WHOLE NO. 309.

AT THE THIESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR.

> ALICE BROWNE. BY EMI

Now, while the engthening sunset shadow

Athwart the goden threshold of the year,
And Nature donnier hodden-gray—and all
The woods ire sad and sere;
While Autumn, pping by the reedy rills
His doleful octare of November gales.
Still lingers mid the lone blue-misted hills,
And malangoly dales: And melancioly dales:

While some diviney sweet Intelligence-Born of the houl—communes with us apart, And shapes with ligher, holier influence The longings of the heart: Let us give thans to Him whose gracious

Hath poured for as the harvest's lavish store Till all the mighty arners of the land Are heaped and running o'er!

The brimming presses of the vintage spill
The blood of grapes—and from the teeming

We gather the richincrease that shall fill Each wasted ruise with oil; For—if our weakerbrother toiled in vain, And fickle Forune shunned his humbl

door—
Dare we neglect to ender of our gain
God's tithes—unto His poor?

Beneath the burdenof their lusty shocks
The slopes rejoice—a drowzy tinkle fills
The pastoral silence, where the herds and

Gladden a thorsand hills! And, peaceful augury of the days to come.

Through mellow gooms that wrap the falling

night, Soit shines the joyots beacon-star of home, The hearth-fire's cheery light!

Let us give thanks! while over holt and mead Sad Autumn, tracked bypshrill November gales.

Goes piping on his melancholy reed By lonely hills and dales;
Let us give thanks to Hum, whose will sublime Ordains the flower to spring—the leaf to fall: Whose wisdom rules the seasons in their time—Whose love is over all!

HOW FANNY SAVED HERSELF.

"I hope you are not really going to marry Edward Holly, Cousin Fanny?" said young

"I really am, though," said Fanny. "Have you any objection to make, pray ?"

"Yes. I had rather see you in your grave than his wife," said the young terribly dissipated."

"That means he is not a Puritan, I sup pose," said Fanny, furiously. "For my part I like a man who has some life in him; but you are so absurd. You consider it wrong to that is the cry if a man is not long-faced and hypocritical."

'Indeed, Fanny," said Cousin Charles, "he is terribly dissipated. If you could see him in - hotel bar-room any night at midnight; if you could hear his free talk amongst men and know his whole life, you yourself would rather die than marry him. At least promise me that you will not do it rashly. You and your mother are two innocent women; both of you quite ignorant of men's lives. Fanny, ask Uncle Oldport to make inquiries, if you do not believe me."

"I don't believe you," said Fanny, "Of course, any one who was gay and high-spirited would be very wicked in your eyes. You should have been a Quaker, Cousin Charles, and spoken through your nose at weekly meeting. You see sin in a cigar, and deadly danger in a glass of wine, and a laugh—such a merry laugh as Edward gives—is to you a token of dreadful depravity. I know you well enough; I don't say that with all your piety you are actually bearing talse witness, but you see harm where there is none."

"Very well, Fanny," said her cousin, coolly; " I have warned you, and I advise you to heed my warning. Unele Oldport is a man of sense and judgment, and is fond of you; let him investigate; and since I have offended you, goodby for the present. When you need me, send for me. I am not angry with you."

Away went the young man, sped on his path by an angry glance from his young cousin; but though she had listened to him so contemptuously, the words he had spoken had made an impression on her, and she could not forget them. She hurried to her own room with a cloud on her white forehead.

"I cannot tell my mother," she said to herself. "Nor will I set Uncle Oldport to watching Edward, or hint that any one has expressed a doubt of him. But if I could only make sure that this was one of Charlie's foolish notions I should be happier. He said I would believe him if I could be in the bar-room of the hotel at midnight."

her wardrobe, she took down an old cloak and a and pretty girl! Will you make a fit husband flapping, white trilled cap, with a black ribbon around it, and an old bonnet—the costume she had worn as an old apple woman in some private theatricals in which she had taken part a few months before. Stepping before her glass,

a pertect disguise. "I have my old apple-basket, too," she said. Why should I not take a peep into the barroom to-night without fear of discovery? I feel quite sure I shall be quite happy when I have done so. If he is there, it will only be to chat with a friend. The ---- hotel is a very respectable place; any gentleman might be there

and do no harm. I'll do it." And Fanny folded away her disguise and went down to tea, as though nothing had hap

After the meal was over, mother and daughter sat for a while in the parlor, and a friend dropped in for a little call, but by ten o'clock they were alone again, and the elder lady retired soon after. Then Fanny, putting the latch key in her pocket, filled her little basket with rosy apples from the pantry, donned her old apple-woman's disguise, and locking her bedroom door so that she might not be missed stepped quietly out into the street and made her way toward the portion of the city where - hotel was situated. It was a daring thing to do, but the old woman's dress was her a burden,—what were you thinking about protection. No one took any notice of her even when she stood in the full light of the hotel lamps and peeped in at the door of the barroom. There were no customers anxious for her apples it appeared, but she was not driven away. The door was wide open, for it was quite a warm evening, and she stood leaning against it, holding her basket, and looking about her at the men who stood near the coun ter or lounged about the room.

Edward was not there; but just as she said this to herself with a feeling of joy, some one pushed past her with a rude-"You are blocking the doorway, old lady," and he had come He rushed to the bar at once, and tossed off a glass of liquor of some sort. Then ordered more, and seated bimself at a table at one end of the room with three other men. Cards were produced and the four began to drink and gamble. Much money seemed to n and many oaths were muttered. Edward evidently drank more than was good for him His voice grew loud, his face flushed. At first he laughed a great deal. By and by he grew angry. At last, having evidently emptied his be light-hearted, I believe-dissipated; yes, purse, he sprang to his feet and swore he had been cheated.

To this another man replied with oaths, and while a third endeavored to restrain both men, the fourth appeared to encourage the quarrel.

Finally Edward Holly seized a bottle by the neck, and lifting it above his head hurled it at webs from morning till eve, into which no flies his opponent. It fortunately missed him, but flying past his head, struck a large mirror on the opposite wall and shivered it.

Thereupon the proprietor and such em ploves who were present took their share in the tumult.

Edward was collared by two stout waiters and a policeman was called.

This seemed to sober the drunken men: sort of apology passed between them, and Edward promised to pay for the broken mirror. Then, having given his card to the proprietor he set his hat upon his head and left the room The apple-woman followed him. She saw him stagger as far as the next drinking place and enter it. She waited with her basket outside Sitting on the curbstone she had a new experience. Two workmen going home from some toil that had occupied them until that hour. bought apples of her, and a little street-boy

It was very strange to sit in the lonely mid night streets and what she had learnt already made her heart sick; but she had determined to learn all she could of her lover's inner life that night, and she crushed down both grief

and terror. When he staggered out of this second drink-

ing-place the apple-woman still followed him. It was nearly four o'clock when Edward Hol ly staggered up the steps of the house where his widowed mother resided—as disgusting ar object as can well be imagined. He fumbled vainly for his latch-key, but the door wa opened for him by his mother, pale with her long vigil, and wrapped in a large shawl.

The apple-woman drew near the steps. "Edward, my son," she heard the poor mother say, "you are killing yourself and breaking my heart. How can you cast yourself away thus—you who are engaged to a good for any woman?"

"Don't scold, mother," hiccupped the drunken wretch. "Women are always scolding. I wish the (hic) deuce would take all the women in a lot-you and (hie) Fanny first. Don' wanshe tried them on, and saw that they formed ner be anybody's husband—hang women!" And as the door closed the apple-woman scudded down the street like a ship under full

sail.

The next day Fanny sent her engagement ring back to Edward Holly, and wrote a penitent note to her Cousin Charles, saying that she had discovered that he was right.

CROSSING THE LINE.

RY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

It is always a serious thing to cross a line that can never be re-crossed,-to take a step that can never be revoked. It may be done in an instant of time,-by a word, or a nod, or a scratch of the pen, or by not moving and not speaking at the critical moment, and then omes the long train of consequences, which no skill of ours can shorten or alleviate. Perhaps you would give all the world to take back that one step, to revoke that one word, to erase that one signature. Here you find yourself by a solemn vow pledged for life to one who is doomed to make your existence a vexation and when you crossed that tatal line, and gave yourself into the custody of a husband or a wife whom you can neither love or respect? "I did not think at all; I was lured on by a spell; my reason was drugged; I saw virtues where there was no virtue, and I lancied that I could cure the vices which I could not help seeing. I was cautioned, warned, pleaded with, but I gave no need, and now I find that I am tied, hand and foot, to one whom I despise. I have crossed the line, and alas! there is no going back." Not a very rare experience, and the worst of it is, that the lesson which it teaches is so rarely heeded. Among the readers of this paper there may be, to-day, hundreds of young men and young women trembling on the verge of just such an awful plunge as this.

It is not quite so bad to be precipitate in the hoice of a profession, and vet, once entered upon, it may be impossible to retreat; and so ne may be torced to jog on for life in a path that is utterly distasteful and for which he has no vocation. Look at the forlorn ranks of what are now called "Detached Clergy," or unemployed ministers, in their well worn and shining black broad-cloth, waiting all day long for a call into the vineyard, which no one gives them. Look at the poor lawyers, both in town and city, it may be, full of legal lore, but with scarcely a paying client; attenuated and eager spiders, sitting patiently in the center of their come. Look also at the doctors, it may be, tull of medical lore and members of the regular faculty, who are never called in, except in cases of dire extremity when no other help can be had, or when no fee is expected to be paid. Most of these men took a step in the beginning that landed them on the wrong side of the line. Perhaps it was not altogether their own fault. Much more terrible is it, when, by a single act of fraud, one crosses the line that divides him forever from the ranks of the honorable and true. He means to get back again, before he is found out; he does not mean to go so far beyond the line as to make it hard for him to retrace his steps; and so over he goes, not without trembling. But once over, the trembling in a measure ceases. And he never gets back. The declivity upon which he has alighted is so steep that his feet keep slipping under him, and down he goes till he reaches the foul bog from which there is no escape. Or perhaps he crosses the line, and no one ever knows it but himself. He retains his place in the world, his fortune and his good name, but he knows that he has strayed into forbidden ground, and the bloom has vanished from his soul. He has lost the consciousness of integrity, and no man can experience a greater loss than this. Or he may cross the line, and then come back penitent in full view of the world, and his fault is condoned, and he is reinstated in his old place. This is not so bad, for some men may stand all the firmer because they have once tailen. Peter loved his Master after he had betrayed Him, better than he ever did before. But it is a perilous sort of discipline

lines which decides their destiny for good or for evil, almost if not quite unconsciously.

They are drawn by an invisible hand, by a
power which they never resist, because they never feel it. It is often a very trifling circumstance that determines what men do and what they become. There may be nothing to indicate that they have passed the Rubicon. They have come into a new world of thought where all their old opinions are to be blown to the winds,-they have fallen upon new associations that are to revolutionize all their habits, -the change is radical but at first they do not know it. The reading of a single book, the listening to a single discourse, a single day's contact with some new realm,-we cross the threshold and the door closes behind us, never to open again.

Others cross the same line deliberately, with every sense awake,-they have counted the cost and made up their minds to the result. If it is to bring them into trouble, give them over to reproach, take from them "the means whereby they live," they are ready for it all. All honor to them, if they have crossed the line with a clear judgment and a sound conscience l But there is a fatal line that may be crossed desperately. The man says, "It I am going to my ruin, be it so. I cannot help it." My friend, if you cannot help it, you are not re sponsible; but, after the deadly leap has been taken, you will come to the consciousness that you could have helped it, for no power in the

universe can ruin a man against his will... I have fallen into this strain of moralizing, because it is difficult to avoid it, as we come to the close of another year. There is not much that is new to be said about "The lapse of time," and some people think that the less there is said about it, the better; they prefer to look forward, rather than backward, or to jog along from day to day, without looking often in either direction. But

'When the iron tongue of midnight hath tolled twelve,"

proclaiming that another year, with all its records and events, has taken its place in the fixed, unalterable chronicles of the past, some lips may be moved to mutter a prayer or two before sleep seals them in silence, that, at other times, are not much given to devotion. And the hour draws near when we must cross the great line which divides the two worlds, in both of which we must all have our The arm upon which we have leaned all through the long journey of life will fail us then.

