

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 294.

TWO APPLE TREES.

It happened thus on one green afternoon,
When harvest fields were waiting for their moon,
And fruit was ripe and good,
That two amid the orchard grasses strayed,
While apricots and yellow peaches made
Bright stains on the warm wood.

And on a branch that hung right overhead
Two golden apples grew, flecked through with red—
Grew perfect side by side.
They are for us, sweetheart. Love made them fair
With color of thy cheeks and of thy hair;
Come, gather them, sweet bride."

She stood on tiptoe in the pleasant place;
The swaying leaves made shadows on her face,
The apples touched her feet,
"Now this is mine, and this is thine, but we
Will make of them a gracious memory—
They are too fair to eat."

Then, half in loving earnestness, half in mirth,
They hid the fruit within the rich warm earth;
And year by year there grew
Two trees, that made green shadows by their
door,
And bore of golden apples wealthy store—
Gold fruit flecked rosy through:

Two kindly trees, that when the children
played
In autumn nights within their scented shade
Would freely drop their store,
Or shed with lavish grace their sweetest flowers
Upon young lovers in the spring-time hours,
Telling the old tale o'er:

Two trees that always thought one couple fair,
One aged couple crowned with silver hair,
Who held without a sigh
Sweet sessions, where clear Memory sat content,
Serenely satisfied with life well spent,
And immortality.

There are two graves beneath two apple trees—
Two happy graves, made by the sweet spring
breeze
With apple blossoms white;
Lapped in cool grasses when June roses blow;
In autumn's splendor, or in winter's snow,
Always a peaceful sight.

"MY DARTER JANE."

BY JEFF L. HARBOUR.

The young ladies of Glenn academy were all in the large study-room of that institution, assembled for morning prayers. Glenn academy was a private and very select institution, and the preceptress, Miss Salome Shriver, numbered among her pupils the daughters of all the "aristocracy" of Glenn City.

On the morning above noted, Miss Shriver was surprised by the sudden entrance of a new pupil. She had just risen from her chair, and was about to commence reading a chapter from the bible, when the door of the room flew open, without any knock or warning, and in came two strangers.

The first was a very stout, red-faced woman, with a monstrous red nose on her bonnet, and strings of broad scarlet ribbon tied in a huge bow under her chin. A train of marvelous length, belonging to a costly black silk dress, swept out behind her. An India shawl of manifold and brilliant colors enveloped her broad shoulders, and a profusion of jewelry glittered on her fingers and in her ears.

Led, or rather dragged along, by this showy virago, was the second visitor, a black-eyed, rather pretty looking girl, quite as gaudily dressed as her mother, but whose reluctance to enter the school-room betrayed itself plainly in her stubborn frowns and spiteful motions. Evidently the girl had made her mother some trouble before they reached the door, which might partly account for her being brought in with such a disregard for ceremony.

Forcing the girl forward to the platform where Miss Salome stood, the woman wheezed out the words, "This is my darter Jane."

By this time the young ladies were greatly amused, and several of them could not suppress their laughter, but not the faintest smile disturbed the severe propriety of Miss Salome's features. She bowed her head, and stood in dignified silence.

"I want to put Jane into your skule," continued the fat lady.

More decided giggles came from the students, and fiercer frowns and twitches from the younger visitor.

Miss Salome rapped with her pencil to preserve order, made another stately bow, and said, "I suppose so."

"Yes," replied the woman, "that's what I've come for. I want my darter made into a lady; and of course she can't be no kind of a lady till she gets book larnin', can she?"

Miss Salome replied: "A good education is of priceless value, but book learning alone will not make a lady."

"Yes, yes, I know what you mean," piped

out the old woman. "A body might swoller a dictionary and yit be a fool. I know that; but as you say, 'a good eddication is a good thing.' I never had none myself, an' I've felt the want on't so I'm bound my darter shall be eddicated, an' I'm rich enough to pay for't. The husky says she won't, an' she don't want to be a lady, but that only makes me more set upon't that she shall. I'm going to put her into your skule, an' I want you to make her larn. If she won't study, I jest want you to take a stick to her."

The idea of prim Miss Salome taking a stick to a young lady "to make her larn," was so utterly ridiculous that nearly every student in the room broke into a titter. Miss Salome jerked her bell with a quick ring, and said, sharply:

"Young ladies, I am sorry you so utterly forget yourselves as to violate the rules of courtesy before a stranger. Those who have laughed long to go to their rooms immediately after general exercise, and remain there until after six o'clock this evening.

"Please be seated, madam. In a few minutes I will make all necessary arrangements for receiving your daughter into my school."

The visitor took a chair, brushed it carefully and sat down.

"Set there, Jane," she commanded, pointing out another seat to her frowning daughter.

Miss Jane gave her head a defiant little toss, and moving the chair as far from her mother as she could, plumped herself into it.

After general exercise, when most of the pupils had gone to their rooms, Miss Salome again turned to her visitors, and addressing the young lady, said, kindly:

"What do you wish to study?"

"Nothing," snapped Miss Jane.

"O, of course you don't want ter study nothin'," exclaimed her mother. All you want to do is to gallop round the streets an' spend money. But I want ye ter study, an' study you shall."

"I won't!" said Jane, doggedly.

"Shut up, you trollop!" cried the woman. "You mind me, or it'll be wuss for ye. I haint got no more time ter stay, Miss Shriver, but you jest put my darter Jane to her books. She can read a little, an' write a little, an' figger a little. Make her study what you think best for her to study. Here's the money for her tuition, an' a term's board. In three months from to-day I'll come and see her, an' if she's been a good girl I'll take her home to spend vacation, and git her a green silk dress. But if she haint been a good girl, I'll carry her off to the Industrial skule, as sure's I live. Here, Jane, good-bye, an' you dew as I tell ye. Now kiss me, for I'm goin'."

"I shan't do it!" screamed Jane, who was in a passion of tears. "I won't stay here, now; I won't! I hate that old maid, there! I hate everybody, and I won't stay! You're real mean to make me! You're!"

The banging of the door cut her short, for the fat woman, in the flutter of excitement, had sailed out with all her flashy finery, leaving the "old maid" to manage her rebellious offspring as best she could.

No quittance daring to follow her mother, the girl for some minutes continued to vent her sob and hateful invectives, and half-hysterical shrieks, until Miss Salome, who endeavored in vain to pacify her, heartily repented that she had allowed herself to have anything to do with such a refractory pupil. Neither coaxing nor threats availed anything to quiet her, and once the young vixen even struck the preceptress in the face.

Such a scene in that peaceful school room was a novelty indeed, and good Miss Shriver's disgust could only be equalled by the fortitude which carried her through it. With a patience and perseverance infinitely to her credit, she succeeded at last in partially taming the turbulent creature, and persuading her to go to her room.

When the academy chore-boy, who tended the fires, went up to "darter Jane's" room with a bucket of coal in the evening, that young lady turned upon him, and said:

"Look here, bub, have you got an old suit of clothes that you don't wear any more? If you have I want to buy them to send to a poor boy of about your size."

"I guess I can find you a suit of mine that I don't wear any more," said the boy.

"All right," said Jane; "bring them to me to-morrow evening, and I'll give you five dollars for them."

The next evening the boy took the clothes up to Jane's room.

During the two days of Miss Headstrong's school life she had condescended to be peace-

able, preserving a sullen silence at exercises and meals. Fiercely determined to escape, sooner or later, she was only preparing to carry out her plan.

None of the young ladies of Glenn academy were ever allowed to leave the grounds without permission from Miss Salome. The grounds were enclosed by a high board fence, and the gate was kept locked. Jane had managed to find out at what time the chore-boy (who had a key) usually passed through the gate to go home, and she intended to watch her opportunity, steal out into the yard, and dodge past him in the darkness, having first of all, of course, donned the male garments which the unsuspecting youngster had sold her.

Half an hour later, that same evening, the reckless girl, arrayed in her shabby disguise, made her way down stairs, and stood in the shadow of the outer door, waiting for the boy to appear. But her wild scheme, having succeeded thus far, met an unexpected check. The chore-boy had already gone home.

She lingered as long as she dared, and then half decided to go back to her room. She would tear up the bed-clothes, and tie them inside her window, to swing down by. But just as she was making up her mind to this, she saw an ash barrel in one corner of the yard, and determined to make a trial of the fence. Climbing upon this barrel, and reaching a high string-piece over her head, she struggled to the top, and let herself down on the outside, for a wonder without breaking her bones.

