask. From experience with similar fences I can safely say it will last ten years easily. Some of the stakes may rot off sooner, but it is easily repaired, as each panel is nearly separate from its fellows, and a broken stake or rail can be replaced without disturbing the balance of the fence. Besides it is very convenient to drive through, as an opening can be made in any panel in a moment, the same as an ordinary bar opening. Such a fence stands four to four and a half feet high and will turn any but the most vicious stock. A four-rail fence of same style would turn all but small pigs."

Ezra Keen of the line district, Hartford, Maine, raised two hundred and fifty-nine bushels of sound ears of corn from two acres of plowed land, it being the most of any one in the district on two acres, if not in the town or county. Henry A. Bicknell, of the same district, raised on ten square rods of old ground, 108 bushels of Norbenton's giant mangel-wurzel beets. Rows eighteen inches apart, drills made for the seed by moving a wheelbarrow over the ground, dressing harrowed in.

Feeding Pigs.

When corn is allowed to undergo a partial fermentation, which it does in souring, it is difficult to determine the proper degree of acidity, and unless it is fed in the first stage, the vinous, it will be injurious, as neither vinegar nor alcohol is healthful food for pigs, any more than for men. In hot weather corn would be in this condition if soaked four days, as your correspondent proposes, if it should be kept in the same vessels, as they would become tainted, and thereby rapidly increase the fermentation. The most satisfactory results would be produced in feeding corn if it were ground into meal and the meal cooked every day, as required for the pigs. The pigs would consume a larger quantity and digest more if the meal was cooked, and a better assimilation of the food would follow, and, of course, a faster growth. Next to this the feeding of raw and dry shelled corn is to be recommended as the most economical and satisfactory.

The dry corn should be so scattered on the floor or on a clean spot on the ground that the pigs can pick it up and thoroughly masticate it without fighting over it and running around, which they will do unless the corn is thinly scattered on the feeding place. In an experiment recently published, in which corn was fed dry and shelled, shelled and cooked and shelled and soaked, the best growth was attained with dry corn. There is no doubt that the stomach of the pig will remain in a healthy condition longer by feeding the corn dry and raw. Pigs will not eat too much charcoal, which helps to arrest indigestion, and neutralize acidity of the stomach, from which pigs suffer more or less. They will not eat salt to hurt themselves if it is not mixed with their food, which it never should be, as pigs scarcely ever cultivate a taste for it. I never had one which would eat clear salt; hence I conclude it is not necessary for them. Hogs will eat a considerable quantity of arsenic without any apparent injury; but it is a dangerous poison, nevertheless, and the flesh of a pig which has been fed arsenic is not fit for human food. Pigs eat, and receive the bites and poison of rattlesnakes with impunity, but who would want to eat the pigs?—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Wintering Hogs.

In the *Michigan Farmer* G. W. Dickinson gives the following directions on this point:

Place the hives on a covered platform, near together, about two feet from the ground, in a dry place; then bore fine holes in the top of the hives, for ventilation (five-eighths bit is about the size). Then place boxes two-thirds filled with dry straw to absorb the moisture from the bees and prevent freezing. Pack dry straw around the hives, to keep as even a temperature as possible. Give plenty of air at the entrance of the hives, but guard against mice. Place a board, edge raised, in front of the entrance, to prevent the snow from drifting in; examine often, and keep the passage clear from snow and ice, and dead bees, to prevent smothering. Mild days in winter, if the bees incline to move, raise the hive a little, and remove all the dead bees and dirt from the bottom board, and if it is dry your bees are all right if plenty of honey.

Extracting Grubs from Cattle.

A writer in one of our exchanges gives the following suggestions upon this subject:

They say that the openings made by grubs in the backs of cattle should be "enlarged with a penknife if necessary," and the grubs squeezed out. I know a better way than that. Take a small oil can, such as is used for sewing machines, put in a soft, limpid oil, insert the tip in the hole made by the grub and press a little on the bottom of the can, forcing some oil around the grub, then press hard upon each side of the grub and it will come out with a pop. A dozen may be taken out this way in less time than one without the oil. These grubs should all be taken out of the cattle's backs, as they injure the cattle, are painful, and each female grub taken out prevents several hundred being produced next year, and this is the time to do it.

Liebig makes the statement that rain-water filtered through field or garden soil does not dissolve out a trace of potash, silicic acid, ammonia, or phosphoric acid. The soil does not give up to the water one particle of the food of plants which it contains. The most continuous rain cannot remove from the field, except mechanically, any of the essential constituents of its fertility. The soil not only retains firmly all the food of plants which is actually in it, but its power to preserve all that may be useful to them also extends to withdrawing from rain or other water all the ammonia, potash, phosphoric and silicic acids held in solution.