We must cross the great line, not only alone but in the dark. We pass through the solemn portal that ushers us into the eternal temple, not knowing when our feet touch the threshold. Death comes upon us like sleep, and no man can tell when that comes. And yet, if we are ready, we may cross the great line calmly and cheerfully.

"This world is but the rugged road
Which leads us to the bright abode
Of peace above;
So let us choose that narrow way,
Which leads no traveler's feet astray
From realms of love."

The Sack of Earth.

Albakem was the Moorish king of Cordova in the latter part of the tenth century. He was an enterprising monarch, and his reign has been termed the Augustine Age of Arabic literature in Spain. But he was not always

Once upon a time Albakem walked forth in to one of his beautiful gardens, and the desire came upon him to enlarge it. In order to do so he must purchase an adjoining field belonging to one of his subjects. The owner of the field, being attached to his inheritance, retused to sell, whereupon the king, in great wrath, took it by force, and drove the poor proprietor

off.

The owner went to the cadi and made complaint. He might demand justice even of the

The old cadi took an empty sack, and having slung it across the back of a mule, he proceeded to the spot where the monarch was superintending the tearing down of the wall. sked permission to fill his sack with earth, which was readily granted. When he had ompletely filled it, and secured the mouth, he called to the king, begging that he would help him to lift the burden to the back of his mule. Alhakem, taking it as a jest, made no objection. He took hold of one end of the sack, but it was heavier than he thought. He could not lift it.

Young Folks' Column.

Again, after a careful examination of all the etters, three competent judges have submitted their decision concerning the young folks' prize. As was the case in the first examination it was a hard matter to decide which is the best letter. But the judges finally agreed and submitted the following, that "the letter written by Maude E. Moody, of Princeville, Ille., and published in THE SPIRIT of November 1.t, fully merits the prize, according to their best judgment."

MR. EDITOR :- I am a little girl nine years old. I go to school; my teacher's name is Mr. File; I read in the third reader. We had a show at our school-house last night and had a good time. I will close. If you publish this I may write again. Good-night.

MINTA WILLIAMS. PEABODY, Kans , Dec. 4, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I am again seated trying to write for the "Young Folks' Column," for I like to see it filled. Pa and ma says it is a great benefit for little folks to be permitted to write for a good paper like THE SPIRIT, and you, Mr. Editor, seem to me like a good pa tokeep on telling us little folks to write. Well, I have been almost sick with the whooping Well, I think I will quit for this time.

ROBERT WILLARD TRAVELUTE. MARYSVILLE, Kans., Dec. 7, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I have never written for your paper. I go to school; I read in the fourthreader; I study arithmetic, spelling, geography and writing. My teacher's name is Miss Stanley; I like her very much. I am ten years old. I have a little brother five years old. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and we like it very much. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. Pa wants to go to Washington territory very bad; if we go and you print this, I will write back from there. We have seven head of cattle and four head of horses. Please excuse all mistakes. Good-by,

HATTIE K. HAWTHORN. EUREKA, Kans., Dec. 16, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR :- I said if I saw my letter in print I would write again, and I will be as good as my word. It is near time for the prize; I don't think I will get it but I will try; there is nothing like trying. I hope some Kansas girl or boy will get it. How I would like to see the dear little tolks that write for your paper. I think if we were all together we would have a good old time, and come up and see you. I think you are very kind in giving to us a column in your paper. Pa and ma are talking of going to a feast at the Farmland grange next Saturday. There will be a Christmas tree at De Soto, Christmas eve; I don't know as I will get any presents off of it, but I hope I will. I guess I will close. Yours truly,

DE SOTO, Kans., Dec., 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-Papa and mamma went totown to-day and bought us lots of pretty things. Papa did not sow any wheat this fall, but he intends to sow some next spring. We have fortytwo turkeys and sixty-two chickens; we also have a dog by the name of carlo. One day last week he tollowed papa to town and into a store with a glass door; papa came out and forgot the dog and left him in the store, so he jumped through the glass door, and it cost papa a dollar and a half to buy a new one. We have four cows and we are all Murphy at our house. We raised over three hundred bushels of apples this year but the rats are destroying those that we put away in the cellar. Papa has bought a new wagon with a spring seat. I have some aunts living near Lawrence and we are going to see them next fall, and we would like to call and see you. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Mamma has a very pretty chrysanthemum. There is a lake south of our house and to-day there was a lot of boys and girls skating on the ice. I would like to learn to skate, but mamma is atraid to have me go on to the ice; two of the boys came to our house to get something to eat so we gave them some apples. There are some boys going to have a shooting match at our house for some of mamma's turkeys. Good-night. Fromyour little friend, MAMIR VIOLA HYDE. EMPORIA, Kans., 1877.

Could anything be neater than the old dar key's reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

Batrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
ELECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Alken, Cokeebury, S. G.
E. R. Sha ikland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas ward-W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

Treasurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka, shawnee ounty.
Secretary—P B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

Jounty.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans. Executive Committee.

W. H. Jones, consirmen, Holton, Jackson

ounty.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyen county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lum county.
STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.
President—J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson

inty. ecretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans. Yeasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county

POMONA GRANGES.

Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H.H.
Wallace secretary, Topeks.

Cowley county, William White master, C. C.
Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

Sedgwick county.
Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J.
E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A.
Georgia secretary, Girard.

Wysnodite county.

Marris county.

Wyandotte county.

Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master
G. W. Ceffin secretary, Council Grove.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meet ing Held at Emporia.

FIRST DAY-TUESDAY The Kansas state grange, P. of H., met in grange hall in the city of Emporia in the sixth annual session at 10 o'clock a. m., December 11, 1877, Wm. Sims, worthy master, in the chair. Grange called to order.

The roll of officers was called, responding Wm. Sims, Worthy Master; J. F. Willits. Overseer; J. T. Stevens, Lecturer; P. B. Maxson, Secretary; W. H. Jones, Chaplain; Geo. Amy, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Hannah Sims, Ceres; Mrs. Helen M. Barnes, Pomona; Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Flora. Absent-W. D. Rippey, Steward; S. W. Fisher, Assistant Steward; W. P. Popence, Treasurer; Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, Lady Assistant Steward.

Executive committee-W. H. Jones, Levi Dumbauld. Absent-M. E. Hudson.

The worthy master appointed A. Reardon, Steward; John Rehrig, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Helen M. Barnes, Lady Assistant Stew-

ard.

Grange was opened in due form. Roll of counties entitled to representation was called; twenty-two responded-a quorum being present. On motion it was ordered that a committee on credentials be appointed. The worthy master appointed as said committee E. St. John, of Riley county ; W. H. Toothaker, of Johnson county; D. C. Spurgeon, of Coffey county.

On motion the grange took a recess until the sounding of the committee on credentials time to do their work

and report. Grange called to order by the worthy master: committee on credentials made a partial report -namely, that they find the following delegates entitled to seats:

entitled to seats:
Robert Cook, of Allen county.

E. R. Powell, of Butler cousty.
L. P. Gray, of Bourbon county.
D. C. Spurgeon, of Coffey county.
C. Coon, of Cowley county.
Wm. Roe, of Douglas county.
J. Jenkins, of Franklin county.
C. S. Worley, of Greenwood county.
W. H. Tootbaker, of Johnson county.
B. F. Singer, of Jewell county.
A. P. Reardon, of Jefferson county.
G. T. Watkins, of Jackson county.
H. H. Hart, of Labette county.
J. S. Payne, of Linn county.
Mrs. May Stratton, of Lyon county.
G. M. Summerville, of McPherson county.
A. Noce, of Marion county.
Wm. Paul, of Marion county.
J. H. Martin, of Miami county.
Wm. George, of Neosho county.
John Rehrig, of Osage county.
Thomas Hays, of Pottswatomic county.
C. St John, of Riley county.
Henry Busenbark, of Sedgwick county.
O. McConnell, of Shawnee county.
G. F. Jackson, of Wilson county.
G. S. Kneeland, of Wabaunsee county.
C. Hogue, of Washington county.
On motion the report of the committee wa On motion the report of the committee w

adopted. On motion a committee on order of business was appointed consisting of J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county ; G. T. Watkins, of Jackson county; G. M. Summerville, of McPherson

On motion the grange adjourned until 1 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grange convened at 1 p. m. Roll called; a quorum present; worthy master in the chair, Grange opened in form in fourth degree. The ttee on order of business made the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

1st. Calling of roll. 2d. Reading minutes of
previous meeting. 3d. Reports of standing committees. 4th. Reports of special commit-tees. 5th. Report of officers. 6th. Calling roll by counties for the introduction of new business. 7th. Miscellaneous business.

The worthy master then delivered his annual

On motion the worthy overseer appointed Wm. Roe, of Douglas; Mrs. Helen M. Barnes,

of Riley, and E. R. Powell of Butler, a com mittee to whom was referred the master's ad-

Secretary of the state grange made the following report:

lowing report:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of Kansas State Grange:—I have the bonor to submit the sixth annual report of the secretary's office for your consideration and action. In doing so I need not refer to the condition of the order in this state farther than the official statistics show, leaving all discussion and speculations as to causes and effects to the members of this granus.

grange.
STATISTICS.
Number of charters issued prior to Dec. 1,

eaving charters that did not fall under the Number of granges reporting for December quarter 1876. Number of granges reporting for March quar-ter 1877. Number of granges reporting for June quarber of granges reporting for September

Number delinquent for March quarter 1877... Number delinquent for June quarter 1877... Number delinquent for September quarter Number delinquent for September quarter 1877.

Number of members paying dues for December quarter 1-78.

Number of members paying dues for March quarter 1877.

Number of members paying dues for June quarter 1877.

Number of members paying dues for September quarter 1877.

September quarter 1877.

Gains and losses to subordinate granges reporting from December quarter 1876 to and including September quarter 1877:

GAINS.

cluding September quarter 1811:

GAINS.

Number of females initiated during the year,
from December quarter 1876 to September 30,
1827.

Number of males initiated during the year, from
December quarter 1876 to September 30, 1877.

233 Number admitted by cards and consolidations. 317 LOSSES. 86
Died . 66
Expelled 53
Dropped 929
Suspended 9

Total.....1,00 Under directions of the state grange and worthy master I mailed of the worthy master's circular letters during February and March 1877, to 947 granges.

FINANCIAL.

Balance cash on hand December

1877.....

By cash paid orders 1876.......\$ 107 64
By cash paid fourth quarter secretary's salary of 1876....... 250 00
By cash paid W. P. Popenoe,
treasurer..... By cash paid secretary 1877 400 00
By cash paid expense account 218 92
By cash paid John Boyd on account 400 00 count. 802

By cash paid charged back to subordinate grange account. 522

By cash balance December 1, 1877 147 62

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT,
Showing actual receipts from December 8, 1876, to and including December 11, 1877, and current expenses paid accruing during the same time leaving out of the account cash paid on accounts created prior to December 8, 1876:
Total receipts for the time. \$2,634.09
Balance of receipts over hiabilities for the year. \$2,634.09

P. B. MAXSON, Secretary. STATE AGENT'S REPORT.

A. T. Stewart, Kansas state agent, submitted his annual report which shows the amount of cash receipts by that office for the year.

By amount of cash disbursed as

per voucher...\$1,740 90 Balance due agent brought forward to new account \$91 19 On motion the reports of secretary and state

The worthy master announced the following committees:

Appeals and Grievance-D. C. Spurgeon Coffey; A. Noce, Marion; Wm. George, Neosho; E. R. Powell, Butler; B. F. Singer, Jew-

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Kansas state grange, held at Manhattan, 1876, in regard to state co-operation, and recommend the Patrons of the state to take stock in said Co-operation-W. H. Toothaker, Johnson C. Coon, Cowley; Wm. Roe, Douglas; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson; G. T. Jackson, Wilson. Constitution and By-laws-E. R. Powell, But-

ler; John Rehrig; Osage; C. Coon, Cowley; J. Jenkins, Franklin; B. F. Singer, Jewell

Mileage and Per Diem-L. P. Gray, Bourbon; O. McConnell, Shawnee; H. H. Hart, at the hotel where he was staying, and that

Insurance-G. S. Kneeland, Wabaunsee; Thomas Hays, Pottawatomie; J. S. Payne, Linn.