The next morning, while Miss Shriver and her young ladies were at breakfast, "darter Jane's" fat mother marched excitedly into the hall, holding by the arm a ragged and rather singular looking boy. The escape of Jane had of course been discovered in the academy, and her sudden entrance with her mother naturally produced a great sensation.

"I've fetched her back," shouted the woman. "Here she is. I made her wear the same rig she came home in. I told her I'd show her afore you all, an' see if she's got any shame. Look at her! She got these er duds from your chore-boy, Miss Shriver, an' paid him money, and lied to him. Now I want you to take her back, an' shet her up, an' feed her on bread an' water."

"Madam," said Miss Salome, "I am obliged to say that I must utterly refuse to receive your daughter again into this school."

"Goody!" muttered reckless Jane, from under her ragged chore-boy cap.

"Goody, is it?" shrieked the enraged and thwarted mother, hustling her hopeless offspring towards the door. "I'll teach ye, then. Ye wouldn't stay here an' behave, an' be a lady, an' to the Industrial you shall go. You wait till we git him, an' won't I tune ye, though!"

And the fat woman paused from sheer want of breath. As she left the hall she turned to the preceptress and called out:

"I'll thank ye to get my darter's things ready, an' I'll come for 'em to-morrow, an' the money for her tuition an' board."

"Certainly," said Miss Salome, bowing; "they will be ready for you."

And then the attendant shut the door.

I believe Miss Jane was never sent to the Industrial school, though she persisted in her refusal to acquire any "book larnin'"; and I am forced to say that she never became a lady, or anything else worthy of respect.

The Importance of Fire.

Unquestionably the most important discovery ever made by man was that of kindling and keeping up a fire. It permitted the geographical distribution of our species over a wider space; it rendered intellectual development possible.

What would be the result if the art of kindling and keeping up a fire were suddenly lost? If we can have an answer to this question, we may perceive with some distinctness what it was that took place in consequence of the original discovery of that art.

The geographical distribution of plants and animals depends altogether on the distribution of heat. A certain low degree of temperature limits the life of every species, and therefore fixes boundaries to the region in which it can exist. The organization of man is so delicate that throughout a large portion of what we call the temperate zone he could not withstand the rigor of winter. His individual powers of locomotion are so restricted that he could not become to any great degree an animal of passage. He has neither the flight of the bird nor the endurance of the buffalo. He could not, like them, pursue the northward journey of spring when the sun crossed the line, nor the southward journey of autumn when the sun recrossed it. The structure of his teeth and his digestive organs is such that he must carry his food with him. A pigeon can fill its crop with rice in Carolina, and breakfast the next morning in Canada. The buffalo can find ample supplies as he goes on the luxuriant prairies of the West.

A loss of the art in question means, then,

practically an abandonment of a large portion of America, Europe and Asia. The winter's cold of such regions would render them as uninhabitable as are the icy pinnacles of that glittering fiction of modern nautical fancy, the Paleocreticean.

Then the human race could not have spread from its original tropical home had it not possessed the control of fire, which gave it the power of creating artificial climates and raising the mean temperature of winter.—Dr. J. W. DRAPER, in *Harper's Magazine*.

A Fortiori.

The following story came from Spain: "A Spanish sentinel one dark night was posted at the entrance of a fort outside of Malaga. About midnight he heard some one approaching, and gave the usual challenge, equivalent to our 'Who comes there?' To his amazement the answer was, 'Jesus of Nazareth!' He at once called the sergeant of the guard and reported the facts to him. The sergeant went forward, challenged the intruder in his turn, and received the same answer. Intrigued at what he considered was an attempt to trifle with him, he knocked the man down with his musket and beat him severely. He then sent for a lantern to ascertain who it was. When the light came he saw that it was a gentleman of high standing who lived in the neighborhood, but who was out of his mind. The sergeant, deeply regretting his hasty action, said to the man, 'I am very sorry I hurt you; but hereafter when I challenge you remember to give your own name.'

"The poor victim replied, 'I am not such a fool as to do that. If this is the kind of reception you give Jesus of Nazareth, you would have killed me outright if I had given my own name.'

"Is This Seat Occupied?"

An old but vigorous looking gentleman, seemingly from the rural districts, got into a car and walked its full length without receiving an invitation to sit down. Approaching one gentleman who had a whole bench to himself he asked, "Is this seat occupied?" "Yes, sir, it is," impertinently replied the other. "Well," replied the broad-shouldered agriculturist, "I will keep this seat until the gentleman comes."

The original proprietor withdrew himself haughtily to one end and looked insulted. After a while the train got in motion, and still nobody came to claim the seat, whereupon the deep-chested agriculturist turned and said: "Sir, when you told me that this seat was occupied you told me a lie"—such was his plain language—"I never sit near a liar if I can avoid it; would rather stand up."

"Then appealing to another party, he said: 'Sir, may I sit next to you? You don't look like a liar.' We need hardly say that he got his seat, and that the original proprietor thought that there was something wrong about our social system.

The following reminiscence of Mrs. President Hayes' early life, given by a schoolmate at the Wesleyan university, should act as a stimulus to the ambition of girls at school: "I treated by the advantages offered for education, hither at once came several families to reside during the pupillage of their children. Among the number was Mrs. Maria Webb, a widowed mother, from Chillicothe, Ohio, with her two sons and a daughter. Finding a cottage on the college grounds, which had formerly been used for card tables and billiards she entered it, and at very little cost had it fitted up for her occupancy. Many a pleasant hour the writer, when a student, spent under its roof. The boys were his classmates, and their sister Lucy, then in her teens, was pursuing her studies with her mother, and with the student's daughter and one or two girls from the town, recited in some of the college classes along with the young men. There was then no provision for the admission of young ladies at the college, nor did the names of the girls appear in the college catalogue.

De Garden of Eden.

"Allus blow'n about de wah in Europe whenever I comes round heah," remarked Brother Gardner, yesterday, to a colored man on the benches at the Central market.

"It's a big wah, and I likes to keeps posted," replied one who had been reading the news to the rest.

"Charles Henry, look dis way for an hour or so," said the old man as he put down his white-wash brush. "Now den, whar was de garden ob Eden?"

"Woosh! what I know 'bout dat garden?" "Dar it am—dar it am, Charles Henry!" exclaimed the old man, as he wiped his bald head on his coat sleeve. "Here you is whoopin' aroun' 'bout de Russian wah, an' all dat, when you doan' know nuffin 'bout de history ob your own State! Dat's de way wid lots o' folks. Dey'll make de biggest kind o' fuss 'bout Europe, when, fur all dey know, some of de watermelons which growed in de garden of Eden kin be picked in de fence corners not six miles from dis market—perverted the night am dark 'nuff!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

At the examination of a Scotch farmer, on his entry entering the box to be examined, the following conversation took place between her and the opposing agent: "How old are you?" said the lawyer. "Oh, well, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and I don't think it right to answer that question." Oh, yes, inform the gentleman how old you are," said the judge.

"Weel, a weel, I am fifty." "The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied: "Weel, sir, I winna surely tell a lie; I hanna lost hopes yet." And she scornfully added: "But I winna marry you, for I am tired and sick o' your palaver already."

Young Folks' Column.

Now, little folks, is the time for you to begin to write again; the weather is becoming cooler, the hardest work on the farm for this year is done and many of you, we hope all, are already going to school or are getting ready to do so as soon as the fall term begins. Writing letters to the "Young Folks' Column" will not only be interesting to your little friends all over the State but it will be a great help to you when your teacher asks you to write compositions to be read before the school on Friday afternoons. Let us hear from all.

Mr. Editor:—I am too old to compete for the prize which you offer to the little folks eleven years old and under, but I hope I am not too old to write a short letter for the young folks' corner. I am a little girl thirteen years old and live in Riley county. My mother has been putting up a large quantity of fruit this season for winter use. Some of the grape jelly looks beautiful, it is so clear, but another lot which we made afterward did not do so well; it is black and did not grow thick enough. I think you are real kind to offer prizes to the little folks for writing, and the "Young Folks' Column" should be full of letters every week. I will try and write again sometime.

