

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 49.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 253.

### THE YEAR'S TWELVE CHILDREN.

January, worn and gray,  
Like an old pilgrim by the way,  
Watching the snow and shivering sighs  
As the wind curlew round him flies;  
Or, huddled underneath a thorn,  
Sits praying for the lingering morn.

February, bluff and bold,  
O'er furrows striding scorn the cold,  
And with his horses, two abreast,  
Makes the keen plow do his behest.

March comes blustering down the road,  
In his wrathful hand the oxen goad;  
Or, with his rough and angry haste,  
Scatters the seeds o'er the dark waste.

April a child, half tears, half smiles,  
Trips full of little playful wiles;  
And laughing "neath her rainbow hood,  
Seeks the wild violets in the wood.

May the bright maiden, singing, goes  
To where the snows have fallen slow;  
Watching the lambs leap in the dells,  
Distinguishing the simple village bells.

June, with the mower's scarlet face,  
Moves o'er the clover field apace,  
And fast his crescent scythe sweeps on  
O'er spots from whence the lark has flown.

July, the farmer, happy fellow,  
Laughs to see the corn grow yellow;  
The heavy grain he tosses up  
From his right hand as from a cup.

August, the reaper, cleaves his way  
Through golden waves at break of day;  
Or on his wagon, piled with corn,  
At sunset home is proudly borne.

September, with his braying hound,  
Leaps fence and gate at every bound,  
And casts the wind in scorn,  
All cares and dangers from his horn.

October comes, a woman and  
Fenced with tough leather from the cold;  
Round swings his sturdy ax, and lo!  
A fir branch falls at every blow.

November covers before the flame,  
Blears, crones, forgetting her own name;  
Watches the blue smoke, curling, rise,  
And broods upon old memories.

December, fat and rosy, strikes,  
His old heart warm, well-clothed his sides,  
With kindly word for young and old,  
The cheerier for the bracing cold,  
Laughing a welcome, open flings  
His doors, and as he goes he sings.

### COMING HOME TO HIM.

BY FRANCES HENSHAW BADEN.

In a miserable room, on the first floor, or rather in the basement, of an old tenement house, a young woman was bending over a bed, on which lay a man apparently very ill, perhaps dying. Indeed, in that dreadful room how could it be otherwise? The air was heavy with disease, age, death. On that cold December day, the earth threw up bubbles of water through the great holes in the rotten planks, which yielded to every passing foot. There was a frightened look in the beautiful eyes of the woman, as she bent still lower, until her ear rested close to the lips of the sufferer. She listened a few seconds, then quickly crossing the room to a cupboard she took from it a small bottle and drained its contents. Hastening back she gently raised his head and said, in a soft, pleading tone:

"Harry, love, take this! Do, for my sake!" she continued, as a movement very slight but resisting was made.

Slowly, feebly, the eyes opened. Such great, sad, suffering eyes.

"No, no. You shall not try to speak yet. Take this, love. There, now, you will soon be stronger. You had such a long coughing spell it exhausted you. Now, give me your other hand, and I will rub it as warm as this. Hush! Please do not try to talk yet."

Rubbing and talking, in cooing, soothing words and tone, the gentle woman continued, until seeing how eager he was to speak, she said:

"What is it, dear?"

"Oh, Ruth, why did you bring me back? I was so nearly free—almost gone! You are not a wise little woman. If I were gone we would both be freed from suffering. Your friends would find you then, forgive you, and take care of you and our little one."

"Harry! Harry! do not talk so! Can you think that all they could give me, all the love and comfort I should gain through them, could compensate me for your loss? No! Oh, no!" she cried.

"Ruth, dear, you are a true, devoted wife, and I know how much you will mourn for me. But, oh, do you not know you will not lose me? I shall be only a little way off, dear—gone a little while before, that is all—waiting for your coming, love—forgetting sometimes very near, I trust. Think of this, Ruth, and do not weep. Bear up a little longer, dear wife."

"Yes, yes, I will bear up. There is something

that whispers, 'Be of good cheer'—something that makes my heart grow strong. Oh, surely father cannot hold his wrath forever! Surely his heart will open to his child again! Ah, if he could know how terribly we are suffering for our ingratitude, or disobedience of his and God's commands, he could forgive us. You hear up, Harry. Try to live. Keep up your spirits a while longer—just through this night. Tomorrow—oh, surely to-morrow!—God will give us relief. Ah, do not shake your head!" she said. "Oh, I must give you more of your mixture, and brighten the fire; then you will feel better."

Starting up, she went to the cupboard. An instant more, and the hopeful look fled quickly from her face, and with a low, despairing moan, she sobbed:

"No medicine, no wood, no food, and—oh, God!—not even a candle. What shall I do, through this long, long night, as I watch?"

The terrible thought that, perhaps, she might be watching beside her dying husband was not permitted to reach his ear.

Dropping heavily in her chair, all the newly-acquired strength seemed entirely to have deserted her. She moaned:

"No gleam of hope, no light, not even a ray—"

"Yes, mamma, mamma, here I am!" cried a happy voice.

An instant more, and little Ray, her darling child, sprang lightly into her mother's arms, clasping her own tightly around her neck, and almost smothering her with kisses.

"How cold you are, my child," Ruth said, pressing the little form closer to her own.

"Am I? I did not know it. Never mind: I'm going to make a big fire, and make us all warm."

"No more fire to-day, love," Ruth said, sadly.

"Oh, yes, mamma, for I have got lots of wood—I mean blocks and chips. And mamma, Billy Smith—you know his mamma is the washing-woman up-stairs—he brought them home for me in his little wagon. Oh, 'deed he is such a nice boy! And, mamma, see here: Mr. Hartly, that keeps the wood yard, gave me this."

"A dollar! Oh, thank God!" Ruth cried.

"Ray, my darling, this will save your papa's life. Run to the drug store. Get the mixture, you know. And, dear, a little wine, at the same place. And then hurry and buy two eggs and some crackers—quick, love!" she said, wrapping the old shawl around the little one, and handing her the two vials.

"Yes, mamma, I'll almost fly; see if I don't. And you, please, take the wood from Billy, or call him. He'll bring it. He is such a nice boy," Ray said, as she ran out.

Ruth thanked the little boy, who insisted on finishing up his job, by landing the wood near the stove. A faint smile flitted over her face, as she looked into that of the "nice boy." His complexion was rather muddy, and quite repudiated Ray's statement, that his mother was a washing-woman.

As the door closed after Billy, Ruth sank on her knees, beside her husband, to breathe her prayer of thanksgiving.

The fire was burning brightly when Ray returned. Another dose of the mixture, an egg, a little wine and cracker, soon worked wonders with the sick man. Ruth's cheerfulness was restored, when she saw the happy effect.

Ray told her mother that every day Mr. Hartly was going to give her blocks and chips; and she believed he gave her the dollar because she was like his little girl in heaven.

"May I go out again, mamma?" "Tain't near dark outside? Do," Ray pleaded.

Ruth consented; for this little sunbeam had been almost reared outside, in the sunshine. From her baby days, she had crawled and clapped her hands at every ray of light; whining and crying if the window-blinds were closed, and crawling out into the open air whenever a chance presented.

This love of sunshine and fresh air, and the freedom allowed the child, had given her the bright, happy nature, the strong healthy little body, notwithstanding the suffering and privation she endured.

"Yes, yes, go," her mother answered. "For no matter what the air is outside, it is better than here."

Ruth was the little one's name, called for Ray's mother. But this quiet, Quaker name seemed not suitable for the merry, laughing, sunny babe; so they called her Ray.

A few moments and she ran back to say:

"I've brought you some oil for your lamp, mamma, and a little tea—and, mamma, I've kept ten cents for myself; I might want to spend it."

With a comic pucker of her pretty mouth, she ran out.

"Evening Star! Evening Mail! Sentinel! Full account of the great railroad collision!" yelled the news boys.

Ray's face brightened. She found her friend, Billy Brown, and entered into a solemn consultation, which resulted in a speedy decision.

"I'd, if I was you," said Billy.

"I will," answered Ray.

"I'll show you where!"

"That's a good boy," ended the conference.

"What! You want to sell newspapers? Well, this is something new. But why not? Women folks are editors of papers nowadays, and I don't see why they should not be news-boys too. Oh—ah—ah, not exactly—news-girls I mean. And now I think of it—that's just what they've always been. Well, I've no time to puzzle my brains to find a title to suit the progressive females, either mothers or babies," said Mr. Trueman.

"There, now, little one, go right in there! Through that door, and sit down by the fire. It is dreadful damp and cold here. You will see the master in that little back room. But don't go near him. If he is writing, wait until he comes to you, and then ask him. Don't be afraid, he is not cross! Poor child! Poor baby! There is the best place for her. If he don't let her have the papers he'll do better for her. He's always kind to children. Indeed it is hard for him to say 'no,' any time," Mr. Trueman said, as he closed the door after little Ray.

"Oh my! ain't it nice in here? 'Deed it's jolly!" the shivering child said, in a low, well-satisfied tone, as she approached the brightly-burning fire in the open grate.

As she stood rubbing her hands, and holding up first one, then the other little foot to warm, she peeped through the inner door to get a glimpse of the master.

"Oh, I'm not a bit afraid of him! He is so nice. Oh, he's beautiful!" Ray said.

Everything Ray liked was nice and beautiful.

"I wish I looked nice!" she said.

Then the little old hood was pushed back and off. For Ray knew well enough that the bright, golden head was a more pleasing sight than the ugly brown covering. With a glance down at the old shoes, through which the little toes were peeping, the bright face was clouded for an instant only. Down on the carpet Ray sat, and from the black shawl she tore a little piece and tucked it in the opening, over the little toes. The other shoe was dealt with likewise. Then, with a little nod of approval, Ray leaned her little head back against the wall to wait the master's coming.

Soon the heavily fringed eyelids began to droop; a few minutes more and Ray was in dream-land.

Truly the little girl was right, she need not fear the master.

A very handsome man was the editor, Mr. Forrest. At first, he might be supposed over sixty years; but on closer inspection, one sees it is the wealth of silvery hair thrown off the noble brow that gives him the appearance of greater age. Great sorrow or severe pain must have suddenly blanched those locks, which must have been raven, judging from the very dark eyes.

Glorious eyes they are, which, as he raises them from the paper, are, at times, flashing, piercing, burning with inspiration, and again growing soft, gentle, and full of tenderness.

Truly his heart must be in his work. He is writing a plea for the poor children of our city. The world called Mr. Forrest a very successful man. Aye, he had gained wealth and considerable fame, but he was far from a happy man. His magnificent home was lonely, dreary. He had had his own sorrows. Early in life, in the first bloom of wedded bliss, he had lost his wife. Never had he given her place, either in his heart or home, to another. To her child, his little daughter, he gave all the love he could give to any one on earth, and she, in return, was a loving, devoted daughter, until into her soul there grew another and a different love.

Listening neither to the entreaties, persuasion nor commands of her father, she fled from him. He had never seen her since, although ten years had passed since then. Every letter attempting a reconciliation had been returned unopened.

It was a terrible blow to her father. His plans had been very bright for the future of his child; his ambition the highest. The young man for whose love his child had risked everything, was a protégé of his own—one in whom discovering much talent, the editor had elevat-

ed from an office-boy to one after another position of higher grade, greater responsibility. Having a real affection for the young man, he was willing to give him anything but his beautiful daughter.