Good of the Order-Wm. Roe, Douglas; Mrs. May Stratton, Lyon; J. H. Martin, Mi-

Adams, Topeka; S. A. Felter, Topeka; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan.

tion as state agent, which was referred to the mmittee on good of the order.

Patrons' Mutual Life Assurance and Protective association, submitted the following report for the coming year, which, on motion,

Balance

\$287 80 Assessments made on account of deaths number 2, 3, 4 and 5—not collected—as follows: No. 2. 813 10 No. 3 53 80 No. 4 57 10 No. 5 78 20

All of which is respectfully submitted, together with the books and papers of the office.

P. B. MAXSON, Sec'y and Treas. On motion, the Grange adjourned until 7 p. m. Evening session.

Grange met; worthy master in the chair. Roll called; a quorum present. Bro. W. P. Popenoe, treasurer, made his an-

To cash received for the fiscal year.....\$3,030 00 OR.

By itemized statement of cash dis-

WM. P. POPENOE, TREASURER OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE. . 14. To cash account of P. B. Maxson 18. A. T. Stewart

P. B. Maxson Total receipts......\$3,030 42 WM. P. POPENOE IN ACCOUNT WITH KAN-SAS STATE GRANGE.

CR. all report to October 1st, 1877: December 19. Cash expense..... Warehouse...... Made order, self..

April 14. J. K. Hudson.

Hiram Allen.

J. T. Stevens.

W. H. Jones.

J. M. Ham (deed). James Dutse.
George Hannan.
W. D. Covington
S. H. Fisher.
National grange.
Check book.
G. M. Summerville.
P. B. Maxson.
D. W. McGuire.
W. S. Hanna.
Geo. Y. Johnson. May 12. \$4,020 67

James McCormick...
P. B. Maxson.
National grange...
26. Henry King, exp.
30. W. P. Ponene, salary.
July 16. James Faulkner. 23. J. T. Stevens.
August 6 J. H. Shut.
Wm. Sims.
9. Insurance on warehouse
2 W. P. Popenoe, salary
September 10. A. Whistler.
National grange.
D. B. Hite.

uditing committee.

ssociation.

adopted.

mittee on good of the order.

thich, on motion, was adopted;

" H. King.....

On motion the report was referred to the

Bro. Rehrig offered resolutions of Richview

Bro. Roe offered the following resolution,

After a full expression of members on the

subject, the motion was put and carried to

The committee to whom was referred the

worthy master's address, for assigning to ap-

propriate committees, reported and report

Bro. Spurgeon called the attention of the

grange to the fact that J. S. Jennings, a brother

Patron from Marion, Indiana, was lying sick

aid brother was needy. On motion a special

relief committee was appointed by the worthy

and G. S. Kneeland, with instructions to visit

On motion a contribution was taken up,

amounting to \$24.83, and placed in the hands

On motion the grange adjourned until Wednesday morning, the 12th, at 8 a. m. WEDNESDAY MOUNING.

Grange assembled at 8 a. m.; worthy master

n the chair. Roll called ; a quorum present.

Bro. J. S. Payne offered the following reso-

master, consisting of D. C. Spurgeon, A. Noce

Bro. Jennings and report to this body.

of said relief committee.

grange, No. 442, which were referred to com-

\$3.030 42

-81.745 9

\$1,745 95

agent were referred to the auditing commit-

Auditing-J. H. Martin, Miami ; E. St. John, Riley ; Robt. Cook, Allen.

Needed Legislation-G. M. Summerville, Mo-Pherson; C. Hogue, Washington; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson; Robert Cook, Allen; Wm. George, Neosho.

ami ; H. Busenbark, Sedgwick ; C. S. Worley, Standing committee on Education-F. G.

Bro. A. T. Stewart tendered his resigna

P. B. Maxson, secretary and treasurer of the was referred to the committee on insurance

146 lution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this state grange is in tavo of pushing forward to completion at the earliest day possible, the State Co-operative associa

Bro. Summerville offered a resolution relat ing to delinquent subordinate granges, which was referred to committee on constitution and by-laws; also, resolution relating to an equalization by legislative enactments, of railroad transportation and travel; referred to committee on needed legislation.

Bro. Stevens, state lecturer, made his report which was referred to the committee on good of the order.

Bro. Downs, secretary of the Patrons' Mufinal report of the closing up of the business of follows: said association. Report referred to the committee on insurance.

Worthy master announced the appointment of the following committee on good of the order: G. F. Jackson, Wilson county; G. T. Watkins, Jackson county ; J. Jenkins, Franklin county; Mrs. May Stratton, Lyon county; Mrs. Bina A. Otis, Shawnee county.

On motion it was resolved to confer the fifth degree in form at 10 p. m., this day. Worthy naster appointed as committee to arrange the nali for that purpose, Sisters H. M. Barnes, May Stratton; Brothers Hicox, Ross, Maxson. On motion the grange took a recess until 10 a. m., to give committees time to do the work

sesioned them and make report. The recess having expired, the grange

called to order by worthy master. Call for reports; no committee being ready roll was called by counties for the introduction

of new business. On motion the grange adjourned to 1 p. m. AFTERNOON BESSION Grange was called to order by worthy mas-

ter. Roll called : quorum present.

Call for report of standing committees. Committee on finance reported that they find the duties of the auditing committee to be the same as that of this committee, and that the said auditing committee was in possession of the reports, books and papers relating to the matters of the finance of this grange, and was discharging their duties; in view of which the committee offered a resolution discharging said finance committee from further service. and moved its adoption which motion prevailed; so the committee was discharged.

Committee on fire insurance made a partia report which was accepted and the committee continued.

On motion the rules were suspended and the following resolution offered, which, on motion,

Resolved. That the record book in the possession of the state agent, in which is recorded the names and numbers of the subordinate granges advancing \$5 each to said state agency while Bro. Otts was state agent, be turned over to the secretary of the state grange. Bro. Roe, of Douglas, offered the following

resolution, which, on motion, was adopted :

Resolved. That we demand of congress the repeal of the law demonetizing silver, and that the silver dollar of 412 1-2 grains standard silver be made a legal tender for all demands public or private, with free coinage of the same by the mint.

Committee on good of the order reported the following presmble and resolution and moved their adoption, which motion pre-

WHEREAS, There is property belonging to the state grange in the shape of farm imple-ments, office furniture and warehouse which should be made available. Therefore Resolved, That the executive committee ap-

point some competent person to look after, take charge and dispose of the same and turn the proceeds over to the treasurer of the state

Committee on good of the order following report :

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of Kenses State Grange: — Your committee on good of the order have had the same under consideration with the matter referred to us and beg leave

with the matter referred to us and beg.leave to make report.

1. The resignat on of Bro, Stewart as state agent was presented, and your committee recommend the acceptance of the same; and

2. Would further recommend that said agency be discontinued insanuch as there are so many local co-operative stores who have failed to patronize said agency, and those who have supported said state agency, have become familiar with the houses with whom Bro.

have supported said state agency, and those who have supported said state agency, have become tamiliar with the houses with whom Bro. Stewart has dealt.

3. We would further recommend that the worthy master appoint either upon the recommendation of the delegates, or otherwise, ten district lecturers, whose duties shall be to visit dormant granges.

4. To to consolidate where it shall be deemed advisable and organize new granges and to instruct in sil that pertains to the best interest and welfare of our order.

5. To advance in every way possible the subject of co operation. Such lecturers may be authorized to take subscriptions of stock in our State Co-operative association.

6. That the worthy master shall commission such lecturers and have power to revoke the same upon the failure of such lecturers to perform the prescribed duties, and to appoint others in their place.

7. That the compensation of each lecturer shall be two dollars per day, to be paid out of the state grange funds, the number of day not to exceed thirty (30) each. Said lecturers to work under the direction of the worthy master of the state grange and shall report the progress made, under such instructions as may be prescribed by the executive committee. We would recommend the districting of the state into ten districts, as follows:

No. 1—Composed of the counties of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Mik., Wilson, Neosha and Orawford.

No. 2—Woodson, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Chase, Morris and Marion.

No. 3—Bourbon, Allen, Linn, Anderson, Franklin and Mismil.

No. 4—Johnson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Douglas, Usage and Jeffereon.

No. 5—Doniphan, Atchison, Brown, Nemaha,

efferson. tchison, Brown, Nemaha, thall.

Grange opened in form; minutes read, corrected and approved. Special relief committee made report; committee continued; regular order called; roll of counties called for the wley, Butler, Sumner, Sedgwick

No. 10—Reno, Kingman, Harper, Barbour, Pratt, Edwards, Kiowa, Comanche, Clark and

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WM. Roz., Chairman.
MRS. MAY STRATTON, Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that the report of the committee on good of the order be taken up and considered at this time.

On motion the resignation of Bro. Stewart as state agent was accepted and the agency discontinued.

It was moved that the report of the committee relating to the appointment of ten district lecturers be adopted, upon which motion Bro. McConnell, of Shawnee, demanded the ayes and nays which resulted in nineteen votes tual Fire Insurance association, submitted his in the affirmative and eight in the negative, as

Affirmative-Cook, Jenkins, Payne, Coon, Jackson, Busenbark, Roe, George, Kneeland, Reardon, Spurgeon, Gray, Martin, Stratton, Hart, Noce, Worley, Hays and Paul-19.

Negative-Hogue, Rehrig, Summerville, Mc-Connell, St. John, Singer, Toothaker and Watkins-8.

So the motion to adopt prevailed. On motion the report of he committee was

adopted as a whole. Bro. W. H. Jones, chairm n pro tem. of the executive committee, submitted the annual report of said committee, which showed the committee to have held five meetings during the year. One at Manhattan two at Emporia, and two at Kansas City. A one of the meetings in Kansas City the age ts of the co-operative associations were invied to be present, several responding to the invitation. The work of the committee has been directed to the dissemination of the pinciples of the order and a better understanding of the princi-

ples of co-operation by the numbership in Kansas. The FINANCIAL EMIBIT Shows the commmittee to live received during the year, cash....

Paid M. E. Hudson chairsan of Paid Wm. Sims worthy maste \$250 QD On motion the report was referred to the

auditing committee. The committee on consttution and by-laws

eported as follows:

reported as follows:

Amend section 2 of artice 2 so as to read:

SEC. 2. Each grange shall elect one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each twenty members or tradional part thereof, equal to fitteen, at the first regular meeting in October, who shall meet in the third Saturday in November, at the county seat, or such place as may be designated, and elect from the masters or past-masters, or heir wives who are Matrons, of said county, are delegate at large and one alternate, provided said county has (50) fifty Patrons ingood standing on the books of the state grange, and also, one additional delegate and alternate for each fifteen hundred (1,500) members in the county, or fractional part equal to ten hundred (1,000). Provided, the membership in a county is less than fifty (50) the secretary of the state grange shall attach it to the nearest convenient county and notily both counties of his action. The deputy, where there is one (if there be no deputy then the master of the grange nearest the county seat) shall make the call and designate the place of meeting.

the place of meeting.

Adopted.
To amend section 1 of article 3, by striking out the word "second" and inserting the word "third," as tollows:
SEC. 1. This grange shall hold a regular annual meeting on the third. Tuesday in December, at such place as the state grange or executive committee may determine. Special meetings may be called by a vote of the grange, or by the master and secretary, upon a written request of the executive committee, notice to be given to each delegate at least thirty days be given to e

preceding such meeting.

Adopted.

To amend section 2 of article 10 so as to

SEC. 2. Each subordinate grange within the jurisdiction of a Pomens or district grange, may elect, at any regular meeting, one delegate at large, and one delegate for every fitteen (15) members or fraction equal to ten (10) to the Pomona or district grange.

Pomona or district grange.

Adopted
To amend section 3 of article 10, as follows:
SEC 8. All dispensations for Pomona or district granges, shall emanate from the state grange, and be signed by the master and secretary thereof, under seal. All applications for dispensations shall the made to the secretary of the state grange and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of five dellars (\$5.00).

Adopted,

To amend section 6 of article 10 so as to

read:
SEC. 6. They shall hold meetings once in each quarter, and may hold intermediate meetings as often as may be deemed necessary for the good of the order. All meetings shall be opened to fourth degree members, except for conterring the fifth degree.

terring the fifth degree.