Your friend, LIZZIE MORTON.
RILEY COUNTY, Kans., Sept. 18, 1877.

Mr. Editor:—Seeing so many nice letters in the "Young Folks' Column" I thought I might add one to the number. I live on a farm and am going to learn all about the business of farming, so when I grow up to be a man I can have some land of my own and understand how to work it in the proper way. I go to school every fall and winter, but in the spring and summer I help on the farm. I can hold a plow, drop corn, milk the cows, feed the pigs, and have been learning this season to drive a mowing machine. I will close for fear I am taking too much space. EDDIE JOHNSON.
TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 15, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I see so many letters from the young folks that I thought that I would have to write one. My school is out and it will not commence until November; I studied spelling, McGuffey's fourth reader and Ray's arithmetic; grammar I have never studied yet but will this winter. My pa takes your paper. I like to read it. I am a little boy nine years old. I live one and a half miles from Humboldt. If you think this worth printing I may write again. Respectfully yours,
OLLIE STEWART.
HUMBOLDT, Kans., Sept. 16, 1877.

Anecdotes.
Little Emma, from Washington, was sent on a visit to her cousin, who was an officer at Fort Monroe. She became homesick at last, and said, "Cousin A—, please put a postage-stamp on my forehead and send me home in the cars."

Children who have been the pets of the house are almost invariably afflicted with jealousy as the advent of a new baby. A lady asked a little boy under these circumstances how he liked his little sister.

"I don't think she agrees with me," he replied.

"Why don't she agree with you?"

"I don't know," he said; "but I couldn't bear to see mother kiss her."

A writer says: "I was showing my watch to my nephew, who was about six years old. He pointed to the face of the dial and said: 'Why, there is another little watch!'"

I said, "That is called the second-hand." He tossed his head contemptuously, and walked off, saying, "I wouldn't own a second-hand watch." He had heard of second-hand watches, and thought this was one of them.

Another nephew, named Ward, was playing with a Mexican spinnace, and put it up his nose. He attempted to get it out again, but it worked its way farther in and gave him a great deal of pain. He went and complained to his father, who held him firmly and extracted the coin with a pair of pinners. The boy was indignant because his nostril was lacerated, and ran to his mother to tell her of his sufferings. He said, "Mother, father is getting to be awful mean."

"Mean, child! What are you talking about?"

"Yes, I say mean, and I stick to it. He tore my nose all to pieces because he was afraid he would lose that spinnace. I wouldn't be so mean for anything."

A teacher of a Sunday-school in the interior of New York was impressing upon the scholars a lesson in connection with the death of one of their number. She told them that little Amy was now a saint in heaven. Whereupon one of the girls spoke up and said, "She will get plenty of preserves there." Astonished to hear her make such a strange statement, the teacher questioned her to ascertain what could have put the idea in her mind. It was finally traced to the following question and answer in the catechism:

"Question—Why ought the saints to love God?"

"Answer—Because He makes, preserves, and keeps them."

Antislavery Society

Kansas State News.

GON. ANTHONY has returned from his Eastern trip.

The annual meeting of the Kansas academy of science is being held in Topeka this week.

The Burlington Independent says a physician of that town took a tape worm from one of his patients, the other day, measuring thirty feet.

The body of a woman was found in a ravine in Kansas City the other day. There were two bullet holes in her head. It is thought that she committed suicide.

ACCORDING to Gray's monthly report, Kansas swine have more than doubled in number during the past year. In 1876 the number was 330,355, and now it is 699,185.

THE *Plainsdealer* says that thousands of bushels of peaches are being dried in Anderson county this year. The crop was so abundant that this is the only way to save it.

A SHAWNEE county farmer exhibited in Topeka the other day some specimen ears of this year's corn that were astonishingly huge. One ear weighed one and one-half pounds.

WE understand that Col. S. S. Prouty, of Topeka, is making arrangements to take editorial control of the Junction City *Union*. The colonel is just the man to make a lively newspaper.

SEVERAL gentlemen, residents of Shawnee county, are talking about holding a horse fair in Topeka this fall. It is time they were hard at work for it will soon be too cold for outdoor entertainments.

THE *Sumner County Press* of the 13th inst. says: "William Lockerby, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning, at the residence of his brother, S. Lockerby, four miles southeast of Belle Plaine."

Two boys in Jewell county, sons of Wm. Gaston, and aged respectively fourteen and sixteen, have planted and tended one hundred acres of corn this season, and sowed and harvested ten acres of millet. So says the Jewell City *Diamond*.

THE *Commonwealth* of Sunday says: "Geo. A. Rigdon, of North Topeka, while performing a somnambulist feat night before last, walked out of a second story window in D. T. Haines' building and was pretty severely bruised. Dr. Mitchell was called, and afterwards Drs. Stormont and Jones."

MR. GOWEN, five miles south of Newton, was injured by a vicious bull on Wednesday of last week. His throat was torn open by its horns exposing the windpipe. His upper lip was torn through and his face and neck badly bruised. The old gentleman is recovering from the injury and shock. So says the *Harvey County News*.

AN exchange says: "We wish to suggest to the farmers that they make fire-guards within the next thirty days. No one knows that it will not be his hay or his barn which is burned to the ground first, and the grass will soon be dry enough to catch when the least spark falls in it. Use this timely caution, and it may be the saving of much property."

SAYS the *Woodson County Post*: "I believe," remarked a Woodson county farmer the other day, stepping out into his back yard to kill a chicken for dinner, "I believe I'll shoot that old hen," and a moment later his wife, who was standing near, received a charge of buckshot in her side. He tried to explain that he didn't mean her when he spoke, but it was too late."

A CORRESPONDENT at Wakefield, Clay county, informs the *Union* of a fatal accident that happened there last Friday. Fritz Wreckerley, a lad aged nine years, shot himself in the head with a gun which he was handling, causing instant death. He was a bright, promising lad, and his parents are most industrious Swiss. Parents cannot be too careful about keeping firearms beyond the reach of children.

ACCORDING to the *Herald*, N. L. Springer, the Severeance, Kansas, postmaster, has been arrested by the United States marshal and taken to Troy, under the charge of opening the letters of one Pat Maher. Maher fled from Severeance some six months ago to escape punishment for an assault with intent to kill, and it is charged that Springer opened certain letters for the purpose of obtaining information of the whereabouts of Maher in order to secure his arrest.

Geo. F. Clark, police judge of Junction City, went, in company with a lawyer named Asher, to Ogden last Saturday afternoon, and on his way home in some way fell off his horse. He was taken to the fort and the surgeon examined him, saying he was all right, as indeed Clark said he was. He went home and to bed that night, and the next morning was found by his friends on the floor, dead. Mr. Clark was well known in Junction City and vicinity and much respected.

WILL sheep pay in Kansas? Under this head the *Plainsdealer* says: "We learned the following facts from Mr. Tyke, who resides in the eastern part of Coffey county: R. Young, Esq., who resides in Avon township, invested \$250 in sheep last spring, and let them out to a neighboring farmer on the shares, sharing equally in the wool and lambs. Mr. Young has realized \$108 for his share of the wool, and has forty lambs, for which he is offered \$2.75 per head, making a total of \$218 in one year on an investment of \$250."

SAYS the *Leavenworth Press*: "Hon. L. T. Smith, of this city, has shown us a sample of wheat from his farm in this county, which is the largest and best looking grain we have seen this season. It is the Pennsylvania white, the seed of which he purchased last year in Philadelphia—the same having been on exhibition at the Centennial. He harvested this season from eleven acres, four hundred bushels, being little more than thirty-six and one-third bushels to the acre. This was a very satisfac-

tory yield, and the quality and plumpness of the grain is superior to any other variety that we have seen."

THE Junction City *Tribune* says: "A special meeting of the board of trustees of the Kansas State Universalist convention was held in this city, on the 11th inst. Present, Mrs. M. M. Denman, of Lawrence, Kansas, A. C. Pierce, T. A. Reynolds, Dr. L. H. Keys, and S. W. Pierce, of this city. The trustees appointed Rev. A. Barnes to act as State superintendent for one year from date, with authority to receive subscriptions and donations to the State fund. The State superintendent's post-office address will be Junction City, Kansas."