Rapidly the editor's pen flew over the paper; on and on he wrote, and on slept little Ray. At length his task was ended, the pen thrown down, and with a sigh of relief he sank into his chair.

"There—that will do, I think," he said. "I hope, I believe this will find an echo, an answering chord in many hearts."

"Bless me! where did this little wail come from?" exclaimed Mr. Forrest, a few moments after, as he stood bending over the sleeping child. "Really, now, this is coming home to me, and a pretty good chance to practice my own preaching. Poor little one!"

There was something about that little head, with its wealth of golden waves, that deeply touched his heart and carried him back long years gone by, when just such a bright, beautiful head nestled close to his own and slept upon his breast. Stopping, he passed his hand gently over the soft curls and pushed them off from the fair white brow.

With a startled expression the blue eyes opened, and Ray, waking from her happy dream, exclaimed:

"Oh, thank you. Thank you, sir. You are so kind, so beautiful! Oh, my! ain't they nice?"

"Thanks for what, my child? I've given you nothing. You must have been dreaming," Mr. Forrest said, drawing Ray close beside him.

"Have I? Yes, I know now. But I'm sure I know you. Don't you know me?"

The bright little face was lifted to his, smiling and confident.

"Waiting my coming she fell asleep and dreamed of me so vividly she feels as if she knows me. Well, well, I will do the best I can for her. I suppose Trueman sent her here," Mr. Forrest thought.

"Well, little one, what must I do for you? What give you?" he asked.

"Oh, you have given me so much," Ray began saying, the dream still filling her mind.

"Oh, I forgot; I want some papers to sell, please, sir. The gentleman said I must come to you."

"Oh, dear, this is dreadful. Little girls do not run about the streets and sell papers. Where are your parents, child, and what is your name?"

"Papa is most dead—dreadful sick—and mamma has no money. I want to get money for to buy medicine and bread. Ray is my name. No, mamma calls me so, but Rachel is my right name. For mamma's mamma I'm named. Can't I have the papers?"

"Your other name, your father's, child? Tell me!" Mr. Forrest asked, quickly.

"Ash-ton—Harry Ashton!" Ray answered, now, frightened by his changed and stern manner.

"Great heaven!" exclaimed Mr. Forrest, starting back from the clinging hand of Ray. "Don't be mad. Please don't," she said.

"Child, tell me truly, who sent you here—for surely you were sent?"

"Yes, sir—I was brought here. Billy Smith came with me, 'cause his brother got papers here. He promised to wait. Oh! it's dark, and mamma will be frightened. I don't hardly know the way. I must go!"

With quivering lips she started towards the door.

"Stop!" the editor said, gently.

Ah! the key was found. The lock was yielding, turning, and soon the portals were thrown open, the long-closed heart waiting—aye, yearning for the love so long denied admittance.

With open arms, his voice quivering with emotion, he said:

"Come, my child, I will take you to your mother." And when Ray was nestled close within his arms he asked: "Did you ever hear your mother speak of her father, little one?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," Ray answered.

And then she told him the story her mother had told her, of the loving father that she had left, of the poverty since, and the dreadful place she called home.

Deeply agitated the editor listened. At length, starting up, with a deep groan, he said: "Come, my child, we have no time to spare. Oh, God, grant that I shall not be too late. Wait here a few moments. I must make some little preparation for our going. Here, little Rachel. Come, kiss me! I'm your grandfather, child. Love me, if you can. I scarcely deserve it."

With her arms clasped tightly about his neck, her soft cheek pressed to his, Ray answered:

"I loved you the first minute I saw you through the door. And, oh, my dream is coming true."

Unclassing her arms, and seating her in the comfortable arm-chair, Mr. Forrest went out.

Almost wild with anxiety, Ruth was awaiting her child's return. She had tried to conceal her fears from her husband, dreading any excitement might prove fatal, perhaps. Again and again she had been out, looking up and down the street, round the corner, and inquiring, but all in vain.

Nearly three hours had elapsed since her child went out, and it had been quite dark for over half that time. Ruth determined to find a policeman and obtain advice from him. Fortunately Harry was sleeping. She could steal away and return ere he awoke. She was wrapping her shawl about her. The stopping of a carriage near had not caught her ear, but a few seconds after the coming of little feet caused her to spring to the door crying:

"Thank God! It is she!"

The next instant Ray was clasped to her bosom, her face showered with tears and kisses.

"Oh, my darling, where have you been?" Ruth asked.

"To grandpa!" Ray answered, her face beaming with smiles.

Almost speechless with astonishment, Ruth stood gazing at her child. Then, with a quivering lip, she asked:

"How could you find him? Who sent you, love?"

"God sent her my child," answered a voice full of tenderness.

"Father!" another instant and Ruth was clasped to her father's heart.

"Forgive me, forgive me!" she cried.

"My child, as I expect to be forgiven here, and hope to be hereafter. But, come; it cannot hurt Harry to be moved near as much as remaining in this dreadful place. Not a word, dear. Everything is arranged for your coming immediately home."

"Home!" cried Ruth, joyously.

"Aye, home. There now, I'm going to have a strong fellow come in to bring the blankets, and lift Harry out. Awake him gently while I am gone. Bring nothing to remind us of this place."

Ruth, in her great anxiety about Ray's absence, had given Harry an over-dose of cough-mixture. The drowsiness occurring from it was just as well, for he did not return to perfect consciousness until he was comfortably fixed in the large, well-heated, and elegantly furnished room.

The cheerful face of an eminent physician was bending over him. In a well-assured tone, Harry heard him say:

"Oh, I will promise you, madam, to have him up and about again. We will give him a plenty of pure air, good food, and very little medicine."

"Yes, my son, we will have you soon all right again," Mr. Forrest said, pressing the thin white hand.

How much that one little word told to Harry! He knew that all was forgiven—all was well.

The doctor's words proved true. In a few weeks Harry was convalescing rapidly. Surrounded with every comfort, with love, and his mind at ease, he will soon be well again.

Little Ray and her grandfather are almost inseparable companions. Never to any child was more love given. She is loved for the sake of his young wife, so soon taken from him, whose name she bears; for the daughter lost and found again, to be dearer than ever before, and for her own dear self, the brightest Ray that ever crossed life's pathway—the blessed little Ray that melted her grandfather's heart and let the sunshine of love and joy within!

Our Young Folks.

Mr. Editor:—I thought I would write for your paper, as I have not written before. We have some flowers in bloom in the house. I am going to school; our school will be out in a week. I am going to school this winter; I study reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic. The grangers are going to have a big supper the 4th of December. Pa is going to be marshal of the evening. The answer to Aunt Helen's "little birds," was "Grasshoppers." Your flowers were killed by Jack-frost.

Yours with respect, ERRA E. EVANS, to school.

Washington, Kansas, Nov. 24, 1876.

Boys and girls, be honest, industrious and economical and success will certainly follow.



Patrons' Department.

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Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
Secretary: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.  
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  - Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
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  - Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
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  - Johnson County, D. D. Power, Master; T. W. Oshel, Sec'y, Olathe.
  - Waubesa County, W. W. Cone, Master; Doyler.
  - Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 p. m. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. J. Johnson, Secretary, Lawrence.
  - Nessho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
  - Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakarusa.
  - Litchell County, Silas W. Fisher master, B. F. McMillan secretary, Selvoir.
  - Lyons County, P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
  - Chase County, B. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
  - Chase County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
  - Allen County, E. A. Power, Master; Carlyle, J. P. Sprout secretary, Jeddo.
  - Anderson County, John Post, Master; Garpet, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.

The National Grange.

**SECOND DAY.**  
As none of the committees were ready but little business of public interest was accomplished. It was a pretty good day for petitions, memorials and other communications which were all referred. On this day twenty-seven States were represented, the additional ones being New York, California, Nebraska, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Brother Smedley, worthy lecturer, read his report which was as follows:

LECTURER'S REPORT.

**WORTHY MASTER:**—In compliance with the instructions of the worthy master of the National Grange and the executive committee, based on calls from masters of State granges, I have devoted nearly all the time since our last session to the work of my office. In answering these calls I have labored in fourteen States, and am gratified to report that the condition of the grange in nearly all of these States is most encouraging. The principles underlying our organization seem to have taken deep hold of the hearts of its members, and as the work of organization is nearly finished, they are turning their attention in those practical directions where real success is to be found. It has seemed to me to be expected of me in many localities to exemplify the unwritten work, and give opinion on law and usage, I have, however, been of the opinion that this did not come within the scope of the National lecturer's duty. This might have been and undoubtedly was a necessity in the early days of our work. But I think now this should be left entirely to the masters of the State granges, whose duty and prerogative it is to settle these questions. I have regarded it more in the province and duty of the National lecturer to strengthen the authority, confidence and influence of the officers of the National Grange and subordinate granges, to encourage the brothers and sisters to renewed activity, to point out and urge the necessity for such an organization as this, and to suggest in a general way those practical methods by which the desired results may be obtained.

In doing this I have earnestly sought to impress the importance of the individual responsibility of members in the work in which we are engaged. This point seems to me to be the key to our success. When we have become convinced that each individual member of the order, brother and sister, rests a responsibility that each does his or her part in the work so essential to the general good, success is insured.

I have been everywhere received in the kindest and most fraternal spirit—a spirit which left me regret that I could only meet a small portion of the urgent calls for my services. I had never before realized the importance of this branch of our work. The very fact of an officer of the National Grange visiting our members seems to encourage and strengthen the cause and lead to renewed efforts. It is of the highest importance that the bond of fraternity between the constituted authorities and the subordinate granges should be made as close as possible. I cannot refrain from expressing my obligations to the master and officers of the State granges where it has been my lot to labor. They have done everything in their power to make a work which at best is a laborious one as easy and pleasant as possible. From officers of National and State

granges I have received constant encouragement and sympathy. And the interest and fraternal kindness manifested in every community where I have been has strengthened my faith, and more than ever taught me that it is only by the united efforts of all that it is possible to do the work which is to elevate, strengthen and educate the producing classes of our nation.

**THIRD DAY.**  
The business on Friday was of little public interest. The session was mainly taken up with the introduction of new business, in the shape of papers, resolutions, etc., which were referred to appropriate committees.

The election of a member of the executive committee, which was to have taken place was postponed until Thursday, when it will come up as a special order at 11 a. m. At 12 o'clock the grange took a recess till 3 p. m.

In the afternoon the first business was the appointment of Messrs. Ryland, of Louisiana, Davis, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas, as a special committee "to prepare and report some plan by which the products of the products of the several States can be exhibited at each session of the National Grange."

Several of the committees made partial and preliminary reports of the subjects in their charge, and were appropriately referred.

Tickets to visit the Board of Trade were furnished the members of the grange by Mr. Elliott, of Foss, Elliott & Co., and were accepted and duly acknowledged.

During the session a letter to the master of the grange from a gentleman in England was read. It was a discussion of the probable effect of the introduction of the system in that country.

FOURTH DAY.