Adopted.

To amend by striking out section 7 of article 10. and unsert:

SEC. 7. Any fourth degree member in good standing shall be eligible to office, or receive the fifth degree in Fomona or district grange whose recommendation shall be signed by the master and secretary under the seal of his or her grange; that a majority vote on such application for membership to the degree shall elect; that applications may be balloted for and, if elected, the degree conferred at the same meeting.

Adopted.

Worsty Matter Sime apparented the proposed

Worthy Master Sims presented the proposed amendments submitted by the National grange at its eleventh annual session as follows, which, on motion, were unanimously ratified sep-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—FEES FOR

ART. VI. The minimum fee for membership in a subordinate grange shall be for men, three dollars, and for women, one dollar, for the four

dollars, and for women, the head of "Organization—National grange," by adding the following at the close of the first paragraph under said head: "Each state shall be entitled to two votes in the National grange, and an additional vote for every ten thousand paying members in excess of ten thousand."

On motion the grange took a recess until

Senator who Represents His

[Kansas City Times.] Hon. P. B. Plumb, U. S. senator from Kansas, passed through the city homeward bound to spend the holidays a few days since, and had a lengthy conversation with him concern ing the absorbing topic of interest in the congress. Knowing in a general way the senwhether or not the atmosphere of Washington had changed or modified them, and it is pleased to state that it has not, except perhaps to strengthen his convictions and confirm him in his ideas about Western interests.

The senator conversed very freely, and gave his opinions and views with great clearness and perspicuity. In regard to the passage of the silver bill by the senate, he said there was not the least doubt, and that it would be the Bland bill and not the amended bill as reported. He said that he and Senator Cockerell had fully and carefully canvassed their respective political sides of the senate, and he spoke advisedly when he asserted that the Bland bill would pass.

"Will the president veto it?" asked the re-

"No, I think not. Mr. Hayes will hard'y be a two-thirds majority for the bul in both houses. In his message, while arguing against the remonetization of cilver, he promised to abide by the will of the people, and of this he cannot be ignorant, for the people are about as unanimous for the remonetization of silver as

they generally are, they subject."
"But there will be a bitter opposition to the

passage of the bill by the gold men?" "Yes, they will leave no stone unturned in their opposition, and they work most assiduously as well as insidiously. Besides their open opposition and the violent denunciation of the press, they will attempt replace them." by every means known to defeat the "Should not t measure. They have sent committees of bankers and business men to Washington to influence congressmen and senators, and they are now plying us with petitions and remonstrances. Wherever there is a Western or Southern senator or congressman who has acquaintances or business connections in the East, they are hunted up and their influence is brought to bear on the 'wayward brothers,' as they consider us silver men. Congressmen and senators are invited to New York, are wined and dined and proffered loans and accommodations, all for the purpose of placing them under obligations and controlling their votes on the money question. I never before fully realized the insidious influences brought to bear by the East in shaping legislation. The New York papers are almost the entire vehicles of news and information in Washington, and such is their power and influence that they are well nigh omnipotent. Where they cannot carry their point by flattery, they attempt to do it by intimidation and abuse. A case in point is that of Senator Matthews. Because of his resolutions, introduced some weeks ago, they are now trying by every means in their power to break him down, and have misrepresented him most shamefully and falsely. When in New York, a short time since, ou private business, I was invited to a meeting of the Union League club, and a concerted effort to influence my ONE BELLFOUNDER STALLION was made by business acquain tances. These gentlemen were earnest and important in their endeavers, and used every argument at their command. One of them, the representative of a concern that had loaned large sums of money in Kansas, assured me that they would place no more loans there if the silver bili was passed. asked him it the people of Kansas had not paid the interest and principal of these loans as they became due, and he replied that they generally had, as well as in other sections. then asked him it he had any doubt about the security, and he said not. 'But,' said he, 'this is toreign money we are lending out West, and we promised our foreign patrons that while they were loaning greenbacks they would get back gold, and it will ruin our business and prevent our getting any more foreign capital it we have to send them silver." I replied that while we needed more capital in Kansas I thought it would be a blessing in the long run if no more ten or twelve per cent. loans were made there; that the very facility with which people could borrow had plastered the farms with mortgages and drained hundreds of thoueands East every year to pay interest, and in the majority of cases the parties could have

with me." "The fact is," continued the senator, "those Eastern bankers, capitalists and bondholders seem to have forgotten that there are any other interests to be consulted except their own. They make their money out of the great producing regions West and South, and they seem to think that is all the rights we have; that they have all the financial wisdom, and that the entire legislation on this subject must be dictated by them and in their interest. I warned my triends there that they were carrying this thing too far, and that they did not understand the temper of the Western people; and while I would not go as far as Mr. Bland did in his public expression in reply to the bankers who visited Washington, still there was more truth than poetry in what he said, and that one expression had a wonderful effect in opening the eyes of the Eastern gold men."

got along without the loans if they had been

forced to do it—therefore that argument failed

"Do you not think, senator, that the national capital should be removed from Washington and located away from where these undue in-

fluences are used to shape legislation in the interest of one section and against the others?" "I do most assuredly, and so long as I occupy a seat in the senate I shall not vote one dollar for further improvements in Washington. Of course there are certain 'expenses necessary in caring for what property the government has there, and for properly and conveniently transacting the pubwhile en route a representative of the Times lie business, but no more appropriations for permanent improvements in Washington is my policy. No people in the Union are so West-the financial legislation now pending in favored as those of that city. The government has improved and beautified the city, ator's views on the money question before his and the immense army of government emelection, the Times was anxious to ascertain ployes receive and disburse their wages there -a regular and fixed thing-subject to no contingencies and absolutely independent of how business may be elsewhere. The taxes which ing pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned they are called on to pay are lower than those him to his fate; he was Curen by the aforesaid of almost any other city of its size. I compared the tax on bank stock in Washington and several other large cities. This is a good standard, as its value is about the same everywhere, and I found that the banks in Washington pay from a third to a half less taxes in proportion than in St. Louis or Chicago. And yet Washington is a city of leeches and cormorauts. They are continually asking for some thing, and are importunate in their demands. They want to build up a great national capital like the European monarchies, that will be the political center from which will radiate the ideas of government. But this is not the genius of our government as organized by the do that in the face of the fact that there will founders. Under the constitution the national government has but a tew and simple functions to perform, but they are endeavoring to change its whole theory and build up a strong centralized government at Washington. This is contrary to the principles of Republican institutions, and the only way to prevent it is to remove the national capital to the heart of the country, and away from the malign influences of Washington. Of course we have spent millions in government improvements at Washington, but we can afford to throw them away, for with the capital removed to the Mississippi valley, we could save enough in a few years to

"Should not the Western people make their sentiments known in regard to the financial

legislation now pending in congress?" "Most assuredly. The great meeting at Chicago had a good effect, and similar meetings should be held all over the West before congress reassembles. You should have one in Kansas City, and there ought to be one in every city in Kansas. I am satisfied the people of my state and of Missouri are very nearly a unit on this subject, but they should give us in congress all the backing possible. Our delegation is all right on the silver bill—we are solid for it—and Missouri is nearly so. But I was surprised to learn in St. Louis that many of the banks there were opposed even to the remonetization of silver, much less the repeal of the resumption act. The people, however, of the West, and many of the East, are with us, and they should speak out in no uncertain tones. Kansas City, as a leading commercial center of the Missouri valley, should lead off. You have a great and growing young city and her interests are closely identified with my state. So far as I have learned Kansas City is very solid on this question-the press, the bankers and the business men-and you should make yourselves heard."

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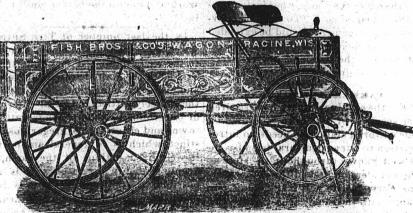
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS! This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are-

One copy extra to the one who gets piration of being an ideal jurist. up any of the above clubs.

LAST year there were reported in the United States alone over one hundred when entering upon his life's business. deaths a week from accidents by kero- Eminent success, honor, wealth and sosine. Five thousand two hundred cial eminence would as surely be the at least a hundred separate kinds of possession he would not allow so many deaths a year, in our own country from result of this definiteness of aim, this such a cause, would seem to indicate an amount of carelessness in the pur- of pursuit in the young farmer, as it chase of poor oil, and in the handling was the result of the exercise of the of lamps, most culpable and appalling.

grange, J. W. Ogden, is doing a good like him, one entirely devoted to his cessful practice ot law. "I always try work, is a tower of strength to the or- to find out exactly what I want to do, der and ought to be liberally encour- and then I go to work and devise the aged by a grand rally of the Patrons best means of doing it." This was the wherever he speaks. No one can do remark of an old man who attained more to support the feeble hands and success in his profession. It would be strengthen the weak knees of distrust- well for our young men just commencful and discouraged Patrons than an ing the work of farming to adopt this earnest, faithful and truth-telling lec- motto, as the guide of their lives: "I turer. Such lecturer will do more to will always try to find out exactly what build up and impart life and strength I want to do, and then I will go to to the order than any other instrumen- work and devise the best means of dotality of equal cost. To this officer ev- ing it." ery encouragement should be extended and every facility afforded him to reach all parts of the state and address every class of its citizens.

FARMERS AND PATRONS. For the ensuing year we have secured the services of Mr. John S. Brown on our editorial staff. He needs no introduction to our agricultural friends. He is well known throughout the state as the founder and first editor of the Kansas Farmer. He will take hold of our paper with the same earnest spirit, the same tact, energy and practical talent which made the Kansas Farmer, while under his control, so able and successful a paper. We know that the Patrons and friends of THE SPIRIT will be glad to hear of this accession of force to our paper which has already attained a good reputation and a large circulation among the practical farmers of this cities, we must recognize and respect and adjoining states. We assure the friends of THE SPIRIT that we shall spare neither pains nor expense during unite in masses, to live and associate this current year to merit a greatly increased patronage, and to place our paal periodicals. We place great reliance on the efficient co-operation of our grange friends and farmer patrons in successfully and permanently planting. The representatives, at the last estate as of the state grange, after due described that we should successfully and permanently planting. The work is fairly begun and only rehelping us to achieve success in this. and their, enterprise

"1877." They always seemed a little consumate wisdom, so as not to come awkward and difficult to make; they in conflict with the strong passion for never became facile to our pen. We can write "1878" with a freer and bolder hand. We are glad the year is gone; this instinct and continue to act in op-we bid it good-by without regret. It has been in many respects a hard one. We hall the advent of the new year ritory, thus preventing close associawith hope and animation. We expect tion, co-operation and intimate and it will turn out to be a happy and pros- helpful relations, we shall certainly fail perous one to all our patrons. It is of our object, and ten families will connow a good time to form plans; to de- tinue to turn their faces towards the termine that we will do more and bet- city while one shall be persuaded to ter than we have in the past. It is well migrate to the fertile prairies of the to aim high; to set up a fair mark; to West, and content itself, with an albear a steady hand, and to keep the most complete isolation from society. eye single. Determination, persistence, systematic effort will accomplish great case, we come to the conclusion that senator or congressman who refuses to support the silver bill, may as well results. In the spirit of our martyr President Lincoln, we must keep pegging, pegging away. In this spirit we cities, those who are willing to work shall conquer. The diligent hand mak-but can find no remunerating labor, is for the resumption act. It mut go. eth rich. He that tilleth the ground to organize them into companies as shall have plenty of bread. He that large as can be got together and consoweth bountifully shall reap also contrate them on sections of land conbountifully. These are fine promises tiguous to each other, and locating and will be fulfilled to the letter, but them as compactly as possible. Four only as we comply with the conditions sections would be ample for the accom-

DEPINITENESS OF AIM.