SOL. MILLER says: "A number of Kansas papers have been publishing a cock-and-bull story about a quarrel between Congressman Phillips and Secretary Schurz, relative to a certain appointment. Col. Phillips writes that there is not a shadow of truth in the story—that no such occurrence took place; that his intercourse with Schurz has been pleasant and harmonious, and that, although Schurz desired to follow a certain policy in filling land office appointments, the other members of the cabinet all opposed it, and he is not attempting to carry it out."

SAYS the *Manhattan Nationalist*: "A. W. Rollins has sold a nine months' grade steer calf at five cents a pound, that netted him about \$35. Ordinary calves of the same age are selling at \$10 to \$15. The difference is that Mr. Rollins selects good animals to breed from, and takes a little extra care of his young stock—and old stock too, for that matter. Ten or fifteen years from now Mr. Rollins will be a rich man, and a noted stock raiser, while hundreds of farmers, who had a better chance than he, but sneer at his fancy notions, will be complaining that 'farming don't pay.'"

JEWELL CITY *Diamond*: "Charley Seeley reports quite a great freak in henology down at his place. A hen had stolen her nest, some distance from the house, down in the woods, and hatched out a brood of chickens, but kept them away from the house. In order to keep them from growing wild the young chickens were taken away from the mother and given to another hen. This so exasperated her No. 1, that she again struck out for the woods. In a few days she came strutting back to the house with a couple of young quails following her, apparently as tame and gentle as the young chickens of which she had been deprived. They appear very fond of their new mother, while her pride in providing for and protecting her new family appears to have no bounds."

SAYS the *Rush Center Progress*: "Early on Sabbath morning, two weeks ago, the usual quiet of our little city was broken by the report of a pistol ringing out on the still air. Looking out we saw a horseman dashing rapidly out of town, shaking his revolver menacingly at the astonished citizens, who ran out to see what had caused the alarm. Bob Lancaster had shot John Hicks and was bidding a hasty good-bye to LaCrosse. Several armed themselves, mounted, and started in pursuit. The picture was a weird one. The man, who five minutes before was, to all appearances, a quiet citizen, was now a fugitive from justice, hotly pursued by a dozen of his former friends and associates. Lancaster made good his escape, and after a three days' search, the pursuing party returned. Hicks will doubtless recover but his wounds are severe."

Kansas' Onward March.

On the occasion of the recent visit of Maj. Morrill, of Hiawatha, to Troy, we had the pleasure of a long talk with him, from which we gathered a large amount of valuable information, tending not only to confirm the prosperous condition of Kansas, but showing that she stands higher in the estimation of Eastern business men than has generally been supposed. Maj. Morrill, being the head of a large banking house, has extensive correspondence with bankers and capitalists all over the country. He also possesses a wide acquaintance throughout the East, and is a shrewd and intelligent observer. In addition to his banking business he is the agent for the sale of immense quantities of land in this State. All these things combined, make Maj. Morrill good authority upon matters that he spoke of.

The emigration pouring into Kansas is simply enormous. A colony of four hundred families will soon settle on the Central Branch railroad lands, chiefly in Marshall and Pottawatomie counties. This represents about 2,000 souls, to a comparatively small section of land. Maj. Morrill says that he has recently figured up the amount of lands he has disposed of within the past four or five months, and it averages just eight hundred acres per day during that time. These lands are all in Northern Kansas, and mostly sold to persons who intend becoming actual settlers. The total amount would be 120,000 acres, and represents 750 quarter sections, or that number of heads of families who are coming to Kansas to make themselves homes. In other portions of the State, an equal degree of activity prevails. Maj. Morrill thinks (and we believe he is correct) that the emigration to Kansas now reaches fully 100,000 a year, and that the census of 1880 will show this State to have over 1,000,000 population.

Maj. Morrill says that when he was East, last summer, he met a wealthy man, who had a large amount of money to invest. He said the East seemed to be going down, and he preferred Western securities, where the country was going up. He asked Maj. Morrill if he could not invest a few thousands for him on Kansas, in real estate security. The major agreed to undertake the investment; and since that time he has continued remitting, until he now has about \$80,000 dollars invested in Kansas. The hundreds of other capitalists who are investing in the same way, would seem pretty conclusive that they regard Kansas real estate as good security.

Coming down to a single locality, Maj. Morrill says that the prosperity of Brown county is most cheering. The emigration is considerable, and the crops never were better, notwithstanding the grasshoppers. During the years of drought and grasshoppers, it was supposed that the stock of hogs in Northern Kansas was exhausted, and that farmers would have to purchase breeders to restock their farms; but he says that there are more hogs in Brown county to-day than ever before, and that this fall's crop will be immense.

We have here given the observations of one person. It is a fair average of the entire State. The most enthusiastic Kansas never dreamed that our State would so soon be running Iowa and Missouri so close a race.—*Troy Chief*.

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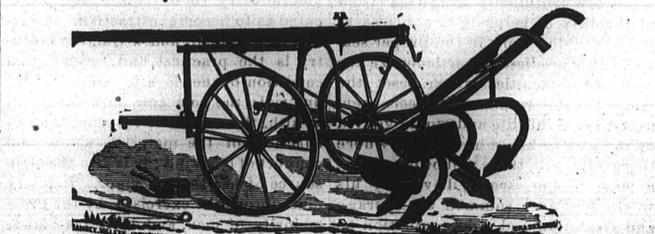
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EASTERN DAIRYMEN—UNHEALTHY MILK.

The alarming fact has just been made known to the milk consumers of New York City, that they are the victims of a monstrous imposition that should have been ventilated long ago. It seems that the heavy dairymen of Orange county, who heretofore have sustained a reputation for furnishing an excellent quality of milk to their customers, finding that by feeding their cows on hay and other clean and natural food they were not accumulating wealth as rapidly as they might by feeding something else have, almost to a man, discontinued the use of hay and substituted that dirty, unhealthy stuff, brewery grains or refuse. Hay in Orange county is worth from twelve to fifteen dollars a ton, while the brewery refuse can be obtained in any quantity at from three to five dollars a ton; and it is said that a ton of the refuse will go as far as a ton of hay and that by feeding it the cows will give nearly double the quantity of milk. It was a good thing in a money point of view for the dairyman, for he could sell his hay for a good price, turn right around and buy as much refuse for one-third the amount, and not only that, but he had double the amount of milk to sell. Cows are very fond of these brewery grains and will leave the best pasture for a feed of it. After eating the grains for a few weeks they become sleek and fat but their healthy appearance is in fact only a bloat, like that of the beer drinker, and it is seldom that a cow thus fed lasts longer than two years; the dirty stuff poisons them. It is the milk from such dairies that the people of New York have been using. Is it at all astonishing that they are overtaken with all kinds of diseases? If we of the West are "a long distance from market," we certainly live in a country where our farmers and dairymen can make a living without subjecting the people and their stock to such outrages as this.

DRIVEN AND PINCHED.

There are two serious drawbacks to the farmer's contentment and welfare; one is he is "driven," the other is he is "pinched" for money. Both are extremely unpleasant in their results. When the weather becomes cooler and the farmer finds a little more leisure to think about things, he will do well to grapple with these perplexing problems. Both of them are lions in his path and create a deal of anxiety and discomfort. If any way in the world can be contrived by which the farmer can do his work more leisurely and thoroughly and at the right time, it would be a great relief, removing a burden of care and a source of irritation which are annoying in the extreme and of constant pressure. Loss and waste are continually occurring from an inability of being in two places at once, of doing work in the proper season. It is needless to particularize the manifold difficulties which beset the farmer in this respect. He feels them every day of his life and would get rid of them if he knew how. But where there is the will, there will be found out a way. If the farmer, driven by his work, will just summon up courage and resolution and a determination to act at once, he can soon become master of the situation and bring order out of confusion. This being "driven" is the bane of the farmer's life and must be in some way overcome. We believe the difficulty can be met and surmounted by any one who possesses firmness of purpose and a determination to conquer.

The being "pinched" for money is another fruitful source of trouble and annoyance to many of what is termed our best farmers. To meet this difficulty requires no small amount of nerve and courage. No half-way measures will answer. A year or two of hard fighting, of close economy, of careful management, of wise spending and frugal living will be pretty sure to accomplish the object aimed at. We advise nothing low or mean or sordid, but only a sturdy simplicity, a determination to be independent and to live within means; to keep out of debt and an ability to say, "I owe no man anything but love and good will."