With the exception of what appears below the business before the grange on Saturday was nearly all of a nature not intended for the public.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced:

WHEREAS, It is universally admitted by all men that agriculture is the true basis of individual and national prosperity; therefore, its due encouragement should enlist the sympathies and endeavors of every citizen of every class; and

WHEREAS, The agricultural masses compose at least one-half of the population of the free States of America upon whom ultimately rest the taxes which maintain the government; and

WHEREAS, The political affairs of the government for a hundred years past have from the very nature of things been chiefly in the hands of the professional, manufacturing and mercantile classes, who have, day by day, and will always in the future, look down upon their special interests in adjusting government burdens, or secure the tender regard of the government toward themselves; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of wise and just legislators to see that the blessings and burdens of the government are shared equally with impartial rule upon all classes alike, and claiming for ourselves no more than the happiness, wealth and general prosperity of every citizen would seem to share in the due and proper encouragement of American agriculture; therefore, Resolved, That American agriculturists demand that they shall be recognized as a real factor in this government by the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, to be presided over by a cabinet officer, who shall organize the same upon a plan to be devised by the wisdom of Congress, which shall embrace to the fullest extent the agricultural interests of the whole of the people, and whose counsel and aid shall have due weight, accorded to the same on all matters affecting the agricultural people, and also our public affairs generally.

Resolved, That we unite as agriculturists in one common cause to secure this object from Congress and the chief executive, and to regard to political affiliations, and that the executive committee are hereby instructed to send this preamble and resolutions to each member of the Congress of the United States, and to each State grange, prepare and sign petitions setting forth our desires for the accomplishment of this object as the very highest that can engage our common endeavors; and we do hereby earnestly call upon every grange in the United States to give us its assistance, and every farmer or planter not a granger, to give us his aid; and furthermore, that the executive committee of the National Grange, prepare and resolutions to each member of the United States, and that of every farmer and planter throughout the land, in such form and manner as to them may seem best calculated to attain the objects set forth therein.

FIFTH DAY.

Grange met at 10 a. m., Nov. 20th, and was opened in due form. The worthy master and all officers in their places. The minutes of Saturday were read and approved.

Bro. Osborn asked suspension of the rules, to introduce a resolution whose purport was to censure the subordinate committee of the executive committee of the National Grange. During pendency of motion the special order was called to wit: The report of Bro. Wright commissioner and deputy to England, which was read and referred. This is a very valuable paper and we hope to publish it in full in due time. It reviews in detail his entire mission.

The committee on executive committee's report, reported, and pending the consideration of their report, the grange at 1 p. m. took a recess to 3 p. m.

**THE UNION STOCK YARDS.**  
In company with Judge Gates, of Iowa, and Bro. Sawdon, of the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, we visited the Union Stock Yards and one of the large packing houses. The yards are the largest in the world, admirably arranged and managed, and the porkers were going through the mill at the rate of two hundred per hour.

After recess, the report of committee on report of subordinate committee of the executive committee was recommitted, with power to summon persons and papers.

Bro. Wright submitted statement of expenses for his tour in England and Germany, as commissioner.

The secretary read a letter of fraternal greeting from Bro. Crew, master of Dakota State Grange. Also a letter from Bro. Taylor, master of Florida State Grange, of like tenor.

By consent, Bro. Webster offered a resolution asking the business managers to appoint a committee of three to confer with committee on co-operation. Adopted.

By consent, Bro. Haynes offered an invitation to National Grange to meet next year at Nashville.

By consent, Bro. Davis offered a resolution instructing National Grange to meet in Louisville, Ky., next year.

By consent, Bro. Moore offered a resolution instructing the National Grange to meet next year at Baltimore.

Also, resolution relating to tobacco. Michigan, resolution looking to amendment of by-laws of National Grange, and instructing committee on constitution and by-laws to propose a by-law which shall authorize masters of National Grange and State granges to answer questions and interpret law, and make rulings in absence of law. Adopted. Tennessee, amendment to constitution and by-laws designating a permanent place of meeting. Wisconsin, a resolution asking for re-enactment of income tax law. Iowa, a resolution of Bethel Grange, looking to abolishment of higher degrees, of official tests, meetings of National Grange at Louisville, Ky., once in three years, lower fees, and that each State pay its own delegates.

At 4 p. m. the grange adjourned to 10 a. m. Tuesday.

SIXTH DAY.

The grange met at 10 a. m., Nov. 21st, and was opened in due form. Worthy master and all officers in their places. The secretary's report was read and adopted.

Bro. Mauger was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Bro. Lang submitted an invitation from the superintendent of Union Stock Yards to visit the yards, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

The regular order being called, the committee, of last session, appointed under resolution of the National Grange, looking to the opening of higher degrees, reported, favoring the opening of such degrees under proper restrictions, which were named.

Bro. Lang opposed the report, claiming that the restrictions practically rendered the degrees inaccessible.

Bro. Osborn favored the report. The committee moved to amend the report, with instructions to provide that all degrees be conferred in the subordinate granges.

Bro. Smedley objected to this proposition, and urged that the trouble taken to get these degrees, which are in effect rewards of merit, should not be hindered by the true purpose of the grange, which was to educate and not to make them too cheap. Make them accessible, but don't make them too cheap.

Bro. Woodman—I advocate the opening of degrees, and I heartily support the opening of the committee. But it is yours to arrange these matters. We all wish to open them, but not to make them so common as to make them despised.

Bro. Lang—I object to the expensiveness of the plan. It requires too long and costly traveling. They must be made accessible to the humblest member. In Masonry all the degrees are conferred in the blue lodge, the chapter or the encampment, and the blue lodge wherever there is a sufficient number of members.

Bro. Forsyth—I want these degrees really accessible and not in name only. I favor conferring these degrees in the pomona granges, object to conferring the three higher degrees in subordinate granges, but let them be conferred in the pomona. I don't take stock in the trouble and difficulty part of the plan.

Bro. Chase moved a substitute whose effect was to abolish the fifth, sixth and seventh degrees.

Bro. Osborn opposed the substitute.

Bro. Webster. The people of the United States want the higher degrees abolished. The plan of the committee don't help the present difficulties. The resolutions, of granges all over the country indicate the want of the higher degrees in any degree above the fourth; here all the water is in the fourth. Our people wish to abolish unnecessary degrees, and get down to work.

Bro. Whitehead raised a point of order and objected to the substitute as being foreign to the subject and improper matter to consider in this order.

Bro. Ellis—These are questions are already settled. Many members wish to abolish the higher degrees. I want the fifth also.

The worthy master overruled the point of order.

Bro. Ellis preferred to abolish all above the fifth degree. Let us abolish all above the fifth. In Ohio we admit all worthy Patrons to the fifth. I move an amendment so as to substitute fifth for fourth degree.

Dr. Blanton opposed both the amendment and the substitute. I do not know of any Virginia to either order or to abolish the higher degrees. We don't desire a continual agitation on this question with change of change. I see no just ground for abolition of these degrees. The high moral, educational and social features of the order are of most consequence and importance. The fifth degree is the highest degree, and education is based on morality. The fifth degree teaches hope, and so up till the top is charity. The advance is upward and onward. They all culminate in one grand and symmetrical organization covering the whole ground. Virginia is satisfied with these degrees. If we do our duty as good citizens, we don't need a degree. Bro. James—The 60,000 members in Indiana do not demand the abolition of these degrees. I speak of the seventh degree which has charge of the secret work and places the whole power to control that in the hands of the National Grange. Without that the whole thing would go to pieces. We are not ready to dispense with the higher degrees.

Bro. Hemingway—I came into the National Grange as a delegate of the State of Mississippi, commissioned to do all I could to do away with these higher orders. If a majority decide that the best interests require their continuance myself and my constituents will fully obey. What was the object of establishment of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in the United States? It was to develop the material interests of farmers and raise farmers and class to their proper place among their fellow men. What have we done? Well, these higher degrees done or what will they do to help these things? All the secrecy, the grips wanted is to protect, no more. We don't want a privileged class. Whatever is done must be done with these ends. We don't wish to do away with the machinery, but to abolish part of the machinery, and make the whole more effective. Can any brother or any sister give me any solid reason for retaining these degrees? This is a thoroughly practical organization and we want the subordinate granges for this and for nothing more. Country granges may help. The work of this organization depends on the subordinate granges. If you would have it succeed, educate our young men, teach them to do brain work, and apply science to agriculture, and the subordinate granges must be the school. We are here for educating for the interest of the order below. What we wish to know is how to grow and sell our crops—not how to give a grip. We don't care for these degrees and we want only enough of them to enable one Patron to recognize another, and that is all. What have we done with a single wheel in this machinery? But all external fancy trimmings should not occupy our time or attention. I know no argument in favor of opening these degrees. You make them expensive, inaccessible and the whole thing is useless. This is an organization which was organized for the purpose of educating the people of the Nation, is here for educating them, and the voice of the Patron is here demanding the abolition of these degrees. Come square up to the work and do this thing with the eyes of the

mand. All that is worth the having is in the subordinate grange.

Bro. Graves—These degrees are very beautiful and innocent, but their abolition is demanded. For what reason? The hungry heart of wolves demand it. What has the member of the fourth degree to do with the higher degrees? I represent my grange on my own judgment. I will not yield to public clamor. The ignorant and the indolent also demand the abolition or abridgement of the beautiful ritual.

Bro. Ellis—The question is not whether the order is of benefit to the farmers, but whether we shall cut off the sixth and seventh only or the fifth as well. In Ohio arrangements are made for the pomona to meet at different places in the county so they can be reached. This grange is certainly competent to this work.

Bro. Woodman—I wish to call the attention of this grange to one point. This committee, appointed last session, were instructed to do certain work, to wit: To provide for opening these degrees. Is it admissible for this body, while considering the report of this committee, to consider such a substitute as this which does away wholly with the report of the committee? It is not courtesy to the committee.

Bro. Howe—I know well the feelings of the Patrons of Nebraska. It is either to do away with these degrees or to open them. In the West when the people clamor we attend to it. We want education, and the sixth and seventh degrees have done nothing for us. Let us learn how to do business upon business principles. We don't want to present a volume of proceedings and a bill of \$20,000 for it. This session decides the life or death of this institution. We want education in business. The trouble is, the order has no advisers to teach them. I favor the abolition of the degrees, of the Ohio Grange. I changed my mind in regard to these degrees and I changed it for this reason: I attended two sessions and was disgusted with the whole thing. They are of no use and the confirming of them was a disgrace to the order. We have come to a point where we must decide this question. I vote for their abolition, not for the reason that I am a farmer, but because I am a man, and I am now prepared to vote to abolish them and I think the grange is prepared to abolish them.

Bro. Buchanan—The subordinate granges of Iowa occupy this position, and they demand the abolition of the higher degrees. A public clamor is being raised in the West. I represent the Patrons of Iowa, and nine-tenths if not ten-tenths demand the abolition of the higher degrees.

Bro. Whitehead—The Patrons of New Jersey don't want the degrees abolished. Public clamor does not represent public sentiment. In the objects of the order and we have no time to meddle with those matters with which we have nothing to do.

Bro. Davis—Your committee could not have reported otherwise than we did report. We have labored at it faithfully and if it is not satisfactory, I had expected the higher degrees to be of great use to the order, but they prove valueless and I am now prepared to vote to abolish them and I think the grange is prepared to abolish them.

Bro. Lang—This organization is a practical order for practical men. Farmers are practical men and they want their organization made of direct utility and they will take nothing else. I care nothing for popular clamor, but if the public voice is right I fall in with it, if wrong I oppose it. The question is, is it right? I oppose it. The question is, is it right? I oppose it. The question is, is it right? I oppose it.

Bro. Ellis—This is a question of classification. I object to the fifth just as much as the sixth and seventh, and I object to the whole of them. Why should a certain selected few have control of the educational and business features? In the pomona grange such is really the case. The subordinate granges are the fifth as against the sixth and seventh. I want the fifth also stricken out. If we want to educate we must go to the men whom we would educate. Go to them, meet them face to face, and the place to do that is in the subordinate granges. The order, the whole order, has this object in view: to bring up the class abreast with the highest in the land. Let the higher work of the order be ever prominent and pronounced. I shall vote against the amendment and in favor of the substitute.