I exhibited at the New Jersey state fair two weeks ago, a Hubbard squash which I raised in 1876, the mate of which was used the middle of August, and to all appearance and taste, was as good as new. No particular care was taken to keep them, except to keep them in a warm dry air, being kept last winter in a closet by a hot chimney, and during the summer in a very warm attic.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Swiss Colonies in the South.

A Swiss colony settled on Cumberland mountain, Tennessee, in 1873. This colony, which consists of one hundred and fifteen families, making a company of about seven hundred people, purchased ten thousand acres of mountain land at one dollar per acre, and now, although only four years have elapsed, each head of a family has a comfortable home, surrounded by an orchard and garden and decorated with a profusion of mountain flowers. There is a large store that is managed for the colony, members of which get goods from it at wholesale cost; the colony has its own school, church, doctors, etc., and the members their own candidates to govern the districts in which they live. The colonists already have dairies and cheese factories in successful operation, and all their products find ready sale and command fancy prices. They have splendid herds of cattle, and their barns are built as carefully as their houses. There is also a colony of Swiss near Greenville, South Carolina, about as large as the Tennessee colony, and it is prospering finely.

Portable Food for Horses.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* furnishes the following details regarding the preserved food for horses, prepared in the event of a scarcity of oats, or in case the transport of food should prove difficult. This food is composed of pounded oats and gray-pea flour, mixed with hemp-seed oil and salt. The paste obtained by this mixture is then cut up into thick cakes of about four inches in diameter, pierced with small holes to assist the soaking in water. On being taken from the oven these cakes are strung upon wires so that each wire holds the daily ration for a horse. Each ration of the weight of four pounds is equal in nutriment to ten pounds of oats. It is stated that the horses are extremely fond of these cakes, whether soaked in water or quite dry, and although when fed exclusively on these cakes they become thinner in appearance, they do not lose any of their strength, though hard worked. These cakes would prove useful to travelers who are compelled to take feed with them.

Water, pure water, must be obtained and in no stinted measure, if the health of man and beast is to be regarded. A family residing in the country ought never to be short of water; but they often are, not only in midsummer but also in midwinter. Some farmers are content to live on from year to year with defective wells or springs which they know will fail three seasons out of four, and give them enormous trouble at the busiest time of the year. It is quite common to attribute this defective water supply to the nature of the ground or to unfortunate local peculiarities. But this is only the excuse of a very lazy or stupid man. The number of towns in this country where good water cannot, through some device, be obtained is very small. Water in abundance is found by boring upon sandy plains and also upon lofty hills, and his resource seldom fails.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Weight of Pigs.

The secretary of Lancaster County (Pa.) Agricultural society reports the following account of eight pigs raised by Levi W. Groff, of Lancaster county, being the first litter of a young sow; they were dropped June 16, 1876. On November 27th, three of the smallest of the lot, then five months and ten days old, were killed, the dressed weight of each was respectively 139, 151 and 159 pounds. On January 2, 1877, the remaining five pigs then six months and sixteen days old, were killed; the dressed weight was respectively 201, 214, 228, 229, and 231 pounds. Total net weight of last five killed being 1,103 pounds, an average of 220 3/5 pounds net weight each. The average age of the lot was 182 1/2 days. Average net weight, 194 pounds.

We have often thought as we have read and written the monthly "hints to farmers," about their work, how the other industries and the professions manage to get along with such judges from the press. A man who has conducted the operations of his farm for thirty or forty years ought to be supposed to know when and how to do all reasonable work, and even young farmers generally know enough to go in when it rains. We look to see agricultural journalism grow more and more into a medium for exchanging accounts of practical experience, and for extending and applying really new scientific and experimental knowledge.—*Golden Rule.*

According to the *Western Rural*, one of the best farms of Guineas county, Mich., is the 80 acre tract of W. H. Fairchild, who has gathered this season 600 hundred bushels of wheat, 278 of barley, 425 of oats, 1,000 of corn, 100 of potatoes and 14 tons of hay.

Broom-corn was introduced into this country by Dr. Franklin. While examining an imported corn-whisk he accidentally discovered a single seed, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was produced.

It is said that Albert J. Harding, a young man living in Clemax, Kalama-zoo county, Mich., recently husked one hundred and twenty-eight bushels of corn in eleven hours. He took down his shocks and bound his stalks.

Veterinary Department.

Please prescribe for a severe case of cracked or chapped heels of long standing. The skin is much thickened into ridges on each side of the cleft of the heel, extending from the coronet almost to pastern joints, the cracks crossing these ridges hard on the edges, sometimes dry at others open and bleeding, but never healing up.