As an aid to economy and simplicity of living, we would advise the farmer to keep a strict account of expenses; to put down the cost of every item

bought, and every dollar and dime and cent paid out. We think one year's close attention to book-keeping, a detailed and exact balance sheet of debt and credit, would do more to help the farmer out of his "pinched" money condition, than any other one thing he could do. Who will be persuaded to try the experiment? It will not be costly, but if faithfully carried out would prove a success.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

The misery, destitution and lack of employment so wide spread and universal in our country, calls up anew the question of the great accumulation of population in the large cities. Why do those out of employment remain there? Why do they not go to the West where land is abundant, and rich, and cheap, and make for themselves farms?

It is doubtless very good advice to the surplus poor of our cities to emigrate—to go into the country where provisions are plenty and labor is in demand.

But there are certain difficulties in the way that are apt to be overlooked by those who proffer the advice. Effective farm labor, like most other kinds of labor, requires some knowledge, some practical skill; without this knowledge and skill men feel distrustful of themselves and are reluctant to try an experiment in which they think they shall fail. Then farm labor does not continue active through the season, and hunger does; so a great many fear that by going into the agricultural districts for work will be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Again, few of the extremely poor have enough means to enable them to move to a distant State, with an uncertainty whether they find paying work at their journey's end. These considerations deter thousands from rushing out of cities to farms in the country.

Many more would leave the cities and go into the agricultural districts if they knew how exactly to set themselves about it. If some few men in every city, of benevolent intent and ready means, would meet those who can find no work and are in a suffering condition, and counsel with them and form some feasible plan of colonization, a great deal of suffering might be avoided. Thousands of the poor in cities are willing to work, are willing to undergo many hardships, if they could see any practicable way to better their condition. There is no shadow of doubt but what their condition might be bettered if they, and the cheap lands of the West, could be brought together. Cannot some of our reformers devise some way to bring about so desirable a result?

ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY.

The true law of society is co-operation—the association of many for the good of each and all. It is only by association that means can be combined, and industry so organized and prosecuted as to become attractive. A system of dignified and attractive industry is the practical and fundamental condition of the elevation of man. Industry is the sole and only source of wealth, the means of securing the satisfaction of the material wants and comfort of mankind; it is also the main source of health and vigor. Industry must forever be exercised by the great majority of men, and if means cannot be found to render it pleasing and attractive they will always remain, as the toiling masses now are, the galley slaves of labor. This question of attractive industry is one of supreme importance, and is sufficient of itself to prove that co-operation and association is the true form of society. Labor can never be made attractive when performed alone and under unfavorable conditions, when it is protracted through wearisome hours and made a drudgery. It is folly to say that labor, properly organized and properly rewarded, cannot be made pleasant. Labor is the fiat of the Almighty, and to say that it is a curse and not a blessing, a wearisome burden that we must bear through life and not the joyous exercise of a free choice, is to accuse Him who has laid it upon us as a necessity, of want of regard for the welfare and happiness of his children. Just so sure as labor is the law of life imposed upon man by his Creator, it must be a good law, beneficent in its purpose, pleasant in its prosecution, and bringing happiness in its train.

We are met here by a class of men who lack faith in God, and who lack

faith in men, who tell us that all this talk about attractive industry is mere sentiment and moonshine; that labor always has been repugnant and always will be; that you cannot change the nature of things, nor make black white, nor bitter sweet; and so we had better accept the hard facts of life and make the best of them, and not attempt to alter the fixed laws of fate.

We want to say to these gadgrinds of society that there is no such thing as evil in this world which is irremediable. If labor has been a curse to man, and a heavy burden upon his shoulders in the past; if it is repugnant in the present, and men try to escape from it as an evil, this is no valid reason why it should remain so. Great changes are taking place in the world. A half a century has made an entire revolution in almost all departments of human industry. Rapid changes in usages, customs, modes of life, methods of business are now going on with unprecedented activity. Wonderful discoveries are daily made in the application of the forces of nature to lighten the burdens of labor. Machinery is now doing the work which a half century ago would have required ten millions of human beings to accomplish. Machinery is now taking the place to a great extent of farm labor. We mow and reap with machines; we thresh with machines; we handle hay by machinery; we ride and direct the plow instead of following it.

Who shall say that we have gone the length of the whole line, and arrived at the utmost limit of improvement? Who shall say that the resources of labor and the laboring classes are exhausted; that all has been done that can be done? The facts of the case are that the Patrons have just commenced their labors, are just preparing the way for action. Their morning star has just risen above the horizon, and is seen as the harbinger of the rising sun, and a perfect day.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Pittsburg of the 19th says: "The American Iron Works, employing 2,000 men, and H. Lloyd & Son's mills, employing 1,000 men, resumed work this morning. The former had been idle six weeks, and the latter eleven weeks. The striking coopers held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to go to work at twenty cents, and agreed not to interfere with the men who went to work during the strike. About 200 discontented remain idle."

A TELEGRAM from Memphis, Tenn., says: "Horace T. Smith, general freight agent of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railway at this point, who it was supposed had been drowned in the Mississippi river while out rowing in a skiff last June, and for whose body a large reward was offered, has written a letter from Texas, stating that he is alive and well and penitent. This news creates considerable excitement here, as no possible cause for his action can be imagined."

SAYS a St. Louis dispatch of the 18th: "Negotiations which have been in progress for two or three weeks past between the Catholic colonization association, of this city, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad company, for the purchase of land on the line of that road, have been concluded, and a contract executed in due form. The land purchased in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, amounts to 12,000 acres at \$3 60 per acre. A big colony will be immediately organized for settlement on this land."

A TELEGRAM from Fernandina, Florida, of the 15th gives the following concerning the yellow fever which appears to be doing terrible work in that district: "There are reported thirty new cases this evening; nearly every one is sick; in some cases whole families are down. The train to-night is crowded with fugitives. The atmosphere is humid and unfavorable, and the fever spreads rapidly. Gloomy aspects have settled over the city. Two physicians, a druggist and eight nurses have been sent for from Savannah, also disinfectants, etc."

SAYS a telegram from Columbus, O., of Saturday: "Edward C. Dyer, a Pittsburg cattle dealer, yesterday drew \$1,947 from a bank in this city and left for Gravesport, in this county, to purchase some cattle. This morning, upon the river bank six miles below this city, a boy picked up a pocket book holding a few dollars, and near by a comb and tooth brush, which have been identified as the property of Dyer. Close to the place where these were found is every evidence of a severe struggle, and as nothing can be learned as to the whereabouts of Dyer, it is surmised that he has been robbed and murdered. A farmer's wife living in the neighborhood of the supposed tragedy reports that last night she heard screams in the direction of the spot where the articles were found."

ACCORDING to a San Francisco dispatch of the 15th inst. a special from Tucson says: "Reliable advices received yesterday from Camp Bourne and

Clifton say: The Warm Spring Indians, who recently left San Carlos, have killed at least fourteen men and wounded eight, captured one freight train, killed the teamsters and destroyed the goods. Seven horses were taken from Ralston, and the station is abandoned. No mail from Silver City for a week. The Longfellow Copper Mining company, at Clifton, lost a team of mules by Indians. Three detachments of Arizona troops and all available ones from New Mexico are after the Indians. A later special from Camp Grant says Maj. Tupper and command struck the Indians at Knight's ranch, and killed forty. The troops are close on the trail of the Indians."

A TUESDAY'S dispatch from Omaha is as follows: "The Herald will tomorrow morning publish a detailed report from all the counties in Nebraska and Western Iowa, showing the condition of the corn crop. It is generally conceded that the yield will be larger than any previous year, averaging from fifty to seventy bushels per acre. On account of the rainy spring, it will be unusually late. At a few points danger is apprehended from early frost, the corn not being sufficiently matured. Wheat averages twenty-two bushels. The quality is better than last year. Barley ranges from twenty-five to fifty bushels, oats fifty to fifty-five. Very little of the harvested crop is coming to market, farmers being disposed to hold for better prices."