Bro. Allen—I oppose both the amendment and the substitute. I submitted a memorial to the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange, asking that either the higher degrees be opened or abolished.

On the amendment the yeas and nays were called and the amendment was lost.

Yeas—Bro. Jones, Washington, Godard, Smith, Forsyth, Davis, Hanna, Graves, Woodman, Adams, Whitehead, Hines, Ellis, Blanton, Osborn, and Sisters Washburne, Godard, Forsyth, James, Davis, Ryland, Ham, Graves, Woodman, Adams, Whitehead, Hines, Ellis, Blanton, Osborn—31.

Nays—Bro. Brown, Forsyth, Buchanan, Moore, Woodman, Hemingway, Allen, Chase, Hemingway, Allen, Chase, Whitehead, Ellis, Hines, Forsyth, Moore, Woodman, Hemingway, Allen, Chase, Whitehead, Ellis, Hines.

Bro. Chase—It is competent for the National Grange to put the secret work in proper hands. Bro. Osborn moved to lay the substitute on the table, which motion prevailed.

Yeas—Bro. Jones, Webster, Godard, Smith, James, Davis, Ham, Graves, Adams, Hines, Blanton, Osborn and Sisters Jones, Godard, James, Davis, Ryland, Ham, Graves, Adams, Hines, Blanton, Osborn—24.

Nays—Bro. Brown, Forsyth, Buchanan, Moore, Woodman, Hemingway, Allen, Chase, Whitehead, Ellis, Hines, Forsyth, Moore, Woodman, Hemingway, Allen, Chase, Whitehead, Ellis, Hines.

Bro. Woodman raised the point that the report of a committee could not amend the report of a committee but the recommendations of the committee might be so amended.

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Bro. Allen—I support the resolution, compelled to do so by the wish of the Patrons of Missouri.

Bro. Forsyth—I favor the resolution. Nine-tenths of the Patrons of Illinois favor a reduction of the fees, and we have lost membership by reason of the high fees.

Bro. Ellis—I am surprised at the resolution. I favor a higher fee. It would have been better had the fee been \$10. I will not vote to cut it down. It is not members who complain, but outsiders. It is a fatal blow at the order. It is unwise.

Bro. Graves—I hope the resolution will prevail. I want the fees reduced. To my mind it is clearly best, because the faulty amendment sent out last year was nearly carried. The hard times make a great difference. The falling off in members results from the non-fulfillment of our promises.

Bro. Kitchen—I support the resolution. My people ask for the reduction.

Bro. Ham—I object to the resolution and prefer to have the fee stand as it is. We want a permanency. Many persons will wait for the reduction, and then not come in.

Bro. Moore—By this amendment we do not absolutely fix the fee. We provide only a sum below which it cannot be fixed, but State granges which choose can make it greater. The motion was lost.

Bro. Woodman—Why the distinction should be made between charter members and others, I could never see, and the order is greatly reduced thereby.

Bro. Ellis—I still support the report.

Bro. Whitehead—I favor the report. Make them pay more and they will stick better. Easy come, easy go.

Bro. Forsyth—The membership fall away thus: Hundreds of granges have been organized, and never received a member since, they have become discouraged. The object of the order is to cheapen things, and why not the order?

Bro. Washburne—It will cheapen the order as well as the membership. Those who pay \$5 can soon save that sum in their purchases.

Bro. Lang—I move a reconsideration of the vote by which the motion of Bro. Moore was lost—which motion prevailed.

Bro. Buchanan—In Iowa it has been one cause of the failure of subordinate granges. I favor the reduction.

On the question to recommit with instructions, the motion was lost, and the report of the committee was concurred in.

Committee on constitution and by-laws: On memorial of a grange in Michigan asking an amendment of the constitution, to allow State granges to fix their own dues—reported adversely. Report concurred in.

Also, on memorial offered by Bro. Rosa, that National Grange meet once in three years, and then at Louisville—reported adversely. Report concurred in.

Also, in favor of reduction of expenses—reported in favor. Concurred in.

Also, in favor of each State paying its own delegates—reported adversely. Concurred in.

Also, on resolution by Bro. Washburne in favor of State granges fixing time of election and installation of officers of subordinate granges—reported adversely.

Bro. Webster—I want this change because in California December and January are the busy months, and there are mud and storms, so that to meet is practically impossible. The State granges fix the time for their own elections; then why not of their subordinate granges? Uniformity is of no consequence in this matter. There is no reason this matter should not be left to the State granges.

Bro. Chase—This resolution already permits the very thing which Bro. Webster wants. It permits it in the words, "as soon as practicable thereafter."

The report of the committee was concurred in.

Also, on a memorial of the Missouri State Grange, asking that the representative principle be adopted instead of the patriarchal—reported adversely.

Bro. Ellis—The Patrons of Ohio are interested in that question; I call for the yeas and nays.

The report was concurred in.

Also, on the resolution offered by Bro. Ham, relating to place of membership—reported adversely.

Bro. Ellis—We find it better to let people go where they wish and not force men to go to one grange more than another.

Bro. Ryland—Let men go where they prefer and join such granges as they please.

Bro. Ham—Let men choose their own place. It is very important.

Bro. Chase moved that the report go to committee on digest.



## Kansas State News.

The prospect for an abundant wheat crop in Kansas, next season, is very promising.

The Larned Press has an ash gade nine feet eight inches long, all of which grew during the past season on a farm in the vicinity.

It is rumored that D. C. Cornell, assistant general passenger agent of the Kansas Pacific railway, will receive the appointment of general passenger agent, made vacant by death of E. A. Parker.

The coal shaft at Leavenworth is being worked night and day now and an average of 4,000 bushels is hoisted daily. About 200 men are employed at the works and everything is going on smoothly as could be wished for.

A RESIDENT of Platte City, accidentally shot himself in the leg, one day last month, and the attendant surgeons after dressing the wound left the patient without sufficient covering and in consequence he took cold, gangrene set in and he died.

In the Industrial department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, instructions are given in carpentry, cabinet and wagon making, blacksmithing, turning, dressmaking, printing, telegraphy, scroll sawing, carving, engraving and photography.

THE honest grangers on the Osage Ceded Lands are entering these famous lands at the Independence land office at the rate of about fifteen quarter sections per day. The business of the land office has quadrupled since these lands came into market.

THE Coffeyville Journal says: "Our farmers are rapidly getting into possession of improved breeds of stock. They find that it costs no more to keep a good animal than an inferior one. As good cattle, sheep and hogs can be seen here as anywhere in the country."

SAYS the La Cygne Journal: "Mr. Julian E. Scott, of Scott township, this county, will harvest 18,000 bushels of corn from four hundred acres planted to that grain last spring. He keeps some eight or ten hands constantly busy husking and cribbing the article."

KENT & Co., of Illinois, are arranging to buy corn at different stations on the L., L. & G. road. They report the corn crop in their own State far below the average and they wish to buy and ship a million bushels of Kansas corn to Illinois. So says the Chanute Times.

THE Salina Advocate says: "We learn that the farmers on Smoky, south of Salina, are making arrangements to plant extensive crops of broom-corn next spring. This is getting to be one of our standard crops, and we believe it to be a wise move on the part of our farming friends."

CONCERNING game this year the Atchison Patriot says: "On the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, west of the Little Blue river, game is more plenty than it has been for years. On the evening of November 18th, a flock of wild turkeys flew with such force against the headlight of a locomotive that they broke it."

WE understand that Andy Wilson has 12,000 bushels of corn cribbed on his farm at Kingsville, thirteen miles west of here. He had 1,400 acres planted in corn and his product for the Centennial year was 70,000 bushels. How is this for one of our northern Shawnee county farms? So says the North Topeka Times.

T. F. OAKES has been appointed general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific railroad, in place of O. G. Lyford. It is rumored that Mr. Lyford will assume the management of the Fort Scott & Gulf road, and Maj. B. L. Henning will take the superintendency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at an early date. So says the Patriot of Atchison.

ACCORDING to the Wathena Reporter Mr. M. Bixler, of Atchison, is trying to improve farming in Kansas. He has taken Minnesota corn of a hard and early ripening variety, and grows a hybrid variety having those qualities, and also the productive qualities of the large varieties. He also shows potatoes grown from the seed—sixth year—which promise favorably when fully developed.

THE Odd Fellows have a project on foot to erect a building fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, on the corner of Kansas avenue and Seventh. The holding of the sessions of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows here necessitates a large hall. It is proposed to organize a stock company and erect a three-story building, the upper story to be used as an Odd Fellows' Hall. The prospects of success we understand are fair. So says the Commonwealth.

THE Wathena Reporter gets off the following: "Poker Jones, a former resident of this city, was recently married to a widow about the same age as himself—sixty years. It is said that during the courtship, which was limited and to the point, there was no billing and responsive cooing, no gushing, no moonlight rambles, no sentimental sighing and interjectory 'oh's' and 'ah deary's,' no 'gum-sucking,' no slopping over, no fooling and nonsense, but a business-like proposal, a prompt acceptance, and a speedy visit to a squire, who cemented them together tighter than Spaulding's prepared glue sticks, demolished crockery."

THE Fort Scott Pioneer of the 30th inst. says: "A fireman by the name of Chas. Barber was instantly killed Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, on the M., K. & T. Ry. Mr. B. was fireman on engine No. 61 drawing a freight train from the south. When about four miles from Fort Scott the engine broke loose from the train, letting the unfortunate man down under the rushing cars. The tender and four cars ran over his body, crushing and mangle him horribly and killing him instantly. The corpse was brought to this city, and an inquest was held Sunday. Mr. Barber lived in East Fort Scott. He leaves behind him a wife and three children."

This Miami Republican offers the following sound advice: "One caution we give the farmers, and we give it for their own good. While we do not think that corn will advance to a very high price in Kansas, yet there will be a large demand for it to ship East. The advice we would give to every farmer is this: don't sell off too much corn. Estimate how much will carry you through to September next, and then save in your crib at least double that amount and let no price induce you to sell it until next year's crop is assured."

He came yesterday, says the Commonwealth, the designer of "Drouthy Kansas," the player on multifarious wind, reed and stringed instruments; the celebrated grape culturist; the Centennial bell builder, Worral. Speaking of Worral, the Manhattan Industrialist copies a notice we made the other day, and lifts up its voice and says:

That is emphatically so, every word of it except one. At the Centennial a man did not particularly realize what town he came from, and generally forgot to ask what town other men used as a post-office. It was glory enough for any man that he hailed from Kansas; and for three months it wholly escaped this undersigned's memory that Prof. Worral was a "Topeka" man. He belonged then, as he does now, to the whole State of Kansas; his rare taste; his rare originality in creating unique designs; and, rarest of all, his facility in using the diversified products of the soil for the execution of his designs—as other artists use colors—painting with grasses, straw, seed, corn, fruit or gourds; these gifts were employed day and night, week after week and month after month in glorifying all Worral, and all Kansas gloried in Prof. Worral. Each Kansas owned a part of his genius and flaunted it triumphantly in the face of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and every other State on the grounds. As Web. Wilder is wont pithily to remark, Prof. Worral was emphatically "one of our things," and Kansas rejoiced in him accordingly. There is a certain kind of pleasure in the consciousness that our fellow citizens are acquainted with and appreciate one's effort to add brighter tints to the beauty of the State's renown; and we are satisfied that every visitor to the Kansas building, whether from this or other States and nations, will join in the statement that Prof. Worral is fully entitled to this pleasure at the hands of Kansas. By all means, pass him around!