The life of Charles Sumuer, just pubyoung people. At college, finding that he could not excel in mathematics, he gave himself to literature, and no student of his class read so widely as he. Deciding upon law as a profession, he entered upon his studies with perse-Ten copies. \$ 12 50 entered upon his studies with persetwenty copies. 23 00 Fifty copies. 55 00 One hundred copies. 100 00 entered upon his studies with persetwenty copies. 23 00 vering energy, and bent every faculty of his being towards realizing his assignment of heing an ideal invist. vering energy, and bent every faculty

This spirit of energy and perseverance, this definiteness of aim is just what the young farmer should have steadfastness of purpose, this eagerness same faculties in the young lawyer. Successful farming requires the com-THE lecturer of the Ohio state bination of just as fine qualities of mind, just as much study, close obserwork in Ohio. A thoroughly live man vation, and hard thinking, as the suc-

In the last number of THE SPIRIT we called the attention of our readers to the well established fact that there existed in the United States a universal and ever increasing tendency to leave the sparsely settled and rural districts of our country, and to congregate in towns and cities. This gregarious instinct, which is so general among all the civilized nations of the earth, is deeply rooted in our nature. It is impossible to eradicate it. It was implanted by God in the human heart. and must be recognized, not as an evil passion, but as one of those original elements of our being, which, if rightly directed, will lead to important and beneficent results. In all our reform movements, in all our benevolent purposes towards the poor, the unfortunate and ill conditioned of our crowded this deep seated and universal instinct of the face. The tendency of men to together, to congregate in large bodies and to concentrate in cities, is as strong per in the front rank among agricultur- and universal as the attraction of gravial periodicals. We place great reliance tation. Any scheme for colonizing the classes of men in agricultural districts

on isulated farms for the purpose of WE have now done with the figures must be managed with great care and

colonizing the surplus population of

close together would be able to form an prohibiting the payment in any shape association for special industries which lished, is full of valuable lessons for could be carried on to much better advantage and with more profit by the co-operation of many than by individ- forever. ual effort. Cheese making; the canning and drying of fruit; the marketing of garden products; the wholesale purchase of groceries; a joint bakery and laundry; a common library and reading returned to this city. room; a unitary system of fencing; a steam engine for doing much of the hard work of the associated families, such as threshing, grinding corn and grain, churning, sawing wood, cutting fodder for the feeding of stock, and the like. In short, there would be found that the same as a bundard same at a bu farm work which could be done at a vast saving of time, strength and money, by carrying out on a broad and comprehensive plan the principles of brother the remarks of her husband, co-operation, which are advocated by and when they met the two men had those who have been fairly initiated into the practical and most important part of the grange movement.

> LETTER FROM BRO. J. F. WILLITS, OVERSEER OF STATE GRANGE.

To the Patrons of Kansas:-The same reasons exist to-day, the same stern necessities require that agriculturists should organize now, that caused the great tidal wave to rush grandest and most powerful organization ever known to the world; and while curiosity and a desire for preferafterwards depleted our ranks, we yet have every reason to be proud of what has been accomplished. Though weaker in numerical strength our order is far stronger in wisdom and experience. The benefits received from the social and educational features have repaid with interest the entire cost to the membership, while the business arm has, wherever properly applied, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all the earnest workers. Membership is steadily increasing; the fact is fully established that we have come here to stay, and, believing that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we expect no spasmodic efforts in the future but one constant struggle for liberty and independence until our calling has been made profitable and honorable, and our sons and daughters educated and elevated to the highest

standard of citizenship. Having settled the question as to successful co-operation, the Patrons of this state have resolved to embrace the grand opportunities offered to better our condition financially; and, having the fullest confidence in the bright future, we ask that all true Patrons devote their energies to the work of local and state co-operation with a zeal that knows no failure; with a persistency that has crowned our efforts heretofore

with success. The representatives, at the last ses-The work is fairly begun and only remains for the individual members to discharge there several duties promptly and manfully, and this or any other object in the range of human possibili-ties can be quickly and successfully ac-complished. Believing that all will act at once and in earnest in this, I remain

faithfully and fraternally J. H. Withins, President Kansas State Co-operation Association.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-There will be a meeting of the Kansas State Co-operative association at the Odd Fellows' hall, in Topeka, on January 9, 1878, at one p. m. All members requested to be present as business of importance will come before the association.

J. F. WILLITS, President.

A TREMENDOUS silver meeting was

held in Chicago, the other day, in which the leading business men of the city participated. The East is beginthe expiration of his term. The president, ditto. After silver is safe, then

GENERAL NEWS.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is stated to-night by a prominent Democratic senator that the reassembling of con-gress will find every member of his only as we comply with the conditions of which they are made. Friendly readers of The Spirit, we shall be among your this year inspecting your farms, taking notes, marking your progress, recording your successes, witnessing your failures, so that we have farms taking notes they might all be built within your weekly paper. Brother Patrons and farmers, now do your very best; put your best toot forward and march steadily on. This you will make a good record, carry a clean conscience, win self respect, achieve a noble independence and attain a perfect manhood.

sections would be ample for the accommodations of the cachman for the accommodation of sixty-four families. This would furnish forty acres to each family, which would be as much as one family, which would be as much as one among your this year inspecting your family, which would be as much as one amount of the dwelling houses they might all be built within the compass of a square mile. This your weekly paper. Brother Patrons put your best toot forward and march steadily on. This you will make a good record, carry a clean conscience, win self respect, achieve a noble independence and attain a perfect manhood.

sections would be ample for the accommodation of sixty-four families. This would accord with the determination to support all nominations of the perplicit of the periodical to the public service. He said that those senators who had assisted Cookling in his former contest with the administration were now fully aware that they had made a grave misson that they can will not be plainly when the said that those senators who had assisted Cookling in his former contest with the administration to support of receive the prejudical to the public service. He said that those a grave misson to increase the number of victims. This absence of wagons was not due to deliberate cru with the administration were now fully aware that they had made a grave misson party in thorough accord with the de-

of rebel pensions or war claims and losses, with a special prohibition against secession. This, it was stated, would set that vexed question at rest

week with a dashing young widow, has

On Saturday morning last a homicide occurred near Sparta, in this county, the particulars of which are as fol- ed circles it is assumed that Russia will ows: "Wm. Davis and a man named visitors to come around, and that Smith always had a lot of worthless people around him. Davis' wife, who was Smith's sister, reported to her some words over the matter, Davis denying the whole thing. Saturday morning about eight o'clock, Davis went to Hawkins' place and demanded of him a retraction, which he refused to make. Smith came in about that time and Davis again insisted on Hawkins telling him that he (Davis) did not make use of the words alleged. Hawkins told him that he said it, and he could not and would not retract it. At this, Davis attacked Hawkins, knocked him down, drew a pistol, and over this whole country and cement was about to shoot him, when Smith with the mystic ties of the grange the grandest and most powerful organizain, and not knowing what the difficul-ty was between her husband and Davis, she begged Hawkins not to have anyments have crowded our gates and thing to do with the lat er. Hawkins, afterwards depleted our ranks, we vet seeing that Davis was still determined to shoot him, reached up over the door to where his gun was hanging in the rack, and taking it down, shot Davis through the abdomen. The gun was loaded with small shot, but it took fatal effect, and the wounded man died about 6:30 that p. m. Deceased was a young man, and had only been married a few months. He bore the reputation of a desperado, and was very dissipated Hawkins has the reputation of a quiet and peaceable man. He had but re-cently arrived from Virginis, and has a wife and five children. He is justified by all parties as having done the deed in self defense. He claims that he had no idea of killing Davis."

BELGRADE, Dec. 81.—The garrison of Nisch seems inclined to surrender. and negotiations have been opened for

their capitulation.

London, Dec. 31 .- The Daily News Bucharest correspondent states: telligence is received that the bridge at Petrachenie, the last which remained across the Danube, has been carried away. A tew boats occasionally cross. but the passage is hazardous, and several persons have already been drown-ed. A special from Plymouth reports the whole channel fleet and all commissioned ships, under repair, ordered to be ready for sea by January 16.22 Aus-Constantinople disputch says: "Ausntinople disp tria, in her reply to the Turkish circular, reserves the right to intervene on the opening of peace negotiations as to guaranteeing the frontier. The Russians are approaching Sofia, and the authorities have ordered the inhality thorities have ordered the inhabitant to leave." Mukhtar Pasha has left Erzeroum. One account states that he has been recalled to Constantinople another, that he has taken command of a small force in the field, with which he will endeavor to keep his communications open. Ismail Hakiki Pasha is in command of Erzeroum. The Russians have suspended their concentration of troops against that place, on account of the snow. They are making roads by tunneling through the snow. A London correspondent of a Manches ter paper telegraphs to that journal re-garding the government's policy as fol-lows: "There is no idea of the acquilows: "There is no idea of the acquisition of Egypt, which would be the abaudonment of the policy of opposing the partition of Turkey. It is believed that, should Russia reject mediation, Lord Beaconsheld is prepared to appeal to the country on the question o declaring war for the defense of British interests." (A. Bucharget dispatch says: "The bridges across the Danube at Simnitza were taken up to prevent their destruction. It is hoped that the bridges at Petroshani, just reported as having been carried away, can be re-paired. Nine hundred hor-es perished in the vicinity of Sistova during the re-cent storm. The total loss of draught animals must be numbered by thou-sands. Details are slowly coming in concerning the sufferings of the Turkish prisoners from Plevna on their way to Roumania. The prisoners were unaccompanied by any vehicles for the purpose of picking up those who fell by the wayside, these were left by the guards to freeze, as they had no means

provided, and from that time on their

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The request of the British government for inormation whether Russia would be disposed to enter into peace negotia-tious at the desire of the porte has been ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 31.—It is rumored that Mr. Talbot Fairleigh, a merchant of Forest City, Holt county, who was reported to have eloped last would propose for settlement, such intelligence must be premature and inac-curate. Nothing whatever has been determined upon, though in well informmake no harsh reply to the steps taken with the object of paving the way for peace, but will show herself accessible to any earnest endeavors for a restoration of peace.

ROME, Dec. 31.—In compliance with a summons by telegraph, Midhit Pasha has started for London. His journey is said to be connected with England's acceptance of the porte's request for mediation.

VIENNA, Dec. 31 .- Official to Evening Post says: 'There are grounds for believing that Russia will not at once reject, but will reply in suitable terms to England's inquiry, which only raises the question of peace in very general terms; but only optimists can hope that by Eugland's action any real foundation is secured for a conclusion of peace." The political correspondence says: "It is probable that Russia will reply that she is ready to open negotiations if the porte directly addresses itself to St. Petersburg.'

Bogar, Dec. 31:-After an exceedingly difficult passage over the snowcovered mountains and frozen foot paths, the van guard of a Russian di-vision has occupied 57 Balkan passes between Aroboxanan and Sofia. Cav-alry has already been stationed on the Sofia road. The Turks were taken by surprise, consequently the Russians lost only five wounded. Along the eastern banks of the river Lom the Turks have withdrawn from all their positions, leaving only small bodies composed of troops and inhabitants. The latter with their arms retire to the woods after burning their own vil-

BELGRADE, Dec. 31 .- It is rumored that the Turks have retreated from Sofia after burning it, and are marching owards the Ictiman defile, to bar the Russian advance upon Tatorbazarlija.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1, 1878 Flour -XX. Pork 11.60 acon creamery duiry CHICAGO, Jan. 1, Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.09 @ 1.10 No. 8 1.02 @ 1.08 Orp

| Peorer grades | ... 2.75@ 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4. In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@15c., common, unsalable; cheese, 11@12c.; eggs, 14@15c.; white beaus \$1.25@2.00, hand picked, \$2.40@2.50; castor beaus \$0@95c. \$3 bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry—chickens, dressed, 7@8c. per lb.; potatoes, 45@00c.;

sweet potatoes & bush., 30@65c. Broom-corn is quoted in Kausas City at \$40 @80 \$9 ton; in St. Louis \$60@100.

Wheat is unsettled; has fluctuated considerably during the week, but is a little lower than it was this time last week.

Corn has fallen a cent or two during the we-The last day of the month and year being settlement day for a great many time contracts. there was a "squeeze" on corn as well as on wheat in several markets, which lowered the

Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City, for all-grades, with the excep tion of wintered Texans, which are a shade

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows XX, \$2 sack, \$2.00; XXX, \$2.40; XXXX, \$2.80 fancy, \$2.90@8.00. Oorn meal, \$2 cwt., 75@

The United States import from Mexico, the West Indies and South America \$160,000,000 worth of products. The largest item is sugar, from Cuba; the next largest item is cot-

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance Advertisements, one unoh, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

Citn and Vicinitn.