A DISPATCH from Boston, of Monday, is as follows: "The dedication of a monument, to-day, to the memory of soldiers who fell during the rebellion, is the occasion for a general holiday and one of the largest processions this city has ever witnessed. A large tier of seats erected for the accommodation of the families and friends by the city government, at Blackstone square, fell shortly after noon. The seats were in five tiers from the fence on Washington street, extending the whole length of the square, and were crowded with hundreds of people, who went down in the ruins. As far as learned, the following were injured, receiving fractures of limbs: Mrs. Ellen W. Crawley, Jackson E. Hall, Henry Clinton O'Brien, Mrs. N. Appleton, Miss Bell Bartlett, Charles W. Sullivan, Mrs. Hannah Buckley. Later.—It is now found that the injured by the falling of the seats numbered between twenty-five and thirty, some quite severely, but as far as learned, none fatally. About 2,000 were on the seats when they gave way."

SAYS a telegram from New York of the 18th: "At Tweed's examination by the committee of aldermen to-day, he testified that \$60,000 was paid to the board of aldermen for the confirmation of Peter B. Sweeney as city chamberlain. He paid Thomas Cowan \$50,000 or \$60,000 to pass a resolution directing the comptroller to issue bonds for \$1,500,000 for the Brooklyn bridge, of which he was a trustee and stockholder. In reply to the question whether he ever suggested to any person to falsify the results of the ballots, he answered that he gave instructions to that end to different men who controlled the wards, but it would be impossible to name them. Nearly all those connected with Tammany hall from 1866 until the ring was broken up had more or less to do with that business. In regard to the reputed meeting of the board of audit, at which said claims amounting to \$1,000,000 were passed, Tweed said such a meeting was never held, but those claims were paid notwithstanding. Tweed said, relating to the case of John Morrissey, that he had been indicted for assault with intent to kill in 1848 at Troy, and sentenced to jail; also, that he had served in the penitentiary for several breaches of the peace, and that he had been a professional prize fighter and gambler. This was read in reply to a criticism of Morrissey on Tweed."

THE following late dispatch from London tells what Gen. Grant intends to do during the next twelve months: "Friday ex-President Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr. In returning thanks he expressed the pleasure it gave him to form so close a connection with the land and home of Burns. Gen. Grant and party will now make a round of English provincial towns, in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leamington, whence they will go to London. They expect to proceed to Paris on the 20th of October, where they will stay six weeks. They will next visit Marseilles and Nice, and then from Genoa they will leave on board an American man-of-war, to visit various parts of Spain, Malta, Sicily, Egypt and Turkey. In February the party will go to Naples, where they will stay a fortnight, and afterwards spend a month in Rome; then to Paris, visiting by the way the principal towns of Italy. Paris will be reached again about the end of April. Here they will remain a month, and afterwards visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and finally visit Switzerland, which they hope to reach in September. Preparations are making at Newcastle-on-Tyne to receive Gen. Grant this week. His visit will extend over the 21st and 22d. He will arrive Thursday night, and be the guest of the mayor. On Friday he will visit the various buildings and works in the town. Afterward he will proceed down the river on a steamer, and there will be a great demonstration at the mouth of the Tyne. There will be a reception in the evening. On Saturday

Gen. Grant will visit the Elswick ordnance works, and then receive addresses from public bodies. In the afternoon there will be a demonstration of miners and trades, and in the evening a banquet will be given in the assembly rooms. On Monday he will lay the foundation stone of a free library and museum at Sunderland."

A TELEGRAM from Houston, Texas, of Monday, says: "A storm similar to that of September, 1875, struck Galveston at an early hour this morning, prostrating wires and covering bridges with water, thus cutting off all communication. An engine which reached there at 10 a. m. to learn the extent of damage found the track under water for a mile from east bridge. The wind was from thirty-five to forty miles an hour all day. No trains from Galveston since yesterday. Wires are all down, and it is impossible to find out anything about the damage in Galveston. No damage and but little wind here. At Indianola the wind reached a velocity of fifty-two miles an hour." A dispatch of Tuesday from Galveston gives the following additional news concerning the storm. "A very severe storm of wind and rain visited the entire coast yesterday. At this place a high wind prevailed all day Sunday, and Sunday night increased in severity. From 7 o'clock Monday morning until noon of that day the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the rain fell in torrents. The water in Galveston bay was raised in some places to the level of the wharves, and the level and most exposed portion of the city was under water for two or three hours. At about noon the wind moderated, the waters began to recede, and before night the sky was clear, with a strong, cold norther blowing. Very little damage was done in the city considering the violence of the storm. Three of the compresses lost parts of their walls, and three unoccupied blocks were considerably damaged. No loss of life is reported, and no disaster to shipping except to the small class of coasters. The railroad bridges across the bay are badly damaged, and it will be several days before the trains run regularly." The News' special from Rockport says the storm at that point was severe, and a propeller is missing. A special from Brazos Santiago says that half of that island is submerged."

THE news from the Eastern war is anything but favorable for the Russian forces. During the past ten days the hardest fighting has been done before the town of Plevna, which is situated midway between Nicopolis and Lovatz and east of the Vid river. Here the Russian forces under Gen. Skobeloff have done some effective work, but nothing was gained by it and a loss of five thousand men was sustained. In fact, during the past fortnight all along the line and even in their fortified positions in the Balkan mountains, the Russians have met with severe losses. Their southward march from the Danube has indeed been slow and it will be a long time yet ere Constantinople is reached. A special to the Missouri Republican from London of the 18th inst. says: "For the next few days attention will be probably diverted from Plevna and concentrated on the race between Mehemet Ali and the Russian reinforcements to arrive first upon the Jantra. Latest information from the army of the czarowitch shows that its commander is concentrating it between Biela and the Danube as if apprehensive. The bridge at Sistova is now being strongly fortified with its *tete de pont* by skilled generals. The twelfth Russian corps forms the left flank of this army, which is under command of Gen. Vannofsky, and has its headquarters at Jalyablana, ten miles west of Metphka, and covers with its outposts the road from Biela to Tristenik. Communication across the Danube which had been established by the Russian bridge at Pyrgor, has been broken, up and established further up the river under shelter of the left flank. Sabit Pasha is advancing against this army. His advance guard is commanded by Asof Pasha, who moved to Kischlewa on the 12th inst., and occupied Sinan, or, as it is shown on some maps, Est-mankoi, on the 13th. Gen. Vannofsky on the following day made an attempt to dislodge the Moslems from this place, and attacked it with twenty-three battalions, three regiments of cavalry and sixty-four guns. He was encountered by twelve Turkish battalions and driven back before six other battalions, which were in reserve, came into action. The eleventh and twelfth Russian corps concentrated at Biela, where they are entrenching themselves, and the czarowitch has established his headquarters at Monaster, five miles north of Biela, and is evidently determined to hold firmly the line between that place and the Danube, and zealously guard the road to Sistova by which his reinforcements must come up. This position Mehemet Ali cannot pass by. He must either risk battle or relinquish the idea of relieving Plevna. If he is to fight the sooner he fights the better, for every day brings the Russian guard and the second army corps nearer to the Danube. Of this the Ottoman commander is of course aware, and it seems that he purposes soon to grapple with the czarowitch, for his scouts have been felt by Russian outposts all along their line, especially in the directions of Cernika and Oroko, he has evidently got to feeling his enemy and under the urgent necessity of saving time will probably hazard a decisive blow."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2 00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

SCORES of our citizens went down to the Kansas City exposition yesterday.

FARMERS from the river bottom tell us that there was a heavy frost on Monday night.

THE executive committee of the Kansas State grange held a meeting at Wyandotte, on Tuesday. J. T. Stevens of this paper was in attendance.

THE fifth annual fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Association will be held at Independence, from the 10th to the 12th of October inclusive. We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket.

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Personal.

J. S. GILMORE, Esq., of the Kansas Pacific land department at Salina, was in the city on Tuesday.

JUDGE C. J. LEWIS, of Joplin, spent yesterday with his many friends in Lawrence. The judge says things are lively down in the lead region.

THE officers of the Kaw Valley Fair Association are leaving nothing undone that will tend to make the coming fair a success, and they inform us that their efforts are meeting with the hearty co-operation of those who can contribute to the exhibition all over the county.

Dickens Tea Party.

The ladies of the Baptist church of this city are making arrangements to give a Dickens tea party soon after the cessation of the Murphy meetings. They hope to have a chance to welcome a large number of reformed drunkards and make them acquainted with people who will take pleasure in aiding them to keep their pledge.

The public should prepare for one of the greatest treats Lawrence has ever had. Due notice will be given in season for all to go.