DR. C. McLANE'S  
LIVER PILLS  
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,  
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

## Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Biliary derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar-coated.

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

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

J. E. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

## LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking &amp; Savings Institution.

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

Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and from withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

## EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 25 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 25 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 25 years, 6 months, 6 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

## LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1866

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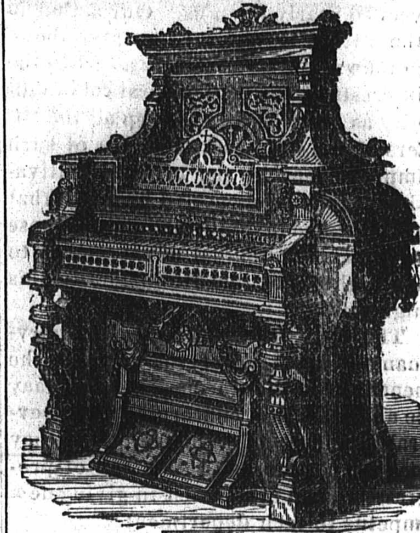
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10-17

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Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell at low prices.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876.

## ANOTHER YEAR.

As the year 1876 draws near its close, we are reminded that our subscribers should be informed of what the SPIRIT expects to do for them during the new year so nearly upon us. Our action in the future, as in the past, will be to pursue a course as closely allied to the interests of the agricultural community as possible, and to keep all the tillers of the soil in a knowledge of such improvement in the mode of cultivation as may be suggested by minds that are educated in this direction, and those who seek for gradual advancement to the highest possible attainment in this high calling.

The horticulturist, bee-keeper, dairyman and stock raiser, shall receive the benefit of such information as we may be able to collect concerning their several branches of industry, that they may keep pace with this age of progression, and even assist in giving new impetus to each department.

The most important work before us for the year 1877, is in connection with that young yet flourishing organization, the grange; and surely we will be materially assisted by the members of the order themselves in the grand and noble idea of co-operation. We extend an invitation to every intelligent member of the order to write for the SPIRIT. Let your neighbor Patron be enlightened as to your thoughts and experience in the grange, that he may profit by them, and suggest new ideas for enlarging and perpetuating the organization. Already the National Grange has met, and we are publishing the very important proceedings. Next week the Kansas State Grange meets; the SPIRIT will be represented at this meeting and give a full report. The State Horticultural Society is now holding a meeting at Emporia. We will publish the minutes of this meeting also.

In politics we will remain independent, keeping posted ourselves, and only stepping to the front for the purpose of defending the interests of our people.

## THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange meets Tuesday of next week. We hope every delegate in attendance will be thoroughly imbued with the importance of the work to be done at this session. It is of the utmost importance that all local views and prejudices be thrown aside, and that all the work done should be done for the benefit of the whole order. In our election of officers, location should be entirely ignored, and the best and fittest men for the place should be selected, regardless of the location of other residences.

If we would make our order a glorious success, we must constantly avail ourselves of the best material within our gates to push on the work. We must select men as our leaders who are honest, earnest Patrons, men who understand and appreciate fully the terrible necessity that is now upon the working people of our country. We want men for our officers for the next two years who will devote their time in instructing, encouraging, and strengthening the members of our order throughout the State. We must all, officers and members, vigorously prosecute the work of co-operation.

If our delegates will go to Manhattan determined to ignore all petty things and non-essentials, and grapple manfully with the great necessities of the order, we will have a State Grange that Kansas can well be proud of.

## TERRIBLE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

On Tuesday night, the 5th inst, while the "Two Orphans" was being played in Brooklyn Theater, one of the drop curtains caught fire from the lights and almost instantly the whole stage was enveloped in flames. The panic that ensued in the audience, and the result of the pell mell rush for the insufficient means of exit, was terrible almost beyond description. Men, women and children, in attempting to get through the doors, were piled up and trodden to death or injured so that they were left to the mercy of the flames. The scene was awful, and scores of humans perished. The firemen got to work on the ruins shortly after daylight, Wednesday morning. A telegram says:

They succeeded in getting as far as the dress circle where they found great numbers of bodies, and immediately began the work of re-

moral, and up to 11 o'clock thirty-five bodies had been removed and what appeared to be twenty or thirty more were soon in the basement, into which they had been precipitated by the falling of the doors. At the police station adjoining the theater the names of eighty-six persons missing from their homes have been registered.

It is rumored that a number of attaches of the theater are burned. It seems certain that Charles Lutz and his son, who were stationed in the upper gallery, are among the lost. The actors escaped from the stage into Johnson street. Men and women are crowding for the station house and theater entrance, making inquiries for missing friends. In some instances whole families have perished. The bodies present every form of contortion, just as they stiffened in that last agony when the floor gave way and they plunged down into blinding smoke and flames; arms and legs are bent and twisted in every way, hands are clenched and reached out as if grasping for help.

A telegram received at a late hour last night says: Two hundred and eighty-five bodies had been recovered. The fire marshal, who has made an examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of the opinion that at least three hundred and fifty persons perished in the flames. There is intense excitement in the city, and business is partially suspended. The Park theater has been closed for a week.

## THE MESSAGE.

As the President's message was too long to put in the columns of our paper, and coming as it does at such an important moment in the history of our government, we concluded to issue the message in full in supplemental form.

## MONEY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your edition of the 30th, under head of "New Timber Wanted," speaking of the law of 1873, you say: "This law also made the gold dollar the unit of value, and added about ten per cent. to its weight value, thus increasing our debt by two hundred millions." Is this true? I have not the laws to-night to refer to, but my recollection is, that the act of 1873 made the gold dollar, containing 25.8-10 grains of standard gold, the unit value upon which all business transactions are based. Prior to that time the old silver dollar, containing 412 1-2 grains of standard silver, was the unit of value, made so I think in 1837; prior to that time, we had the double standard. It will be seen that our bonded debt, now outstanding was all contracted on the silver standard of 412-1-2 grains standard silver in \$1, that is 900 parts fine, 100 alloy, or 371 1-4 grains pure silver.

Our first coinage laws, passed in 1792, adopted the English standard of 916 2-3 fine, and a gold eagle under that act contained 270 grains of standard gold that was 27 grains in \$1, and a higher standard than our present coin. The silver dollar contained 416 grains, but of less than 900 fine. I cannot give the exact amount, but it contained 371 1-4 pure silver; this made the relative value of the two metals as 15 to 1. This law was unchanged until 1834; and under it, gold was worth more as merchandise than money, and our money was silver; the production of gold during this time in the world was about \$15,000,000 annually; silver \$43,000,000. The relative value in France was, as with us, 15 to 1, but in London 15-1-2 to 1. This gave England the monopoly of gold, whilst silver flooded the United States, as well as Western Europe. Congress, in order to remedy this, in 1834, debased the gold coin, making the standard 899 1-4 fine, and reducing the weight to 258 grains in an eagle, or 25 8-10 grains in \$1, an inflation of gold of 6-6-10 on \$1, and changed the relative value of the two metals from 15 to 16 to 1. In 1837, Congress adopted the French standard of fineness for both gold and silver, that is 900 parts pure metal, 100 alloy; and continuing the weight of the eagle or \$10 piece, at 258 grains, and reducing the weight of the silver dollar to 412 1-2 grains, but this change made no difference in the amount of pure metal; it remained at 371 1-4 grains of pure silver. By this same act this silver dollar 412 1-2 grains 900 fine was made the unit of value, and we for the first time had the single standard, and that standard was silver. In 1846 I think, gold was discovered in the placers of Russia, and the annual production of gold increased to \$46,000,000 annually. In 1847 gold was discovered in California; in 1851 in Australia, and in 1853 the production of gold in the world reached \$165,000,000. The money kings were alarmed, and Chevalier, of France, and other European writers advised the demonetization of gold, and making silver alone the money of the world. Silver was then worth more as merchandise than money. Small gold coins were authorized, and in 1853 Congress passed a law providing for the coinage of the half dollar, 25 cent pieces, 10 cent and 5 cent pieces. The half dollar contained 192 grains of standard silver, the 25 cent pieces 1-2, the 10 cent 1-5 and the 5 cent 1-10 that amount. It will be seen that the two half dollars contained 384 grains of standard silver, or 28 1-2 grains less than the old silver dollar. This silver money was made a legal tender for all sums of \$5 and under; but the old silver dollar 412 1-2 grains standard silver contained the unit of value. From 1853 to 1860 we produced \$388,000,000 of gold, and no silver. In 1860 we produced \$388,000,000 only in silver. From that time the production of silver has been rapidly increasing and that of gold correspondingly decreasing. In 1861 we produced in silver \$2,000,000; this increased to \$5,000,000, \$13,000,000,

jumped up to \$28,000,000, \$32,000,000, \$36,000,000; in 1875 it reached over \$41,000,000, a sum equal to the amount produced in the whole world 16 years ago, whilst the production of gold in the United States in 1875 was only \$25,000,000, mixed metals, \$14,000,000, a total of \$39,000,000. In 1873 the new coinage laws were passed, passed when our production of silver was rapidly increasing, and gold decreasing; passed just at the time Germany demonetized silver, and threw \$280,000,000 upon the markets; passed just at the time that one-half of Europe ceased coining silver; passed at the dictation of the money kings of Europe; passed by the votes of the solid delegation from Kansas, in House and Senate. This law demonetized silver, and changed the standard or unit of values from the silver dollar to the gold, and made gold alone the legal money of the United States. This act was passed in the interest of the money kings—the credit class.

Reduce the amount of money in the world one-half and it reduces the relative value of everything else one-half, except notes, bonds and mortgages. They remain the same whether we have 50 cents or \$1 to pay with. We talk about resumption and specie payments, when we are importing more than we export, with the balance of trade against us; when our country drains off \$100,000,000 in coin every year to pay interest in Europe? It's a fallacy. It cannot be done.

Give us the financial policy of France; abolish our National banking system; issue greenbacks by the government, say a \$1,000,000,000; make them receivable for all debts, public and private; make them fundable into 40-year gold 3-65 bonds, redeemable in currency at pleasure; bring our foreign debt home; build the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads; develop our mineral resources; encourage agriculture and our productive industries; reduce taxation and the burdens of the people as much as possible; build up our country; stimulate every industry, legislate for the people; keep the \$100,000,000 that now goes to pay interest in Europe at home; return to the old silver dollar as the unit of value; get the balance of trade in our favor. As a nation we must sell more than we buy, or we shall always be poor. We ought, with our resources of cattle, corn, pork, beef and wheat, to make every nation with whom we deal, pay tribute. \$100,000,000 annually, as a balance of trade, coming into the country, \$100,000,000 levied and kept in the country, interest on our public debt, and in five years we accumulate \$1,000,000,000 in coin; interest would come down to 2-3 per cent., and no nation could compete with us in manufactures.

France has in circulation over \$60 to each inhabitant; we have possibly \$15, not more. With 45,000,000 people, it would require \$2,700,000,000, to make our money equal to that of France. While France has not resumed specie payments, and her business is done with currency, yet the Bank of France has accumulated a coin reserve of \$23,225,000—a sum greater than the entire National bank circulation in the United States. France, from the position of a debtor nation, compelled to pay a terrible fine to Germany, by the adoption of the "rag baby," stands today the credit nation of the world, and holds nearly half the coin resources of the world; yet we have rent, and continue to send men to the House and the Senate to work and vote for the interest of the money kings of the world. Is it not about time we had some legislation in the interest of the people?