A WATCH meeting with appropriate services to the death of the old and birth of the new year was held at the M. E. church. The meeting closed at 12½ o'clock, 1878.

A MARRIAGE ceremony will be performed in Lawrence to-night (Thursday). The contracting parties are two well known young members of society in this city.

WE publish the prospectus of Godsy's Lady's Book in this issue. This is one of the oldest magazines in the United States. It has always been popular with the ladies. It is cheaper than most of the large magazines.

THE delegate to the state grange, Bro. Wm. Roe, will be present at the meeting of the Pomona grange, Wednesday, January 9th, and will communicate the new annual word to all masters whose granges have paid their state granges dues to October 1, 1877.

ATTENTION is called to the offer made by the National Silver-Plating company, 704 Chestnut street. Philadelphia, in our columns. Their silverware is beautiful and fully up to standard, and their generous offer 18 available to all the readers of this paper for ninety days after date.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacded. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually sure premature debility, weadness and decay. Bood and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

In another column will be found the prospectus of the St. Louis Republican. The Republican, we believe, is the oldest paper west of the Mississippi river. It was founded seventy years ago. Few, if any, papers in the West have been more profitable to their proprietors. Those wishing a Democratic paper can find none more dignified or reliable.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the First Central Cooperative association of Patrons of Husbandry of the state of Kansas, for the election of officers and other business, will be held in Miller's hall, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock a. m.

S. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The election of officers for Douglas grange came off on the evening of the 29th ult., and the result was as follows: Wil-Ham Meairs, Master; Wm. M. Taylor, Overseer; Miss Rose Chevaller, Lecturer; John McFarland, Steward; N. N. Chambers, Assistant Steward; L. J. Sperry, Gate-Keeper; Thee Sectin, Chaplain; S. M. Jack, Secretary; Mrs. Eliza McFarland, Treasurer; Miss Josie Chevaller, Geres; Mrs. Emily Chambers, Pomona : Mrs. Low Curtis, Flora ; Mrs. Catharine Sectin, Lady Assistant Steward. All was in peace and harmony. GRANGER.

BILLY ANDERSON has gone to Ohio.

old year out in Lawrence. MISS ADDIE LESCHER returned to Shawnee

MR. FRANK SHACK, of Wyandotte, saw the

county on New Years day.

Almost without exception Lawrence travel-

ing men welcomed in the new year at home. Maj. J. B. ABBOTT, of De Soto, Johnson county, made THE SPIRIT a brief visit on Wednesday.

W.L. PLOWMAN, of Betroit, Mich., looks natural in Lawrence. He came to have a little New Years with the boys.

DR. LAWRENCE HODGE came from the Indian country to spend the holidays with old friends. The doctor made New Years calls until noon and then took his departure for the

DR. C. C. PICKETT, of the firm of Pickett Brothers, and Albert Hadley, Esq., returned Monday from an extended trip into the Sac and Fox agency, Indian territory. It is amusing to hear these gentlemen relate their adventures while traveling through the Indian country by wagon. Mr. Hadley narrowly escaped drowning in a rapid stream. Mr. Pickett was thrown into a mud puddle, and finally. like Mark Twain and his friends, both gentlemen after a vain attempt to reach shelter were compelled to camp for the night in the woods with no protection from a driving snow storm other than a few blankets and robes. But they came through all right, looking and feeling hearty and well.

Index Diary.

Index Diary.

The Marginal Indexed diary, or Daily Record book, published by the Erre Publishing company, Erre, Pa, is the best thing of the kind yet issued. It is convenient either for the pocket or desk, and being perpetual, is good for any year or at any time of the year. There is an index of months across the foot of the page, and an index of days for each month at the side which enables the user to turn instantly to any date desired. It also contains an alphabetical index for classifying the subject matter of the Book, besides thirty pages of valuable tables and useful information. We have one and do not hesitate to say it is the best thing in the line of diaries we have ever seen. The prices range from 75 dents to \$2.25 per copy, according to style of binding; sent postpaid by the publishers, also for sale by stationers.



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

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES

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

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors', as we have no expenses.

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS. That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead. Also to our Ladies'

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

Call and examine our goods. ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

ENIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Sir Knights in Festive Conclave-They, with their Families and Invited Quests, Watch the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

The Knights Templar with their families and invited guests assembled in their hall in this city on New Years eve.

The hall was elegantly decorated with flags of all sizes. The Sir Knights were dressed in full uniform, all armed and equipped. The very sight of them carried our minds back in history to the time when the valiant Knights would marshal their mighty hosts, and after perils by land and sea, would drive the barbarians from the holy land.

After the company had assembled the Sir Knights were ordered into line. Their commander, Sir George Hunt, then put them through battalion drill which was executed with promptness and precision.

An elegant supper had been provided by the Sir Kuights, and all were now invited to the long table at which there were seats for one hundred guests. After ample justice had been done to the repast, Eminent Commander O. A. Bassett, who sat at the head of the table, in his inimitable manner called out one after another for short speeches. This part of the programme being finished, those who desired enjoyed themselves in the quadrille, while others sat in groups, holding friendly converse. And thus to the Sir Knights and their triends with better resolves for the future, and friendship and brotherly love more firmly cemented the old year went out and the new one came in

Donglas County Bank.

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

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

First national bank, Kansas City. Iowa City bank, Iowa City. Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from

Iowa. Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

Dr. W. S. Biley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-

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fair that bonds, notes, and mortgages in silver; that is, they must be paid AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!

it not the true course to find out what annual production of gold in the Unit the rags were worth in "bonest money" ed States at this time is only about \$20, when we got them, and may the dalk my cooper. when we got them, and now the debt on one of wives; \$50,000,000, mi on that basis?

The history of the production of gold | our fereign data is \$160,000,000, wh

s regulated by the supply. In 1550 | business is prestrated, the countr And will seil them Lower than any other House in the City. that of silver was \$2,000,000. In 1600, except bonds and notes has shrunk o

to \$1,200,000; silver to \$10,000,000. In tweents a day, and still Shylock do BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

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papers are still harping on what they 1,000 fine gold. The silver dollar concall "houest money," and insisting tained 416 grains of standard silver; studying this money question, I found silver dollar was also by this law of this to be the settled judgment of emi- 1792 made "the unit of federal money," nent financial writers, to wit: "When that is, the unit of values—the measure a nation contracts a debt it must be of all values. In June, 1884, it was paid in money of the same value of found that the standard of gold was that received. For instance, if the too high, and whilst gold was flowing standard money be coin of a certain from us, silver was imported and beweight and fineness, it would not be came our only money. Congress by honest for the nation to depreciate the law reduced the eagle to 258 grains, coin, and offer in payment coin of less and debased the coin to 899 1-4 stanmoney than he loaned." Secretary value compared to silver. In 1837, you." Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

"John Sherman, Secretary." money?

substance."

tain number of grains of gold or silver. actions. Whenever the government establishes this measure of values, everything else the bondholders and passed a law Febhas its relative value. It was at one ruary 12, 1873, making the gold dollar time cattle, at another lands; there of 25 8-10 grains the unit of value, the was the "live money and dead basis of values by which everything money." Coon skins or tobacco, iron, else is to be measured, thus adding of the mulberry tree have all been used \$32,000,000 to our national debt. It as money. That I melaquotest

centuries was a bank of deposit, but ness, but it requires really 108 1-2 cents never returned a dollar to its deposi- to pay one dollar. We have changed tors. They issued certificates, which the unit, made a new basis, a new were transferable; these certificates measure of values, when we were in change. were the standard of payments, fur-debt two thousand millions of dollars. in all large transactions and this unregold, just as our greenbacks could be ade a premium over gold.

Bir Thomas Barring says that in London, during the crisis of 1847, it was impossible to raise any money whatever on a sum of \$60,000 in silver; and in Calcutta, in 1864, it' was impossible to raise a single rupee (48 cents) with \$20,000 in gold. The reason was, that silver was a legal tender only for forty shillings and gold at Calcutts was not 000 in gold or \$500,000? The value of a legal tender for any amount; but on articles of commerce, in 1855, Holland adopted silver as the only legal tender at a fixed value, but attempted to coin gold, which was not a legal tender. Two hundred thousand floring (\$80,000) was coined when the demand ceased; it was not money. In the reign of Edward I., silver was stamped as the measure of values and was known as "sterling money." In 1801 on that basis? King Edward diminished the weight of the pound sterling three pennies.

In 1844, Edward II., being embarrassed in his efforts to conquer France, ordered that 266 pennies should be is regulated by the supply. In 1550 made from the pound sterling; however, two years afterwards, it was in- that of silver was \$2,000,000. In 1600,

creased to 270 pence. in 1786, when congress decided that an 1700 the supply of silver was seven of pure gold; a silver dollar 375 64-100 production of gold reached \$15,000,000; pure silver. There does not seem to 1846, \$45,000,000; in 1858 \$165,000,000. have been any coinage under this law; In the United States from 1860 to 1865 law governing the mint, which con- \$68,000,000, and in 1875 it dropped to tinued without change for forty-two years. Under this law the gold eagle (\$10) contained 270 grains; half and \$12,000,000, and in 1875 \$41,000,000. We pay the dect in the standard money at the time we made the contract. From 1792 to 1862 it was the silver dollar 412 1-2 grains, 900 fine. From 1862

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I see that Eastern carnts fine, or 916 2-3 parts in each gold was the cheaper metal; and silver the bonds on their face, or the law unthat nothing but "gold coin" is hon- this standard silver was only 892 4-10 advocated the demonetization of gold the same silver dollar, 412 1-2 grains, est money. In Colorado a year ago, in parts in each 1,000 pure silver. This and making silver alone the money of 900 fine. Since the law of 1878, it will weight or fineness; and the creditor dard gold; a change in the value of would have no right to demand better gold of 6 68-100 per cent. on its former Sherman seems to have had this idea in three years afterwards, congress his head when he concluded his letter sdopted the French standard of fineto Colgate & Sons, when he says: ness, for both gold and silver, that is, "With the confident hope that the 900 out of each 1,000 parts fine gold or United States will never pay you in a silver; under this law the weight of coin of less value than it exacts of the eagle was unchanged; the weight per cent. Why do they not demand of the silver dollar was reduced to 412 1-2 grains, and its fineness increased The only trouble with Sherman is to 900 fine. It contained the same that he works his rule only one way. amount of pure silver as before. Un-Why not add, "With the confident der the law of 1849 the first gold dollar hope that you will never demand of was coined. The reader will see that the government better money than you silver was undervalued. Its purchasfurnish it?" I am respectfully yours, ing power was as 16 to 1, that is, it took sixteen ounces of silver to pur-That I suppose would have been a chase one in gold. In England the relstab at our credit. Now, what is ative value was as 151-2 to 1. In France, 15 to 1, that is, fifteen Charles A. Dana, in Appletons' ounces of silver in France would American Cyclopedia says: "Any- purchase one of gold; that ounce thing which freely circulates from hand of gold in the United States, would to hand, as a common acceptable mediagain purchase sixteen ounces of silum of exchange, in any country, is in ver; silver of course left us and gold such country money; even though in became our money. We discovered passing into another country it ceases gold in California in 1847-8 and in to be money. In a word, an article is 1853 we found our country full of gold determined to be money by reason of but very little of silver; gold was the the performance by it of certain func- cheaper metal. Congress, on the 21st tions without regard to its form or of February, 1853, debased the silver coin and reduced the half dollar from Baron Starch terms money "The 2061-4 grains to 192; quarters, dimes maryelous instruments to which we and half dimes, in proportion. This are indebted for our wealth and civili- gave the small silver coins a money value greater than they possessed as Aristotle says of it, that "it ex- bullion, and made them a legal tender ists not by nature, but by law." It is for only five dollars. But the old silthe measure of values; whether it be a ver dollar of 4121-2 grains still remained day's labor, a bushel of wheat, or a cer- the unit and basis of all business trans-