THE Murphy temperance movement, which has been carried on in this city during the past fortnight, under the leadership of Hon. Mr. Reynolds, has resulted thus far in a vast amount of good. Meetings have been held every night and they have been attended by large crowds of people.

ON Friday night last some unknown, bold, villainous burglars made a raid on four of our business institutions, seriously injuring the safes belonging thereto and carrying off considerable wealth. The establishments visited were Pearson's mill, I. N. Van Hoesen's office, Capt. R. Carpenter's hide and leather store and Alex Lewis' lumber office.

Further, plants grown in masses should never be used. By comparison it will be found that they have but few and scanty roots, and consequently stunted crowns. Never should plants be used which have been propagated from parent stools which have borne a heavy crop of fruit. Strong vigorous stools alone can produce suitable plants, and such stools should not be permitted to carry too many runners. Too much pains cannot be used in this direction if the finest development in fruit in quantity as well as quality is desired.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as depreciating, but rather as recommending professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needed.

BOOTS!



SHOES!

A NEW DEPARTURE WORTHY OF NOTICE. We want to say a word to the READERS OF THIS PAPER WHO ARE FARMERS, AND THAT IS BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR COARSE WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER For Either Men, Women or Children

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence. Having been connected with some of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the country for years, we can buy cheaper and sell lower than our competitors.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

HORTICULTURAL.

Report of the September Meeting of the Douglas County Society.

This society met at the residence of Chas. E. Brown, on Saturday Sept. 15, 1877. The president being absent, Mr. Sedgwick, vice-president, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Deming said that the wood-growth was satisfactory, and the crop of apples heavy; regretted to find the scab on the fruit so prevalent and injurious. He found the Winesap injured by this disease; Rawles Genet, I find full of fruit and very fine quality.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

-AND-

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Exceeded by any for Tone and Finish.

H. J. RUSHMER, - - LAWRENCE,

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No. 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

mountains exert upon our water supply and confined our remarks to those mountains which run parallel to our western border in the neighboring State of Colorado.

To-day we propose to say a few words upon the same range in its more northern extension, in the Territories Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The Colorado portion of the Rocky mountains have a wonderful uniformity of elevation, its main peaks being nearly three miles above sea level.

The mountains proper seem to retreat westward as they extend north of the Colorado line, until they reach a point about five hundred miles west and about four hundred north.

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The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending Sept. 18, 1877, and each dated Aug. 28, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: H. Fuller, calf muzzles, Seneca; G. Amborn, key hole covers, Peabody; J. Ingels, gate, Atchison; P. West, washing machine, Lyndon.

City and Country.

In New York City a respectable family pays \$1,500 annually for the rent of a house. A physician charges from three to five dollars for a single visit and furnishes no medicine. In the country it frequently requires a long ride and great inconvenience to obtain a physician, and when found he may not be able to procure the proper remedies. The most remarkable and untiring remedy the world has ever seen, and one which is endorsed by all physicians, is now placed within the reach of every family.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$55; Cincinnati, \$60; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Topeka, Kansas.

Quite a Convenience to the Public and our Farmers.

Geo. Leis & Bro. have exerted themselves in securing an accurate thermometer and barometer, giving a daily report of the state of our weather, with a painted schedule of indications, direct from the U. S. signal station. Call at Leis' when you wish to be posted as to the state of our weather, rain or shine.

THE Wheeler & Wilson new No. 5, straight needle, sewing machine, the best made and most durable sewing machine in the world; no shuttle to thread; work runs back from operator, and is the easiest managed, and easiest running machine in the market.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices.

FARMERS in want of sewing machines can find any machine they may desire, and at the very bottom price. All machines are warranted to be new and of the best make, and at Geo. Hollingberry's general sewing machine agency, 121 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Grand Tournament.

There will be a grand fancy dress tournament at the fair grounds, on the last day of the fair. Premiums to the amount of \$250.00 will be given to the four knights who get the most rings. Young men desiring to ride can obtain full particulars by addressing, GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Silverware.

Mr. E. P. Chester has just received a new stock of silverware, consisting of cake baskets, butter dishes, castors, napkin rings, vases, etc., etc. He has also a fine stock of spoons and forks, and all of the above he proposes to sell low for cash.

\$10 Reward.

I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the return of a deep-red setter dog, white spot in forehead, one eye affected. The dog either strayed or was stolen. He answers to the name of "Shot." F. A. DEWOLFE, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. HOLLINGBERRY, the practical merchant tailor, can be found at 121 Massachusetts street. Cutting a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HIMOY'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

HOUSE FOR RENT. Inquire on Tennessee street, west side, third house north of Pinckney.

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's - making old clothes look like new. A BRAND new Webster's Unabridged for sale. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

Horticultural Department.

Fruit. We hope all our farmers are blessed with good orchards of apples, pears, peaches, quinces and plums, so as to enjoy the great pleasure of fruit this season. The fruit trees of all kinds seem to be loaded down with fruit. We believe there will be less sickness in consequence this fall. Ripe fruit eaten either cooked or raw is antibilious and very healthful. Better plant orchards and raise fruits to preserve health than fee doctors to restore it.

Planting Fruit Trees.

The fall is regarded by many as the best season for planting fruit trees. The farmer has usually more time at his command to do this work in the fall than in the spring; he can work more leisurely and more carefully. We presume there are but few of our readers who should not plant more or less trees the coming fall. We believe it would be for the interest of every farmer to plant a few trees every year, however many, or however great a variety he may have. It is only by so doing that he can keep up his orchard. Some trees will die from one cause and some from another, and all will be growing older, and it is important that trees be planted to take their place.

Most persons think if they have trees in bearing that is enough; it is entirely unnecessary to plant now. This is certainly an error. Trees will die off, and then new and perhaps better varieties are continually brought forward, which it would be profitable to raise. Our advice to those who grow fruit is to plant a few trees yearly and plant them well.

Experiment in Grape Culture.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* writes as follows: "Seven years ago, in grubbing up a Catawba vineyard, the writer left one row of the vines. The stakes had been taken away, and as a lot of apple tree trimmings were convenient, a quantity were placed on each side for the vines to run on, just keeping them off the ground, but scarcely more than a foot from it in any place.

"The experiment has been completely successful. The last three years have been excessively wet, and both rot and grape curculio have run riot among the Concord, while these vines are altogether exempt. This year, hot, steamy weather would occur immediately after severe showers; the result has been wide-spread blight among pear, apple and other trees, and grapes could be seen to mildew while observing them; but these vines, close to the ground, have been kept shaded all the time, and were also much cooler. In no case do they show any evidence of atmospheric or insect injury of any sort.

"Experiments like these are recommended in localities where mildew is common, and where choice sorts, like the Catawba, do not usually prosper. The mode of culture has many merits. It costs little or nothing to care for them, only placing brush or rough forks under them to keep the vines from contact with the earth. In winter the snow, leaves and other sheltering cover, sift in among the branches and remain there, preventing injury from severity of the climate. Last and most important of all, the fruit is of a superior quality, without imperfections in any part, even while requiring no care.

Garden Plants for Winter.

Do not wait too late to secure plants from the garden for a winter display. Few things will thrive by being left out doors till they are nipped by frosts, and then further abused by hurried potting. Plants should be taken up while there are yet some weeks of growing weather, so they may have a chance to recover their growth before they are removed to the house. Care must be taken with the most of them to disturb the roots as little as possible, if speedy growth and blooming are desirable. When removing them to the pots, work carefully around the plant, and with the back of the trowel to it, reducing the ball gradually to the proper size. Cut roots, when necessary, with a sharp knife, so that there shall be no rude shocks to knock off the soil from the delicate rootlets. Put into the pots, perhaps an inch deep, some bits of charcoal, an old nail or two, and some broken pottery; fill with proper soil, so that in setting in the plant it will come within an inch of the top, and then press in firmly a little more soil. Water freely at first and set in a shaded place, and until the plants are established in growing, give only water enough to save them from drought. Concerning the proper sized pots to use, my own experience is that the less space I can crowd my plants into without too great cruelty, the better. This brings me to the subject of pruning, which is a point I like to skip. The authorities seem to lean

towards clipping down to a classically severe outline, but if one can claim the "knack" of lifting, it certainly is not necessary and perhaps it is undesirable. One common sense notion which suggests itself always is to give shapeless or overgrown plants a trimming, of course; and another is to prune the tops correspondingly to the amount of cutting necessarily given to the roots. -*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The Fruit Crops in England.