Yours truly, S. N. Wood.  
CORTONWOOD, Dec. 2, 1876.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One of the greatest duties of the present Legislature is the election of U. S. Senator. Who shall he be, and what shall his qualifications be?

Both of our present Senators voted for the infamous resumption law; and both of our Senators voted for the more than infamous law demonetizing silver. Now there are plenty of Republicans in Kansas who are right on these questions. Cannot we elect one of them?

Judge Brown was defeated for renomination to Congress because he voted against the resumption act. The convention nominated Hon. Thomas Ryan, and made a strong Greenback platform, but the Commonwealth refused to publish it, and several other papers followed suit, and it is now denied that Ryan ever stood on the platform. Like Brown, he may be a "yearling," and a "runt," at that.

Will the Greenback Republicans be caught and slaughtered on this question? I have just read a letter from a member of the Legislature, which says:

"I want to vote for a man for U. S. Senator who is honest, and capable, and who will be an honor to the State, and who, when he goes to the U. S. Senate, will vote for the interests of Kansas and the laboring classes, and not for the interests of the gold mongers, capitalists and bankers of Wall street. I also want to vote for a man for U. S. Senator who will vote when in the Senate to demonetize silver, and to repeal the resumption act. We farmers, in Kansas, ought not to be in favor of

resumption with the municipal indebtedness hanging over our State."

These are really the only true questions of the day; but how few of the aspirants for Senator have any definite ideas on these questions? It may be hard to find a man of the ability of Harvey; or a man noted for sobriety, like Osborne, but we can certainly find a man that is right on the financial question.

The currency has been contracted 100,000,000 in the last two years. There has been all over the country a terrible shrinkage in values, hard times, bankruptcy and ruin is the consequence. We must change all this; the resumption act must be repealed; silver must be demonetized; the National banking law ought to be repealed; greenbacks enough issued to supply the place of the National bank circulation; \$400,000,000 in bonds should be paid off, and canceled \$20,000,000 gold interest annually saved to the nation. We must have a new bond, drawing only 3.65 interest, and this must be taken by our people, and our foreign debt must come home and be held here. \$100,000,000 annually that now goes to Europe, to pay interest must be kept at home. Our foreign policy must be such that we will sell more than we buy; the balance of trade must be in our favor. We ought as a nation to sell \$100,000,000 annually, more than we buy; \$100,000,000 a year that now goes away to pay interest, and \$100,000,000 a year brought in to pay for goods we sell more than we buy, would accumulate \$1,000,000,000 in five years; the price of silver would then go up; our productive industries would prosper, and our country would prosper as it has never done before. The Presidential election is over; the people of Kansas are in favor of the above policy. Let every Greenback man insist that our next Senator shall be square with the people on this question. Let us take no half promises.

The government and people of France are prospering as no other nation in the world; they have not resumed specie payments, and their money circulation is equal to over \$60 to each man, woman and child in all France. But in this country we have less than \$15 to each inhabitant. Our entire circulation is now less than \$700,000,000. \$60 to each inhabitant, as in France, would be \$2,700,000,000—almost four times our present circulation.

Yours, A REPUBLICAN.

## CLASS LEGISLATION—INEQUALITY OF TAXATION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have frequently told the people that Illinois paid more tax to the government than all the New England States combined. Raw material and the productive elements of our country are burdened with almost a prohibitory tax, while the personal property of the New England States is comparatively exempt, being only \$1.20 per capita and \$5.78 for the six Western States. Commissioner David A. Wells proves from actual observation that less than one-fifth of the personal property is now reached, while the real estate is assessed upon eleven-twelfths of its actual value. At the same time ascertaining the facts that the difference between personal property and real estate is but a trifle. For instance, the entire assessment of personal property in the city of New York, 1862-63, was only \$0,000,000, and 17,500,000 in Brooklyn, which amount does not equal the aggregate personal property of two of its citizens. A willful violation of the first article of the eighth section of the constitution of the United States which expressly provides that all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. I take the following figures from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. I give the population as returned for 1870, and taxation for 1876.

State.	Pop. 1870.	Tax 1876.
Illinois.	2,511,996	\$83,000,182 27
Indiana.	1,655,337	5,567,090 59
Missouri.	1,603,146	2,372,098 49
Kansas.	246,377	149,889 63
Ohio.	2,310,246	16,628,200 36
Kentucky.	1,098,692	7,633,938 81
Massachusetts.	1,443,156	2,643,491 48
Maine.	624,869	36,635 97
New Hampshire.	317,897	30,046 39
Vermont.	329,613	49,000 80
Connecticut.	527,549	636,143 00
Rhode Island.	213,219	221,832 29

These figures are proof of terrible class legislation, and verifies the assertion of Commissioner Wells, when he says that our system of taxation is a mere farce, and less than fifty cents on the dollar finds its way into the treasury of the United States, and he also says that the banks of New York State alone evade the taxation of over \$200,000,000.

The above has no allusion to government bonds, which ought to be taxed as other securities. The French tax their bonds by deducting it from coupons when presented for payment. Thus it makes no difference in what part of the world they may be held.

Respectfully, ALFRED TAYLOR.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I thought it would not be amiss for me to send you a few lines to let you know how the Patrons are getting along in this county. There is a goodly number of life Patrons hereabouts that are awake to their own interests, in proof of which I would cite you to the Patron's co-operative store here. It is almost the liveliest

place in town, and the amount of goods that are coming in and going out daily is proof that the store is a fixed fact, and has come to stay. Which fact rather discomferts the old merchants here, who prophesied and wished that its existence would be like Jonah's gourd. They are doing all in their power against it, but to very little purpose, because the Patrons and others see that they are getting more and better goods for less money than ever before, and they know the reason why. But while there are a great many life Patrons, there are also many that are dormant, whether they belong to the genus that hibernate during the winter and come out fat in the spring I know not.

I attended a grange feast at Lone Elm Grange on Thanksgiving night, (which grange is perhaps the banner grange of the county). The school-house was filled with good, sociable brothers and sisters, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. We had a couple of short speeches and some good music, after which we all partook of a feast of fat things, prepared by the sisters of Lone Elm. After each was filled to their utmost capacity, they passed around a large cake nicely frosted and labeled with flaming letters "1876." Of course we all had to take a slice, (and here is where the laugh comes in): it proved to be the soggiest kind of corn bread. I would suggest for the good of the order that the brothers who are inclined to be corpulent should take a seat that has no dish in front and thereby save themselves trouble. "A word to the wise," &c.

Ever yours, O. I. C.  
OLATHE, Kansas, Dec. 2, 1876.

Quick relief from croup is afforded by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family stand-by for coughs and colds, pulmonary and bronchial affections.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Flour—medium fall extra.	\$4.00 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	1.31 @ 1.32
No. 3.	1.27 @ 1.28
No. 4 red.	1.19 @ 1.20
Corn—No. 2 mixed.	44 @ 45
Oats—No. 2 mixed.	31 @ 32
Barley—No. 2 choice.	60 @ 1.25
Rye—No. 2.	67 @ 72 1/2
Pork—No. 1.	15.00 @ 16.50
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders.	62 @ 9
Ribs.	8 @ 9
Bacon.	7 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard.	9 1/2 @ 10
Butter—dairy.	24 @ 25
Poorer qualities.	18 @ 20

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Flour.	4.25 @ 6.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring.	1.18 @ 1.20
No. 3.	1.04 @ 1.06
Corn.	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Oats.	33 1/2 @ 34
Pork.	16 1/2 @ 16.20
Bulk Meats.	6 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard.	10.00 @ 10.05
Butter—dairy, packed.	20 @ 28
Country.	20 @ 30
Eggs.	20 @ 30

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Wheat, No. 2, fall.	1.14 @ 1.16
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall.	1.12 @ 1.14
Corn, No. 2 mixed.	1.07 @ 1.08
Oats.	23 @ 25
Rye, No. 2.	58 @ 60

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Native Butchers.	\$3.50 @ 5.00
Hogs.	5.65 @ 6.10
CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Good Steers.	4.35 @ 5.50
Hogs—Packers.	5.70 @ 6.00
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5, 1876.	
Cattle—Native shippers.	3.75 @ 4.25
Native feeders.	2.00 @ 3.50
Native stockers.	2.75 @ 3.00
Native cows.	2.50 @ 3.00
Wintered Texas steers.	2.80 @ 3.50
Through Texas steers.	2.50 @ 2.90
Hogs—Packers.	5.40 @ 5.55
Stockers.	4.90 @ 5.40

Wheat during the past week has been steadily rising in all the principal markets, and bids for future delivery have advanced in proportion, the figures being still higher than for present delivery. As long as this state of affairs continues, farmers and shippers will not be anxious to hurry forward their wheat, except where they want money for immediate use. Wheat in England is now worth \$2.50 per bushel for the higher grades. The cost of transportation from Kansas to England by way of New Orleans, need not be more than 50 cents. This shows what the people of Kansas might do by co-operation.

Corn is dull, and bids for future delivery are low.

There is an improvement in oats, rye and barley. The elevator companies at Kansas City have agreed to charge for storage for corn and oats, 1 1/2 cents and for other grain 2 cents per bushel, for the first 15 days. This includes charges for loading.

The market, the past week in Kansas City, for cattle has been very quiet—receipts light and demand light.

No change worth noting in hogs. But every hog suitable for packing is taken on arrival. The outside price was \$5.55.

The following quotations represent prices realized on shipments of seeds to Kansas City: Castor beans, \$1.65 @ 1.75; flax seed, \$1.20 @ 1.70; millet and Hungarian, 40 cents; Timothy, \$1.40 @ 1.50.

Butter brings, but a moderate price at Kansas City; choice lots 18 @ 20c; inferior qualities dull at 10 @ 13 1/2c. Cheese, 7 @ 13c. Eggs, 21 @ 22c. Dressed chickens, per lb., 6 @ 10c; turkeys, @ 10. Hides—green, per lb., 54 @ 60c; green salted, 7 @ 8c; dry flat, 15 @ 18c; dry salt, 10c; dry sheepskins 10c, per lb.

Gold on Tuesday in New York was 1.08, which is lower than it has been during the week.







## Horticultural Department.

## Famous Raspberries.

A few years ago it was thought that perfection had been almost reached in some of the new raspberries then introduced; but the appearance of several new varieties has given us a very agreeable surprise, and we cheerfully yield to them the post of honor. Raspberries are now grown that not only excel the old kinds in size, and productiveness, but also set at defiance the formerly much dreaded ravages of the old frost king and his icy fingers. There are two or three kinds in particular of these raspberries that are now attracting special interest in the fruit world, and possibly a short description of them may prove of interest.

The Delaware. This is a name famous throughout the land as belonging to one of our most delicious and tempting varieties of grapes, and the raspberry to which it is now applied, also seems well worthy of possessing it. In nearly all of the principal art galleries of the country, visitors will usually find an attractive looking painting representing an overturned basket of brilliant red raspberries, with a background of dark, green leaves, making a beautiful contrast and a very pretty little picture. It is a painting that many linger over and examine with a great deal of pleasure, and perhaps with many a wish to possess it. Yet this is a picture that any one can readily arrange for their own gratification, and with much more reality and ever greater truthfulness than is sometimes displayed. For this purpose our friend, the Delaware, will gladly offer his services, and I know of no other that will fill the office to better advantage. The berries are a beautiful red in color, and unusually large—nearly three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and sometimes seven-eighths, of an inch in length. When a number of these are carelessly thrown upon some dark, green leaves, they will form a tempting and beautiful picture that few will be able to resist. The quality of the fruit is about all that can be desired, while they also have the merit of being sufficiently firm to carry to quite distant markets. The plants are quite hardy and require no protection in winter.