Congress again came to the rescue of nails, leather, and even the inner bark eight and one-half per cent. or over now requires not only one hundred The bank of Venice that existed for cents to pay one dollar of our indebtednment; were used Suppose that we had attempted this in dard of gold and silver at 15 5-1 ious and this unre- 1853 when gold was the cheaper money; the market value, how howled. We can never pay a debt in a when we contracted the debt, but the advocates of the gold standard can increase it to any amount. Trke the debt of Douglas county, estimate it at one million; it was contracted on an inflated currency basis, when \$300,000 in gold would have purchased \$1,000,000 in currency. Now do you owe \$1,000,everything else has shrunk until it has reached a gold basis. This shrinkage has been produced by the influence of the creditor class. Is it anything but fair that bonds, notes, and mortgages should shrink a little too? If we did not get "honest money" for our bonds, is it not the true course to find out what the rags were worth in "honest money" when we got them, and pay the debt

The history of the production of gold and silver shows that either is an un-certain basis for trade and commerce, and that its price like other commodities the annual supply of gold was \$400,000, the same supply of gold had increased

the world.

these two metals have changed. Under theory of the bondholder is, that the the law of 1792 the relative value of the debased silver half dollar, with 281-2 two metals in the United States was as 15 to 1. As to the old dollar from 1792 enough to pay the laborer on Saturday to 1878, we had coined all told only \$8,- night, but the bondholder must have 277,279. During fifty years, we only coined \$1,000, gold being the cheaper metal, yet this same silver dollar all this time remained the unit of value, and the basis of business and the relative value of gold constantly changed. I am astonished that the bullionists do not make another demand. The gold of England is twenty-two carats fine, that is 16 2-3 grains in each 1,000 finer than ours, a difference of over seven that our bonded debt be paid in gold of the Euglish standard? This would only add about \$120,000,000 more to the burthens of industry in this country. Of the \$8,277,279 silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873, when silver was demonetized, my recollection now is, that of these about one-half were coined in 1871 and 1872, the last two years prior to demonetization, I suppose for our trade in China and Japan, as it could not have been for circulation here. Now, whilst we had not worked a silver mine in the United States prior to 1850, yet from 1792 to 1817 we coined in gold only \$5,610,951.50; in silver, \$8,268, 295.75. Of this \$8,200 only was the standard silver dollar. From 1818 to 1837 we coined in gold, \$17,839,382 50; in silver, \$40,566,897.15. Of these \$1,000 only were the standard silver dollars, that measured all values. From 1838 to 1847 we coined in gold, \$49,554,452 50; in silver, \$22,236,873. Of these, \$938,

873 w	as the standard	silver do	Har.
Year. 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852	Coined in gold. \$ 3.775,512.50 9,000,761.50 31,981.738.00 62,614.492.50 56,846,181.50	\$2,040,050 2,114,950 1,866,160 774,897 999,410	\$45.000 62,000 47,000 1,300 1,100
No	w we discover	silver in	Califor-

nia a	nd Nevada.	alt lights and tall	2 N 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Year. 1853 1854 1855 1856	Coined in gold. \$55,213,909.94 52.094.615.47 52,795.457.26 59,343,365.56	\$9,077,571 8,619.277 8,501,241 5,196,570	\$20 or dol. \$46,110 33,140 26,000 63,000

production of gold was \$15,000,000, silver, \$40,000,000. In 1846 gold was discovered in Russia, and the supply increased to \$43,000,000, and silver remained at \$40,000,000. In 1858, after our discovery of gold in California, and the English in Australia, the annual production reached \$165,000,000, and silver remained at \$40,000,000; it was impossible for its relative value not to

In 1863 France fixed by law the standard of gold and silver at 15 5-10 to 1, deemable paper was at a premium over how the bondholders would have was as 15 61-100 to 1. Now mark the effect. Gold coin commanded a premicoin of less value than the one existing um, and from 1825 to 1848, twenty-three years, France had coined in gold only \$53,860,000; but her coinage of silver reached \$576,000,000. Now commences the gold era, when it became the cheaper metal, and from 1851 to 1867, sixteen years, France coined of gold, \$1,-161,200,000, and of silver only \$76,600, 000. The production of silver in the United States in 1861, was only \$2,000,-000; in 1875 it was \$41,000,000.

In 1850 to 1865, the bondholders demanded silver or its equivalent in gold. Now it is gold or its equivalent in silver; that is, they must be paid in the degreet metal, whichever that may be, or it is not "honest money." The annual production of gold in the United States at this time is only about \$20,-000,000, of silver, \$50,000,000, mixed metal, say \$10,000,000. The interest on our foreign debt is \$100,000,000, which must leave the country every year, yet Sherman goes on burning greenbacks, banks are smashing up all around us, business is prostrated, the country is full of tramps, the value of everything except bonds and notes has shrunk onehalf to two-thirds, labor is down to fif-Our first coinage laws were passed to \$1,200,000; silver to \$10,000,000. In ty cents a day, and still Shylock demands his pound of flesh; not only the eagle should contain 246 64-100 grains times that of gold. In 1800 the same pound, but he insists on a better artithat the national honor demands that we stand by the contract, but nothing but April 2, 1792, congress adopted a the same production of gold reached more. National honor requires that

quarter eagles in same proportion, 22 The reader will see that in the gold era to 1872 it was the legal tenders, unless went to Europe. Chevelaier, of France, der which they were issued, named and other eminent writers at this time, coin, and in that case the basis was the Let us see how the relative value of gold dollar, 25.8 grains, 900 fine. The graius less silver in a dollar, is good gold, worth sixteen to seventeen per cent. more. How long the people will stand this remains to be seen.

S. N. WOOD. Yours, ELMDALE, Kans., Dec. 25, 1877.

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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that assumptive state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Straine, Scratches Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Straine, Scratches Mange, Ycl aw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Risro-Labor, and Rheumatism (by:50me culled Stiff Complaint), proving fotal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wisn to resture the foundain of life itself, and if you wisn to resture health, you must first purify the blood; and to finates, health, must keep it pure. In doing this you influe into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirif take promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the loosecing of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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

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> AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, nitry to append the article with

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WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE. 75 Mass. Street. - - Lawrence, Kans. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Farm and Stock.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have always heard that smut, which often grows on corn stalks, is injurious to cattle and very often they die from eating it. I would be very glad if some of the readers of THE SPIRIT would tell, if they know, why cattle should die from eating this smut. As I said above I have heard if cattle eat it they would die. For myself I do not know that it will kill cattle. Now what I want to know is, will it kill cattle? If so, how and why?

T. B. PETEFISH.

BELVOIR, Kans., Dec. 24, 1877.

We hope that some of our readers will be able to answer the questions asked by Mr. Petefish. If this smut really is fatal to stock it is important that our farmers should know it. Farmers, let us hear from you. We will gladly publish your ideas for the benefit of all.

The Windmill as a Power.

The success of windmills for pumping water is, I believe, no longer questioned. I have read many accounts in our agricultural papers, written, as I have no reason to doubt, by disinterested men, and they all agree that windmills answer the purpose of supplying stock with water very well, and that for farmers who keep a considerable amount of stock and have not a convenient natural water supply, they are profitable as investments. But I have read very little about their value as a power for other purposes on the farm, and as I have some experience in this of all who desire information on this subject. I had long wished for some subject. I had long wished for some light power to use on the farm for pumping water, shelling corn, turning grindstone, sawing wood, grinding apples, cutting fodder, etc., and about a year ago I decided to purchase a windmill, hoping that it would supply this want. In its operation it has equaled my expectations. The wheel is but ten feet in diameter, but it gives plenty of power for this kind of work. I use a light drag saw for sawing wood, as there is hardly power enough to run a circular saw. With a Cornell doubletube corn sheller, turned by the windmill, I believe I can by the aid of one may, shell corn as cheaply per bushel as it is usually shelled by power shellers. It requires a brisk wind for shelling corn, grinding apples and sawing

The power transmitted from the wheel through a vertical iron shaft, geared at the lower end to a horizontal and the more the profit. shaft, on which is a pulley for driving machinery, and a crank wheel for pumping water. By a simple contriv-ance the operation of the pump is made automatic, so that it stops the mill when the tank is full, and permits it to work again when the water lowers. There are occasionally calms that last two or three days at a time, and a tank the pasture is at all short, give them extra food. Bran, a little oil-meal, oats, apples, pumpkins—all are good. Grain is better ground than whole; but oats, in small quantity, do very self-regulating that when in use it turns no faster in a gale than in a moderate wind, and it seems to be equally safe in both cases. It does not turn when not in use, as the fans do not face large enough to hold a supply of water the wind.

Shrinkage of Corn.

In answer to the question "How much does corn lessen in weight by keeping dry, when compared with it weight at time of hugking?" the superintendent of the Pennsylvania experimental farm answers as follows:

In the fall of 1870, Thomas Harvey put 400 pounds of sound corn (ears) in a lathed box to test its shrinkage. It was weighed and boxed November-18th, quite ripe and dry. This was late for husking, you will notice. Novem-ber 22d, one box was shelled out and made 5 bushels 27 1-2 quarts by measure, or 322 pounds and 6 ounces, and averaged 551 ounces to the bushel; cobs weighed 75 pounds 8 1-2 ounces, making the total loss 2 pounds 1 1-2 ounces. The next box was shelled March 30th, following, and made 5 bushels and 9 ounces, or 298 pounds 8 ounces, averaging 56 pounds 8 1-6 ounces per bushel; the cobs weighed 54 pounds and 10 ounces, or 7 3-4 per cent. on the grain, and a loss of 11 1-2 per cent. corn and cobs. This result would have been quite different if the boxes had been filled with early-busked large-cobbed corn. with early-husked, large-cobbed corn. I have had larger ears that lost 50 per

I have had larger ears that lost 50 per cent. from the time they were first husked till thoroughly dried.

An experiment with unshelled corn by another party, resulted as follows:
In 1875, November 13th, put in crib 52 bushels (ears) weight, 1,976 pounds; on 15th do., weight, 1,980 pounds; on 17th do., weight 1,970—45 2-8 pounds per bushel when cribbed. August 3, 1876, it weighed out of crib, 31 1-2 bushels, or 1,070 pounds for each draft put in crib. Each bushel of ears now weighed 34 3-4 pounds, making a loss in bulk 18 6 per cent., and in weight 22.6 per cent. 22.6 per cent.

The milk product of Massachusetts, in the last 20 years, has increased from 5,300,916 gallons to 35,698,159 gallons, per centra. Twenty years ago the state produced more butter than now, and four times as much chees.

Attention to Heifer Calves.

We are glad that the better class of dairymen are beginning to see the economy of raising their own cows. As has often been urged in this Journal, the dairyman can never be sure of mat, the darryman can never be sure of his stock unless he raises it upon his own farm. We know large numbers are now doing this, and some are trying to accomplish it without making proper provision for the necessary food to grow their heifers in the best manner. It is not enough that the heifer is ner. It is not enough that the heifer is raised upon the farm where she is to be useful as a milk producer, but ample provision of food must be made to develop all her good qualities. It too frequently happens that the dairyman turns his heifer calves into a poor pasture, after they are two or three months old, and expects them to grow into good animals on what they can pick up, without further attention. But such calves will turn out like the corn fields planted upon poorly-plowed and prepared land, with no subsequent worth harvesting, and the calves not worth wintering. The owners of such neglected stock often excuse themselves by saying, "A little extra attention will fetch them up by and by." But everybody else notices that those calves are never fetched up-always remain small, scrawny, undeveloped animals.

Now, the cow is a machine for se-creting milk, and this machine should be developed to the greatest perfection. A poorly developed animal cannot have its secretory system in a vigorous and active state. Having been fed meagerly, its digestive system is contracted and wanting in capacity to and as I have some experience in this direction, I will offer it for the benefit of all who desire information on this upon the rearing of the heifer calf in determining her usefulness as a milker.

ing corn, grinding apples and sawing worst economy, and judicious fall feeding corn, grinding apples and sawing wood, but for all the other operations. I have named, a very moderate wind will suffice. eaten more than this. The greater the and the more the profit.

The cost of a good calf, six months old, is but little more than a poor one, although it is worth from three to four times as much. Let us, then, urge dairymen not to begrudge the food eaten by their dairy calves, but to study how they can best please their tastes and satisfy their appetites. If the pasture is at all short, give them

Brain work, and that of the clearest kind, comes into profitable play quite as well on the farm as anywhere else Look ahead, get a just view of the po-sition; have plowing, sowing, harvest-ing and selling all done at the proper time. Never hurry, but always drive work ahead. Know in the evening what you intend to do the next day. Have your rainy day and your clear day occupation designed before hand. Always bring into requisition the full means for compassing the desired ends. In short, study and understand your business, and you will enjoy it, and thrive at it .- Cincinnati Guzette.