ANSWER.—Scratches in the chronic form is a stubborn disease to treat. You will have to exercise a good deal of patience; but by persevering, you will eventually effect a cure. Treatment: Prepare and give a purge, seeing that it acts thoroughly; then wash the parts with warm water and castile soap; carefully remove the scabs and other hard substances, then take equal parts of acetate of lead and olive oil, mix and apply twice a day for a week, gently rubbing each application in with the fingers; afterward use once a day veterinary cosmoline. As soon as the animal has done purging, take arsenous acid four drachms, carbonate of soda two ounces, water one quart; mix and boil over a slow fire till the acid is dissolved, then cool and strain. Give half an ounce of the solution once a day for a week, then twice a day for a long time. It may require six months before a cure is permanently effected. Never require him to go faster than a jog, and not from a walk for the first thirty days.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a horse that was driven and put in the stable at night, and he ate his food good. The next morning when I went to take him out he could hardly move, seemed to be very sore in all his limbs, and kept changing his weight from one to the other foot. He is very feverish, wants to drink a good deal, and lies down the most of the time. Please inform me what is the trouble and the treatment, if possible, from my meager and imperfect description.

ANSWER.—Your horse is foundered, and the probability is that the soreness exists nowhere else than in the front feet; but from the peculiar position he assumes to favor those parts, you imagine him to be sore elsewhere. Your treatment should have been to remove the shoes, place the feet in a tub of cold water, requiring him to stand in it for not less than four or five hours daily, and to have administered ounce doses of nitrate of potash three times a day. The probability is the animal would have been at work now. We think you had better give that treatment a trial. You may derive some benefit from it. If the case should run on to the chronic form, be sure all inflammation has subsided, and apply a blister to the coronet.

I have a two-year-old colt who bruised his leg near the knee by getting it over a chain halter—this was done in May, this year. It swelled considerably; the skin is likely to remain thick. I blistered it, which reduced the enlargement. Using him soon afterward an enlargement came on the bone at the point of the injury. I should call it a splint. Is it likely to injure the horse as a runner? (He is a thoroughbred.) What shall I do to remove it?

ANSWER.—If the enlargement does not involve the articulation there is not likely to be permanent lameness and it is not likely to interfere with him for track work. If the enlargement is due to an exostosis (a bony deposit) it cannot be removed. If a mere thickening of the soft tissues, tincture of iodine applied to the part once a day will have a tendency to absorb it. If it—the iodine—has a tendency to irritate the part, you should not use it so often.

Will you oblige me by answering the following questions? 1. Do you think the veterinary science requires as much time, study and ability to acquire as the human? 2. Does the veterinary practitioner know the action, uses and administration of medicine as well as the human? 3. Which is the best veterinary college to attend in this country? 4. Is not a veterinary surgeon looked down upon by the people generally?

ANSWER.—We think it does. The study of the science is divided into all and the same branches as the human. 2. Yes; the qualified veterinarian is supposed to and does compare favorably. 3. There is but one that is worthy to bear the name of college, viz., the American Veterinary college, situated at 141 West Fifty-fourth street, New York City. 4. Quacks and professional quacks are, and none others.

Will a horse ever get sound that has been sprained in tendon or ligament in forward leg? He seems to go sound with four miles' drive a day. The horse is young; was sprained five or six weeks ago.

ANSWER.—We know of no reason why he should not. We would advise very little work for a long time, in order to allow the repair to become thorough, or you may have a return of lameness.

Please tell me what to do with a runner when he cramps between heats, that is, what to do to give most instant relief.

ANSWER.—Cramp usually gives way to warm fomentations, friction and exercise. You had better give your horse a good free purge. In our opinion there is something wrong with the general system. Get that right and the cramps will leave him.

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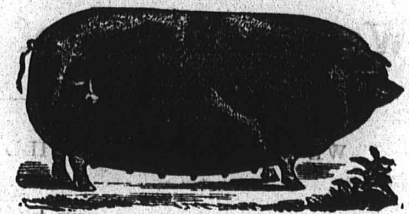
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Cash assets.....\$319,902 41

Reinsurance reserve, unpaid losses and all other liabilities.....117,635 55

Surplus as regard policy-holders.....\$402,267 96

Losses incurred in Kansas in 1876.....4,000 00

Losses paid in Kansas in 1876.....4,000 00

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Administrator's Notice.

TO CREDITORS AND HEIRS AT LAW AND all other persons interested in the estate of George W. Clark, deceased: You are hereby notified that I will on the 14th day of December, 1877, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

EMILY CHAMBERS, Administratrix.

Final Settlement.

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

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MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

HAS ARRIVED.

\$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

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

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

—ALSO—

FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS.

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

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

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

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

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PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY.

THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

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

Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 86 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.



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