The Highland Hardy. A few additional words in regard to this popular raspberry will probably be received with interest by those who have watched its progress during the last year or two. The experience of the past summer has, I think, fully corroborated what I have previously written in regard to it. For a very early, hardy and profitable variety, it is still highly esteemed. Unusual success has attended its cultivation in this vicinity during the last few years. The berries are shipped to the New York markets in what are called "cups," holding one-third of a quart each, from sixty to eighty-four of these cups being placed in crates, some persons using one size, and others another. One fruit grown in 1873 from one-fourth of an acre, sold 3,956 cups at an average of thirteen and one-half cents per cup, making \$534.06 from this small plot. Last year, another sold 8,420 cups from a little over one-third of an acre at an average of five and one-half cents a cup, making a yield at the rate of about \$1,100 per acre. A desirable quality in this raspberry is the fact that it can be grown successfully in nearly all localities, giving a profit of from \$100 to \$1,200 per acre, according to the soil upon which it is grown, the cultivation bestowed, or the condition of the markets. The berries are of medium to large in size, of a bright red color, and sufficiently firm for shipping. As the plants require no protection whatever in winter, an acre may be cultivated at very little more expense than the same area in corn.

Herstine and Brandywine are two varieties that are esteemed very highly—the first for home use or near markets, and the second for shipping to distant points. Space does not, however, permit me at this time to give a further description.

Years ago, it was the custom to set out raspberries and nearly all other fruits in the spring; but recent experience has shown that this can be done equally as well, if not to better advantage in the fall than at that time. The method now largely employed is to set out the plants any time between the 15th of October and the 15th of November, and just before the ground freezes up; the soil is well filled up around them, and levelled off again in April. By following this plan they make an early start in the spring, and are not liable to be injured by the early drouths that frequently occur. The favorite method for planting is to set out the plants in hills four feet apart each way. This requires less hoeing, and usually larger berries are obtained. Others set out the plants three feet apart in rows six or seven feet distant from each other. Either way will well repay you, when you see the bushes bending under the weight of their beautiful, bright red berries—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

## Fruit Lists.

The horticultural editor of the *Michigan Farmer* says, on this subject, in reply to a correspondent: "Lists of fruit are oftentimes, though unintentionally, deceitful and dangerous, and do more hurt than good. They sometimes get in the fruits that ought to be left out and get the sorts out that ought to be left in. The intelligent fruit grower does not rely on lists. Years ago we delighted in the discussion and making of lists of fruit, but their usefulness is

not now so apparent as they were when we were younger and knew more than we do now."

When, recently, we visited that beautiful section of country overlooking the Kalamazoo river, where H. Dale Adams' farm and orchard are located, we asked for some fall apples and were shown the Colvert and McLellan. We liked both and took a barrel of each to town for trial. We gave each a good trial in various ways, and found the McLellan a very desirable fruit for cooking and dessert. Our friends and neighbors declared it to be very desirable and superior, and wanted to know "why they could not get such apples," etc.

This is an old Connecticut fruit which has been ignored and passed by, but which is so good a judge as Mr. Adams declared to be one of the best fall varieties. We noticed that the ground under the tree was covered with fruit, and that the tree was loaded—that it was thrifty, upright and handsome. Now here was a fall apple evidently adapted to that section of country. It had several valuable qualities: 1st. It was an annual bearer. 2d. It was a great bearer. 3d. The fruit was regular and fair, color yellow, marbled and splashed with red. 4th. The flesh was white, very tender, juicy, with a fine vinous flavor. 5th. It was good for cooking in every way, good for pies, good for sauce, and especially good for stewing—as we liked them stewed, or baked coreless and baked in sugar. After a trial we do not know of a much better fall variety in Michigan, and next year we shall certainly want another supply of the McLellan.

At the same time and place we were advised to try the Colvert of which we had heard valuable and favorable reports from the Traverse section. This, too, is an old variety, and, as was evident from the crop on the tree and on the ground, was a tremendous bearer. The tree looked strong and vigorous. We tried the fruit in every way and found it extremely valuable for cooking. Not quite so good for dessert as the McLellan, but better than the Twenty Ounce. The flesh was white, tender and brist. We marked the flavor of the Colvert good, and that of the McLellan very good. Here were two old varieties, apparently hardy, thrifty, enormous bearers, annual bearers, and not in the lists.

## A Curious and Handsome Vine.

*Physanthus Alpinus* is a curious and handsome vine, good for out-door decoration, where the Madeira vine will flourish. It is a native of California, of vigorous habit of growing in length from fifteen to twenty feet in a season. Its flowers are white, fragrant, and about three-fourths of an inch across. It belongs to the *Asclepiads*, and, like some other members of this family, its flowers are so constructed that insects are caught by them. Around the central organs of the flower are arranged five trap-like processes, alternating with five pairs of anther cells. These traps are formed of two parallel triangular pieces, approaching each other closely at the angle next the center of the flowers, and spreading apart but slightly at their outer extremities. In the crevice thus formed the tongues of butterflies and the legs and antennae of ants are caught, the insects being attracted by the honey secreted on the inner surface of the trap. It is common to find as many as nine insects caught in a single flower, and occasionally three may be found in one trap. The object of this seemingly cruel arrangement in the flowers of this plant is not well understood. Apparently there is no action of the plant in the matter. The insects are caught by their awkward manner of retreating from their honey feast. They get into the narrow part of the opening, and finding themselves held, they struggle frantically toward the upper central part of the flowers, wedging themselves in more tightly with every motion. In that direction, if fertilization is the object it is very imperfectly attained by this method, as the pollen masses are seldom disengaged from their cells by the struggles of the insects. Food is evidently not the object, as the flowers wither and fall with the insects in them unappreciated, and if at any time before death the flowers are torn apart and the insects freed, they appear lively and uninjured. This plant is not commonly cultivated, but may be obtained of the nurserymen.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

*Winter Onions or Peach Borer.* A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says: "Four years ago I heard that winter onions or shallots set around the trees would prevent the borers from working on peach trees. I tried the experiment on about fifty trees just set, and on examining them to-day, I found many trees not thus protected are full of worms, but have never found a worm on one with onions growing around it. I set eight to twelve around each tree."

To which the *Farmer* adds: "We have heard many recommendations for the same purpose, and have seen newspaper items affirming its success and the experience of our correspondent gives another preventive. For a large orchard, under most circumstances, the work can be more rapidly and cheaply done, we think, by the use of washes and the knife. It is to be remembered, also, that in most soils the peach tree needs frequent cultivation which would render the preservation of onions more difficult."

**The Household**  
A good cook is an object of admiration by all men.

**LEMON JELLY CAKE.**—One pint of flour, the same of white sugar, five eggs beaten separately, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half a teaspoonful of soda, when well mixed, four tablespoonful of cold water. For the jelly take two cups of sugar, yolks of three eggs, the juice and grated rind of three lemons; cook till thickened by setting in boiling water, then add the beaten white of three eggs; spread between the layers of the cake and trim off the rough edges.

**A CASE OF SEVERE BURNING** of the hand, the surface being almost cooked, was treated by covering the hand with white lead ground in oil, which had the effect of relieving the excruciating pain in five minutes' time. The applications were changed as soon as they became dry. On the fourth day the surface commenced to slough, a poultice of linseed meal and pulverized charcoal was applied warm three times daily then for three or four days. A linen rag, greased, was next used, and the hand healed rapidly without leaving a scar.

**NEW SIMPLE SAFETY LAMP.**—For some time, the policemen and night watchmen of Paris have been provided with a very simple safety lamp, that they are ordered to use in all the shops and warehouses where inflammable materials are kept. A piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea is introduced into a strong glass bottle, and upon this is poured warm olive oil, filling about one-third of the bottle, when it is closed with a tight fitting cork. If it is desired to use this lamp, the stopper is removed a moment, so as to give access to the air; when at once the empty space over the oil becomes luminous, and diffuses a light sufficient to find the way in the dark and see if every thing is right. When the intensity of the light diminishes, it is sufficient to lift the stopper for a moment, when, by the admission of atmosphere, the light is at once restored. Such a lamp can be used nightly for about six months without undergoing any perceptible decrease in efficiency.

## WHAT IS VEGETINE?

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

## RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family who now pronounce it invaluable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.  
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family has used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who need an invigorating, renovating tonic. Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church.

**The Best Evidence.**  
The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same diseases as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873.  
MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE as a kind of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from nervous debility, caused by a nervous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately used but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.  
Respectfully yours,  
E. S. BEST.  
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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We now have our incomparable Fall Catalogue, No. 17, ready. These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use. They are free to all. Prices are low now. Send us your address.

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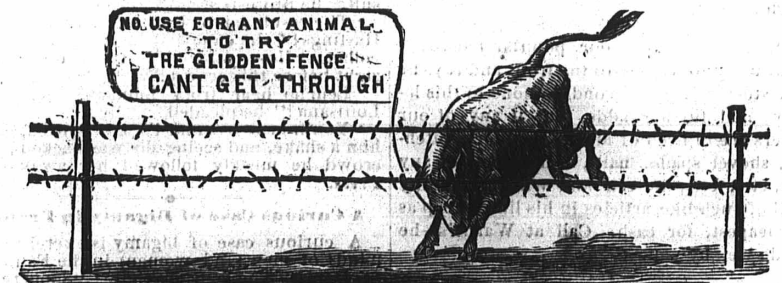
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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. **WILDER & PALM,** Lawrence, Kansas.



## Farm and Stock

## Digest of Crop Returns.

Our October returns indicate a reduction in the yield of the wheat crop of nearly one-sixth, while the quality is somewhat superior. More accurate statistics may possibly be given after the results of threshing are more fully known. Every section of the Union indicates a reduced product except the Middle States, which increased about 2 per cent. The New England States fell off 4 per cent.; the South Atlantic States 2 per cent.; the Gulf States 27 per cent.; the Southern inland States 8 per cent.; the States north of the Ohio River 14 per cent.; the States west of the Mississippi River 27 per cent.; the Pacific States nearly 2 per cent. These figures point to a yield of about 245,000,000 bushels. This, however, will be the subject of further examination and inquiry in our November returns.

The condition of winter wheat at the date of our last report before harvest (July) was about five per cent. below average. It had suffered severely from winter-killing in all the Northern States; but the conditions of the growth during the spring months were, on the whole, quite favorable, and still better during June. At the end of May, Michigan was the only Northern State in which winter wheat was reported as of a full average condition; but on the first of July the general improvement of the crop had brought several other States up to the same figures. In the South Atlantic States a mild winter, followed generally by favorable spring weather, presented a condition of extraordinary promise, with a remarkable absence of the usual drawbacks. Every county in Maryland reported a full average condition, and some 20 per cent. above. Only seven counties of Virginia fell below average, while most of the counties of North Carolina were above; but farther south rust and insect-ravages had already left their mark upon the growing crops. These destructive influences, aggravated by local freshets affected the crops of the Gulf States and Southern inland States, (except West Virginia), so that at the end of June the whole wheat field south of Virginia and the Ohio river indicated a condition of but three-fourths of an acreage. West Virginia continued to improve and rose to fifteen per cent. above average before harvest. A general improvement was noted in the States north of the Ohio river, but the injuries from winter-killing were too severe and extensive to be repaired. All of the States west of the Mississippi improved during June, except Nebraska, Mississippi and Kansas rising above average. During this month the condition of the crop on the Pacific coast fell below average.