Good shelter for the stock is absolute economy; with warmth there must be an ample supply of pure fresh air. The time may come when we shall find coal cheaper than the extra food needed to sustain vital heat under extreme cold, and use fire-heat for our animals. At present we must keep our stables as warm and dry as we cau; but pure air, with severe cold and plenty of food is preferable to warm, impure stables, with food saved.

Herefords vs. Short-horn The Hereford cattle we see are going The hereford cattle we see are going up to the head of the class in England. They are commanding higher prices at the public sales in that country. What does this mean? The friends of the Herefords claim they are better beef cattle and better milk cattle. Of course the Short-horu men deny this. There will be sharp competition hereafter be-tween the breeders of these two classes of cattle.

Salt the Cows.

Many housewives are troubled in churning in winter. "The butter won't come." Hours of hard work are spent in vain. Try the use of salt. Give the

The Progressive Farmer.

progressive farmer is one who progresses in his profession. Every year you can see an improvement in his farm. His crops are better. His farm grows richer instead of poorer. He has a wise system of rotation of crops, and sows clover for pasturage, and hay to keep up the fertility of his land. He makes better fences, removes stumps and stones, applies manures, erects gates, and keeps buildings in re-pair. He has shelter for his implements, and every plow and harrow, reaper and mower, wagon and cart, is protected from the inclemencies of the weather, as much us his family. He has good barns and stables to hold his subscribes for good agricultural papers, which shed light upon his profession.— Colman's Rural World.

How to Measure Corn,

I noticed in the Rural of Dec. 12th, an article headed "Measuring Corn in There has never been, to my knowledge, any legislative action in regard to measuring corn in the ear, in crib or pen. For those who buy corn largely, it is of vast importance to them to know how many cubic feet are in a bushel. Corn varies so much according to the season and the different kinds of corn, that it is very hard to arrive at any correct conclusions upon the subject. We in Kentucky, estimate corn by the barrel, while others in other places estimate corn by the bushel. I will give you the rule which I think to those who are interested,

will meet their wants.

Multiply the length, breadth and depth together, reducing each to cubic inches, then divide by 1728 cubic inches in a cubic foot, which will give the contents in cubic feet, which, divided by 11, will give the number of barrels. This is for corn in the ear. If you want shelled corn, divide by 10.752 intead of 11.

A box 16x16 8-10 inches by 8 inches. equals 21504-10 inches, or one bushel.
If you think this rule will be of any use to your numerous readers, you can publish it. If not consign it to your waste basket.—Cor. Rural World.

Cooked Ment for Poultry.

Cooked Meat for Poultry.

Cook the meat you give your poultry, always. Chop it finely, using a a common wooden bowl and household chopping knife, if you have but a small quantity of meat to prepare; but if you are keeping poultry on a large scale, substitute for the bowl a tight wooden boy of a husbal canacity. tight wooden box of a bushel capacity. and for the chopping instrument, use common short handled spade with its

common short handled space with its blade ground to a keen edge.
Salt the meat as you would for your own eating. Mix it half and half, when fed out, with scalded wheat or corn meal—and it will serve your purpose much better than if fed in any

bad way, and in summer season causes illness, frequently. Cooked meat goes further, is more nourishing, and less injurious if overfed than in the raw

For young fowls very little is needed at a time; and either old or young birds, when kept in confinement, should not be stuffed with this kind of allowance. A large share of their feed should be grains and cooked vegetables. For growing fowls at any age this is the best staple food, when properly varied.—Poultry World.

Now is the time to stop leaks in the barn. A board here and there; a good glazed window in place of a broken shutter; warm, dry litter, in place of a foul, wet bed; a tight roof and a plas-tered or double-boarded ceiling, all of these are actually worth more than an extra portion of food to an animal, because, although when cold and chilled it eats the more, yet it thrives poorly; while if well housed, it will keep sleek, and thrifty upon comparatively moderate feeding.—American Agricultur-

There is a current paragraph, without credit, but good enough to be true-to the effect that a Connecticut farmer turned down a rank growth of clover and sowed winter wheat, which yielded 27 1-2 bushels per acre. A neighbor sowed the same kind of seed in an adjoining field, not fertilized with clover, and harvested—a fair crop of straw, that contained no grain.

A ball of waste cotton saturated with coal oil, rolled in sulphur, and fired under a tree, did not burn rapidly, but sent up a dense smoke which killed all the bark lice with which the tree was infested. So says a Pennsylvania fruit

The greatest prosperity will be realized by those farmers who raise the best quality of all kinds of farm pro-duce. This rule is especially good for those who raise stock.

Veterinary Department.

I have a good horse, seven years old. He manifests symptoms of heaves by ex-panding and contracting his sides when panding and contracting his sides when breathing. He makes no unusual or unnatural noise in breathing. He has no cough, nor any discharge from the nose, feels well and eats well. He only shows this heaving at the flanks, and this is but occasionally. What do you think the allment is, its locality, and what can be done for it?

Answer.—I think he has no ailment. The disturbance in breathing is probably caused either through sympathy existing between the digestive and restock, and the hay, straw and grain to spiratory organs, or else from innutri-feed them. He has a generous supply tion—the digestive organs failing to of water close at hand, so that time furnish the proper amount of nutrimay not be wasted in affording it to them. He gets the improved breeds of stock because it takes less to feed them, and they sell higher than scrubs. He uses the best implements and machines as fast as his means enable him to. He lays out work for stormy days, as well as pleasant ones, so that no time may be lost. He has a good orchard and garden, and finds that it pays to take good care of them. And lastly, he subscribes for good agricultural papers.

mental matter to supply the respiratory apparatus with its necessary and required fuel; hence this occasional disturbance manifested in his respiration. Give one fluid drachm tr. acid sulph. aro. in his drinking water morning and evening. Put him also on a course of alterative medicine, composed of equal parts of fine chopped Gilead buds, finely powdered gentian root, African ginger root, lac-sulphur, table salt, cream of tartar. charcoal, licorice. may not be wasted in affording it to mental matter to supply the respiratoroot, lac-sulphur, table salt, cream of tartar, charcoal, licorice, elecampane root and caraway seeds. Mix these root and caraway seeds. Mix these materials thoroughly together in a mortar and give a half ounce morning and evening in mash food, composed of equal parts of bran and oats, with one pint of bruised flaxseed meal added in each mash. Changes often in this diet, exercise and good stable management in connection with the above medicine. in connection with the above medici-nal treatment, will be found effective in results.

I have a horse nine years old. He has been afflicted with a ringbone for the past seventeen months; it is located about one inch above the hoof in front. He is very lame, which is caused by this ailment. Please prescribe the necessary remedy to make a cure, if one is possible.

Answer.-Give your horse absolute rest from all work or driving and apply a mild blister to the parts affected composed of one part of biniodide of mercury and eight parts of lard. Mix these materials thoroughly together. Cut the hair off short over the exostosis or bony growth, then, before applying the blister, apply to the parts to the blistered only pure cider vinegar in as hot a state as it can be borne by the hand, using a sponge, and hand rub this well into the surface of the skin Turn your horse out during the middle of the day in pleasant weather. It will probably take three months and per haps longer to make a cure, and the animal must, as above mentioned, have absolute rest during this time. It may be found necessary to apply the blister twice or perhaps three times before a cure is accomplished. This treatment will be found adapted to the attack, and as effective as any you can apply.

Can a horse be foundered by feeding him with oats when he is warm?

ANSWER .- From the mere fact of his eating the oats, no; but may, if allowed an excess, eagorge himself to an extent that, owing to the fermentation of the food and evolution of gas, set up a case of colic, and while suffering from excruciating pain become overheated. We do not believe it to be possible for other way.

The mode too often adopted is to either feeding or water. It is true throw raw meat to fowls. This is a bad way, and in summer season causes an allowance of water, but then we must bear in mind the animal has permust bear in mind the animal to become foundered from the mind the mind to become foundered from the mind the m haps been driven a long way. Already overheated, the lamina of the feet the only tissue involved—being already inflamed from the long, hard drive, making it particularly susceptable to founder, or accute inflammation, the water suddenly chills the system, water suddenly chills the system, lowers the temperature and sends whatever inflammation may exist in the system directly to the feet, aggravating the trouble, the rule being for a lesser to go toward a greater inflammation. The animal being in the same condition when getting his feed of oats, the sudden lowering of temperature and not the oats is the cause of the founder.—Turf, Field and Farm.

> I have a very fine, well-bred and val-uable trotting stallion, five years old, which I have lately discovered has wolf teeth. Please inform me if these teeth ought to be removed, and whether they would have, if left remaining in the law, any injurious effect upon the

Answer.-Wolf teeth will injurious-Answer.—Wolf teeth will injuriously affect the eyes of a horse if they are not drawn out. It is a well established fact that wolf teeth have been the direct cause of producing blindness in horses. They should be immediately extracted as soon as they make their appearance in the jaws of a horse.—

N. Y. World.

What is the best method of cleaning foul sheath in horses; also, how to tell when they need cleaning?

when they need cleaning?

Answer.—A soft velvet sponge, kept thoroughly saturated with strong ands made with pure castile soap and warm water; then inserted with the hand into the mouth of the sheath is all that is required to soak off all foreign bodies located in the sheath. The pouch may be slightly anointed with sweet oil after washing. 2, Inserting the fingers into the pouch will very plainly indicate to you when the pouch is foul or dirty.

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JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

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Attachment Notice. Attachment Notice.

John L. Taylor, plaintiff, vs. Charles Duncan and H. J. Jewett, partners, defendants.

Complaint is attachment—plaintiff's demand, \$69.

Notice is Herreby Given FHAT ON THE Trib day of November, 1877. W. Silby, a justice of the peace of Endors township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attsehment in the above named case for the sum of sixty-two dollars, and that said cause will be heard on the 12th day of January, 1878, at 9 o'clock a. m.

O. G. RIGHARDS, Att'y for Fight.

Administrateix's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-sons interested in the estate of Simeon B. Waters that the undersigned was, on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1877, duly appointed ad-ministratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. SOPHIA A. WATERS, Administrative.

Administratrix's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL make final settlement of the administration of the estate of Abel Yates, deceased, before the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1878.

HARRIET HALE, Administratrix.

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Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

John Roby, John M. Baldwin, And Newton A. Baldwin, whose places of residence are unknown; You are hereby notified that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1647, one J. H. Ransom, plaintiff, filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and each of you defendants, setting forth that said Ransom has the legal title to, and is in the peaceable possession of the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), except five (6) acres of land in the southwest corner thereof, heretofore conveyed to one William M. Wiley; also the following desoribed real estate is the southeast quarter of section ten (10), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west sixty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) rods, thence south eighty (80) rods, thence north one hundred and sixty (160) rods, thence ast one hundred and sixty (160) rods to place of beginning, all being situated in Douglas county, Kansas. That said defeneants set up and elaim an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to the estate and interest of the said plaintiff so as above averred and praying that said defendants may be compelled to show their said title; and that it may be determined to be null and void as against the title of said plaintiff. You are further notified that you must answer said petition on or before the 8th day of February, A. D., 1678, or judgment will be rendered as above p DANIEL S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice.

THEODORE HYATT, WHOSE PLACE OF Tresidence is unknown, will take notice that on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1877, one U. J. Cartwright filed his petition in the district court of Dongias county, Kanaas, against the said Theodore Hyatt setting forth that said Cartwright has the legal title to and is in the peticeable possession of the following described real estate to wit: The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township thirteer (18), of range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kanaas; that said Theodore Hyatt sets up and claims an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to the estate and interest of said Cartwright, and that said Cartwright denies for any portion thereof, and praying that said Hyatt be ordered to show his interest in or to said property, and that it may be determined null and void as against said Cartwright, and that he be forever barred from selling of any interest in or to said property or any portion thereof.

Said Hyatt is further notified that he must answer said petition on or before the 18th day of Pebruary, A. D., 1878, or judgment will be rendered as above prayed.

Danier S. Alford.

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