The English *Gardener's Chronicle* contains its annual report on the condition of the fruit crops—and very disheartening it is to read, so uniformly bad is almost everything reported to be. Apricots it seems, were almost uniformly below the average, and in some cases utter failures. Sussex and Hereford are, however, exceptions to the rule. Plums are almost invariably much below the average, and may generally be registered an utter failure. Cherries were generally under the average, with the exception of Morellas, of which in many places the crop is reported to be good. Peaches and nectarines, as might be expected, are almost non-existent. Apples, in by far the majority of cases, are below the average; in a few cases they are spoken of as an average, while in certain localities in Lancashire, Buckinghamshire, Suffolk and Sussex the crop is recorded as over the average. Good fruit years are the exception rather than the rule; thus, taking the record from 1870 to the present time, we find that in 1870 the crop was generally speaking, abundant; 1873, under the average; an average in 1874; unusually abundant in 1875; very unsatisfactory in 1876; while the wet autumn of last year and the cruel spring of the present have rendered the season of 1877 the worst of the series.

Horticulture Under Difficulties.

The *San Juan (Cal.) Times* says: "On Monday last Dr. C. E. Lancaster of this place procured about four inches of water for the purpose of irrigating his blackberry vines which grow luxuriantly in his garden near his house. Noticing that the water did not reach the roots of all the vines, he proceeded to search for the cause, and found that the stream was running into what he supposed to be a gopher hole. He stepped quickly to the place to stop the hole, when in an instant the ground gave way beneath him and he sank about twelve feet below the surface before his feet found a resting place. Here he remained several minutes with four inches of water pouring down on him before he could make himself be heard. Luckily Mrs. Lancaster heard him call and went to his relief by calling around her the neighbors, who, with the aid of a rope relieved the doctor from his perilous condition uninjured. The hole is over an old tunnel which had been run fifteen or twenty years ago, and which had been filled up."

Poisoned by Toadstools.

The *Meriden (Conn.) Republican* says: "Wednesday morning Mr. Valentine Kane, of North First street, went out early into a meadow near his house, and picked what he thought were edible mushrooms. He had them stewed for breakfast, and himself and little son and daughter ate heartily. Toward evening he was taken with vomiting, and became very sick. The children also manifested the same symptoms. The family are poor, and did not send for a doctor until the next night, and none coming until the next morning, it was too late to save the lives of the children. They both died in the course of the day. The father became delirious, and during Thursday night got out of bed and jumped out of the window, which is in the second story of the house, but he experienced no bad effects from the fall, and was recovering at last accounts. They were poisonous toadstools of which they had eaten."

Desolating Forests.

Within ten years, no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over in the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from five to ten thousand acres each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of 150,000 acres per annum. The amount of pine and lumber timber yet standing in the forests of the timber States is estimated at 225,000,000,000 feet. The sum of \$144,000,000 is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 men. -*Polytechnic.*

A correspondent of the *Sacramento Record-Union* says: "Good selected fruit of any kind, well taken care of, will always find ready sale and bring the highest market rates. Care in boxing and packing is essential to the carrying of all fruit, and the brands of those who take the most pains will always be in demand and find customers. Fallen fruit should be daily picked up, either fed to the hogs, or select the best to be utilized in some way or other. A good plan is to take straw and scatter it around the body of the tree, and thereby save a large portion being bruised."

The *New Orleans Picayune* says at a late meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States, committees were appointed to secure a hall for the exhibition of Southern fruits, flowers, agricultural field productions, and garden vegetables.

The Household.

Young Girls.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor and depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn women on earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around—the rich are likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.

The above good advice is from *Colman's Rural World*. The difficulty will be in getting folks to act upon it. Life's currents do not set in that direction. People at large do not see much that is attractive in work. The rich, the cultivated, the well-to-do in the world, avoid it. How is a young woman, born of wealthy parents, educated to be dependent on others, accustomed to move in the higher walks of life, to be induced to take hold of the hard and repulsive work of life? Will she go into the kitchen and cook? Will she stand over the washtub and scrub soiled linen? Will she out and make her own, or her brother's or sister's clothes? These are homely questions but they are pertinent, and must be answered before the labor problem is solved.

We may give all the good advice in the world, we may tell parents what they ought to do in reference to bringing up their children to work, still things will go on as they are, or proceed from bad to worse till labor is made pleasant and attractive. We have faith that this same thing can be done; we believe it can be done by the right organization of labor; we believe it can be done by making more pleasant the conditions under which work is performed; we believe it can be done by bringing young people together in groups of both sexes and according tastes. We never heard of boys or girls refusing to attend a husking bee because the work was hard or monotonous or repulsive. They engage in such work with a zest and relish of the keener sort. Young men like to engage in the game of base ball, which is really the hardest kind of muscular exercise. Is there any good reason why a group of young men could not be organized so as to contend for supremacy in some field of labor with the same earnestness as they try to rival each other on the base ball ground? These things are worth considering. These are spheres in which the hardest work is made attractive. We have organized fire companies. Do they ever refuse to turn out even in the darkest night and work with a will and energy that knows no fatigue?

If labor, the hardest and severest, can be so organized in one department as to be pleasant and attractive, it can be made attractive in all departments.

TAFFY CANDY.—One cupful molasses, one cupful sugar, two-thirds cupful of water, a piece of butter the size of a hickory-nut. If brittle when dropped into water, pour out on large plates. Stretch out the thinnest while warm. When perfectly cold, break into squares.

A CHEAP DISH.—Take a piece of boneless codfish, as thick and white as you can get; pick in pieces, and cover with cold water; add an equal quantity of peeled potatoes. Boil together until the potatoes are done, and then mash well. In a small saucepan melt a large table-spoonful of butter; stir in an even table-spoonful of flour, and when mixed until smooth a half a pint of rich milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Remove from the fire, and add gradually a beaten egg. Return to the fire, and stir for a minute or two. Pour over the mashed fish and potatoes, and send to table.

WASHING FLUID.—Take half pound soda ash and half a pound of unslacked lime, and put them in a gallon of water; boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put in a jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring and rub on plenty of soap on the dirtiest places, and in one boiler of clothes, well covered with water, add one tea-spoonful of the fluid; boil half an hour or more; rub through one water and rinse well, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is the original recipe; but to economize, I put one quart of good lye, made from wood ashes, in the place of soda ash, and I found that it was just as good, and cheaper too.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHECK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an Appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate case of Indigestion. SCHECK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC. These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion and enables the organs to form a good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine. SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877. This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for rheumatism and general prostration of the nervous system, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT. Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877. Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD. 1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. LARK. 123 Monterey street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in this time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I applied VEGETINE faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects. Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD. Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists, FARM, ORCHARD, PRACTICAL EDUCATION, SHOP, KANSAS STATE STORE. Agricultural College, FOUR YEARS' COURSE. No Tuition or Contingent Fees! Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened August 23d and closes December 20, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc. Columns include item name, price per unit, and location/date.

Table with market prices for Live Stock Markets, including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Columns include item name, price, and location/date.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 15@18c...

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, sack, \$2.00...

Wheat has materially improved during the past week. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall is quoted at \$1.31 to \$1.32...

The cattle market is again dull and drooping. There is a little Texas fever in a few places, and it has doubtless been the main cause for the dullness of the market...

On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid for cattle was \$3.65 (a lot Kansas heifers), lowest, \$2.17...

Gold is down to \$1.02. The reports of the clearing houses of the United States indicate a steady recuperation of trade...

appears that the railroad debts of the various counties of Kansas, amounts to \$150,000,000—ten per cent. of the taxable property of the entire State...

In dry goods prices were uniformly firm. In groceries, trade has been of more generous proportions than ever before at this season of the year...

Just as we go to press this morning, the very latest dispatches show that grain is rising. Wheat is a shade higher at St. Louis...

PUBLICATION NOTICE. Peebler & Wolf will take notice that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1877, Hiram Maxfield died his will in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas...

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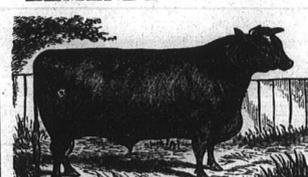
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