Spring wheat, on the 1st of July, had fallen to 15 per cent. below average. In the New England States, it had improved; but this improvement was more than counterbalanced by the imperfect conditions of growth, aggravated by insect ravages in the great spring wheat regions of the Northwest. The Pacific States also reported improvement; but our August returns indicated a decline during July, which still further reduced the general condition, especially from the depredations of insects in the Northwest. On the first of September, the general estimate of condition for both winter and spring wheat was 81 per cent. of a full average.

Our October returns, as a general thing, indicate an advance in the wheat yield of those States in which the yield of 1875 had fallen below that of 1874, and vice versa; but in some States, especially in the Northwest, there is a falling off from even the reduced rates of 1875, viz.: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Oregon. In the New England States, extreme summer temperature at a critical stage of the crop is complained of, together with occasional injuries of the midge. In some parts of Maine, early sowings yielded lightly while later sowings were very satisfactory. In the Middle States the marked increase in New York and Delaware more than counterbalanced the slight decline in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but the increased yield of this section is not sufficient to repair the losses of 1875 so far as to bring the crop up to standard of 1875; but the decline in the other South Atlantic States, in the Gulf States, more than absorbs their previous gains upon the crop of 1874. Frederick, Maryland, reports that fields treated with phosphate excelled others in yield and the crop exhibited a better color. Calvert made the best crop for many years. Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio have considerably increased the yield of 1875; but that showed a great reduction from the previous year. The other States north of the Ohio report a reduced yield, making the crop of this region about 14 per cent. less than in 1875, and nearly one-fourth less than in 1874. The western and northwestern counties complain of destructive insect ravages. West of the Mississippi, the crop of 1875 was a little larger than that of 1876, which shows a decline of 27 per cent. from its predecessor. Insect ravages were numerous and reported, and the grasshoppers made their annual incursion in the northwestern counties in time to injure the spring wheat. Reports of their ravages also come from several points in the Territories. On the Pacific coast, California has equaled her reduced crop of 1875, while that of Oregon exceeded still further her reduction of 12 per cent. from 1875. *—Rural Report for October.*

## The Principles of Good Farming.

To enable our farmers the better to retain important facts in their memories, we reduce some of the principles of good farming to the following brief rules and maxims, thus giving in a short sentence what could be made to fill many pages:

1. The farmer who would succeed well, and derive pleasure as well as profit from his calling, must manifest an active and abiding interest in his vocation. It takes head-work and heart-work to make hand-work pleasant.

2. The farmer must study how best to increase and maintain fertility to his soil. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress, either forward or retrograde.

3. The farmer must strive to increase the quantity as well as the quality that determines the price. In this, "excellence" should be his unvarying motto.

4. The farmer must seek with watchful eyes to improve his market facilities. It is transportation that eats up all the profits.

5. The art of raising better stock is not as well known as it should be. Keep no more animals than you have the facilities to feed and care for well.

6. The farmer must seek to improve his social, intellectual and financial condition.

If our farmers will read and learn the above maxims and follow their teachings, we are sure they will derive benefits from them. *—Rural Sun.*

## Black Teeth in Pigs.

Last fall I purchased five pigs, about six weeks old; they did very well at first, but after a time began to run down and get the scales on the back, and one died with all the appearance of hog cholera (as I understand it). I thought them all gone; had done all I knew how to, and gave them up. One day I called my hired man to see them, and he said they had the black teeth; he caught one and showed me eight as sharp as needles, and protruding from the jaw about one-half inch, four on each jaw, two above and two below on each side, between the grinders and nippers, black at the roots, while the pig's tongue was literally chopped to pieces. Took pinners and very soon had drawn or broken eight teeth to every pig. They immediately began to improve, and in a few weeks were thrifty and doing tip-top, with nothing but good feed after getting rid of the teeth.

Again, in January last, I bought a sow and seven pigs, then about three weeks old. About the first of March I noticed that one or two of the best did not do well, and I turned out the sow, but they kept getting worse, and after studying awhile I thought of black teeth, and catching one found them in plenty. I took eight to every pig, and they were soon doing well again. *—Cor. Michigan Farmer.*

## Corn Cribbs.

Farmers must be prepared to have crib room for their corn. A good corn house costs but little, and every farmer should have one disconnected with other buildings, to keep out rats. There is probably no better way to hold corn than upon durable posts, about two feet above the ground, placing pieces of zinc on the top of the posts, projecting all around about eight inches. Movable steps should be made for the door, to be removed a few feet after coming out. It is quite as well to build a corn house with perpendicular sides, as it is to build in the old style of slanting at the bottom to protect the corn from vermin. Let the roof project over three or four feet, and the corn will be protected enough. A temporary crib may be made of rails laid upon cross-pieces at the ends, six or eight feet high and five or six wide, with boards laid upon the top so as to shed rain. The corn should be raised about a foot from the ground by a loose, open flooring.

## Use of Agricultural Papers.

Many persons throw the blame of failures in producing crops upon the agricultural papers, in which were found details of experiments, showing the good effect of the course pursued, and which in the first-mentioned cases proved a failure. In all things judgment must be used. It will not do for a Southern or Western farmer to follow the blindly the practice of the farmers of the Middle or Eastern States. Difference of climate and soils must, in all cases, be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, there is no more sure guide than these same agricultural papers. Let each one take such a paper, and induce their neighbors to do likewise, and at the end of the year all will agree with me that they pay for themselves every year, and pay good interest also on the investment. *—Country Gentleman.*

A good supply of fire-wood is an indispensable requisite to every family. Now is the time to lay in that supply, and cut it the proper length, and pile it away in the wood-shed for summer use. When the pressing work of summer is going on, there is no time to haul and cut fire-wood. And yet how many farmers neglect this work, and in the busiest season have to take their teams and haul wood, and after working hard all day, have to cut fire-wood, or get up by daylight, and cut it, to cook breakfast.

Make sheds for your stock no matter how cheap, any covering is vastly better than none.

## Veterinary Items.

I have a colt thirteen months old that six weeks ago, after being out two weeks, it appears, ripped or stuck a small stick in his fetlock joint behind; the cut only opened the skin, and I thought nothing of it. I only bathed it in cold water three times a day, but it seems there was a small splinter of some kind in there, because it festered on the other side, and I think it passed through; it festered as large as an egg; at that size I lanced it; it let out considerable matter and clotting blood; I have it all healed; it was swelled from the gambol joint down to the hoof; I have the swelling all down as far as the fetlock joint, but the joint is twice as large as the other and is very hard and feels like bone I think it was strained a little. Please state the remedy.

ANSWER.—If there remains any heat or inflammation, apply arnica lotion (tinct. arnica one ounce to two ounces soft water), every three or four hours until the inflammation entirely disappears; then apply mercuric corrosive lotion every four hours until it blisters or the skin presents a tender and scurfy appearance; then apply soft oil for two or three days; cleanse the part with soap and water, and repeat the lotion if necessary. Prepare the lotion by dissolving 60 grains mer. corrosive in one pint hot water. Give ten-drop doses of the sixth dilution mer. cor. internally morning and evening for one week. *—Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Worms in Hogs.

Can you give me a remedy for worms in hogs?

ANSWER.—Hogs or young pigs are attacked by a large, round, intestinal worm (*Echinorhynchus gigas*), a parasite which propagates rapidly and produces serious disturbances of the intestinal organs. *Ascariides* and *echinorhynchus*, producing emaciation, weakness of the limbs, and rigidity of the hind extremities. In the morning and until feeding time, the animals grunt and cry out incessantly, and have even a tendency to bite each other. The faces become hard and dry, the skin tense, eyes sunken, and the visible mucous membranes are pallid. Debility increases, and the animals die from exhaustion. Feed ground castor beans in food; if by the purgation following, the parasites are not removed, sulphur may be given freely. In a strong pig, a quarter of an ounce of turpentine may be given, four ounces of linseed oil, and a little gruel; but great care must be exercised not to kill the pig in administering draughts. *—Rural Sun.*

## Hog Disease.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* sends to that paper the following receipt for the cure of a disease that seems to be prevalent in Missouri, and may be useful to our readers. The disease is not described.

Take a large quantity of cathartic pills, three grains of quinine, and one and one-half ounces of nuxvomica, and dissolve all in half a pint of water, and give the hog. If the hog will eat it, the best plan is to give it in cornmeal gruel. If it will not eat, it must be given as a drench. The best way to give that is to take a small rope and a slipping noose in one end, and fasten it to the upper jaw and nose, and tie it to a fence pretty high. The pig will pull back. Then take an old shoe with the sole cut out and put it in the open mouth of the hog and pour down the liquid.

## Mange in Horses.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the following mode of treatment. Make an ointment out of lard twelve parts, carbolic acid one part, and sulphur two parts. Rub these together thoroughly, until it is well mixed and smooth. Work some of this ointment into the affected portions of the skin twice a day. Give an ounce of flowers of sulphur daily in the feed, until the perspiration of the horse smells strongly of it, then discontinue it, but continue the use of the ointment for some time longer, until the skin recovers a healthy appearance. Whitewash the stable and stalls with lime, and cover the floors also with it, as the mange insect will live upon the woodwork for some months, and return to the horse if not destroyed.

## General Feeding.

I have a half-bred stallion, that had an attack like the epileptic. Since then, his hair looks rough, legs swell, and he appears stiff and clumsy in his movements. He eats and drinks well enough. What had better be done for him?

ANSWER.—Take of powdered sulphate of iron, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; honey, twenty ounces; mix together, and give two tablespoonful morning and evening, during a fortnight. Gentle exercise, nutritious food. The medicine is best given by smearing well back upon the root of the tongue, by means of a wooden spatula.

An eminent veterinary surgeon says that the granulations which generally form in a wound, and which are usually called "meat," should not be cauterized, destroyed, or otherwise interfered with, for the reason that such granulations are natural and with mild dressing all superfluities will be absorbed in a natural way.

## CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

## LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

**The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper,** will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary ailment.

**The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper,** will cure the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Look-Jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia." Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, etc."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. **The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper,** is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweney, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scatiches or Poll-evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better.

The following is a sample of the testimony produced: "Jefferson, Mo., Nov. 10, 1875. "Some time ago, I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the ear. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads anything I ever used."

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon." For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Liniment, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

## MOTHERS.

Castoria is the result of 20 years' experiments, and is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infant, and neither gags nor gripes. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "I have tried the Castoria, and can speak highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless, and is wonderfully efficacious as an aperient and laxative. It is the very thing." The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict in man, such as Founder, Distemper, Flux, Poll-evil, Tilt-Horn, Inward Strain, Scatiches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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

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

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

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

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MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Thoroughgoing View of Marriage for the Married

and those contemplating Marriage, on the duties and dis-

positions of the sexes, the rights and obligations of the

husband and wife, the rights of the woman, and the

rights of the man, and the rights of the child, and the

rights of the parent, and the rights of the society, and

the rights of the State, and the rights of the Nation, and

the rights of the World, and the rights of the Universe,

and the rights of the God, and the rights of the

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