

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VI.—NO. 41.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 297.

A POOR MAN'S REVERIE.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Give me enough to do,
A trusty friend or two,
And bread to eat that's earned by labor,
A roof to shelter me,
And I shall happy be,
And envy not my prosperous neighbor.

Let me earn what I can,
I have a home above,
And spend less than my modest wages.
I shall be well content
With what I earned and spent,
As were the philosophic sages.

I live for those I love,
I have a home above,
I can give little worth the giving;
But the poor widow's mite
May make some burden light,
And make this life well worth the living.

No games of chance I trust,
And lotteries I thrust
Aside. I am my own stern master.
I will not speculate,
Nor trust to luck nor fate;
I turn from debt as from disaster.

What if perchance I meet
A snob upon the street,
Who measures me by my condition,
And seems a fault to see
In my civility,
And scorns my nod of recognition?

What though the times be hard,
I still am not debarred
From toiling with my best endeavor;
Their children shall be fed,
And never beg for bread,
Whose work and faith no fate can sever.

KING CHRISTOPHE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The island which we call Hayti, and the Spaniards St. Domingo, is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West Indies, and one of the most fertile and picturesque islands in the world. It is about five times as large as the State of New Jersey, extending four hundred miles from east to west, and being a hundred and fifty broad at its widest part.

One would suppose that, if anywhere on earth, human beings could live in peace and abundance, if anywhere nature had met man more than half way, it is on such an island as this, severed from the politics of great nations, of soil most productive, and the tropical heats tempered by lofty mountain ranges. And, indeed, when Columbus discovered it, it was the abode of a race affectionate and unwarlike, who appeared to live together in perfect harmony. But from the hour when the white man looked upon it, it has been a scene of strife, misery and degradation. Race has warred against race, color with color; and it is present there is a semblance of peace, it is because there is nothing on the island worth contending for.

Sixty years ago, Hayti filled a great place in the world's regard. After many years of war and massacre, its independence was established, and over the best portion of the island a black man ruled, known to mankind in general by the name of Christophe, but self-styled Henry I., king of Hayti. He was regarded in Europe, for a time, as a truly great man, the father of his country, intent on founding a civilized State. William Wilberforce received a letter from this colored king about the year 1816, asking his advice and assistance, and requesting a copy of his portrait with which to adorn one of the royal palaces of Hayti. Mr. Wilberforce was flattered and puzzled. He determined to show his Haytian correspondence to the prime minister, Lord Liverpool, lest the English government should yield to the clamor of capitalists, and "blast these opening buds of moral and social comforts and virtue," by subjugating the island.

King Christophe continued to write to Mr. Wilberforce, and his letters teemed with elevated projects. In one of Wilberforce's letters we read:

He has requested me to get for him seven schoolmasters, a tutor for his son, and seven different professors for a royal college he desires to found. Amongst these are a classical professor, a medical, a surgical, a mathematical, and a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Wilberforce, like most of us, was credulous in the line of his desires. He was thrown into a perfect rapture by this application, which was followed by a large remittance in solid pounds sterling, to enable him to engage and send the persons required. Old as he was, he was half tempted to go himself to the island and assist this enlightened king, as he esteemed him, in laying the foundation of civilizing institutions. Zachary Macaulay, father of Lord Macaulay, was also full of zeal to serve Christophe. Sir Joseph Banks, another noted

abolitionist of the day, wrote thus to his friend Wilberforce in 1817:

Were I five-and-twenty, as I was when I embarked with Captain Cook, I am very sure I should not lose a day in embarking for Hayti. To see a set of human beings emerging from slavery, and making most rapid strides toward the perfection of civilization, must, I think, be the most delightful of all food for contemplation.

During all that year Wilberforce and his friends were busy enough selecting men to send out to the black king. Centuries of human experience had taught these worthy and credulous gentlemen nothing. They all supposed it possible for poor and ignorant black men, just released from slavery, to make "rapid strides toward the perfection of civilization." And it is only in our own day that the impossibility of this has been clearly revealed to thoughtful men. On the road that leads from savage to civilized, no rapid strides can ever be taken. It is slow work, very slow, even where it is possible. It will take centuries to accomplish in this island that which Wilberforce, Banks and Macaulay imagined could be brought about in a few years by a dozen or so of English professors.

The black king, Henry I., born a slave, was emancipated by his master, a French naval officer. In 1789, when the French revolution began, he was manager of a hotel, called the Crown, in one of the San Domingo towns, a man of twenty-two, noted for his activity and ability. He possessed some property, and stood well with his neighbors, both white and black. He was not a promoter of the first insurrection of the slaves; but when an attempt was made to withdraw the rights of citizenship from the mulattoes, and retain the blacks in slavery, he joined his countrymen, became the leader of a band, attracted the notice of Toussaint, then general-in-chief of the blacks, who gave him an important command. From that time he distinguished himself at every crisis; and when the great fleet arrived, sent by Napoleon to reduce the island to subjection, it was General Christophe who burned the chief city to the ground, and organized the first resistance.

Nothing, however, could resist the powerful and disciplined French army. But General Christophe, before surrendering, made good terms for himself and his followers. He retained his rank as general, and was assigned an honorable residence. In a short time Toussaint himself was captured and sent to France, where he died in prison after a detention of ten months. In a fatal hour, the French general, probably with the knowledge and by the order of Napoleon, made an attempt to re-establish slavery. He did this at a moment when thousands of his troops were prostrated by yellow fever. Both the mulattoes and the blacks rose upon them, and Christophe greatly distinguished himself by carrying the chief city by assault.

The blacks triumphed. General Leclerc died in one of the adjacent islands, and his remains were borne to France by his wife, Pauline Bonaparte, Napoleon's sister. General Rochambeau succeeded him, but the people, assisted by the yellow fever, succeeded finally in expelling the French, and establishing one of their own number as ruler of the island. Then followed seven years of bloody and cruel civil war, in the course of which fearful deeds were done by all parties. In 1811, the island was divided into two portions, and Christophe was crowned king of the French part of it. He created an aristocracy and made a great number of dukes, barons and counts. His army consisted of twenty-four thousand men, although his subjects numbered but two hundred and forty thousand. The accounts we have of his doings, being written by persons not in sympathy with him or his race, cannot be implicitly relied on. They make a good deal of fun of his ragged nobles strutting about with such titles as duke of marmelade, baron cradle, count of lemonade, and others.

But his hostile critics mention some things which were much to his credit. It was a leading point in his policy to restore the once lucrative commerce of the island. He was a strictly moral man in his personal habits, and took care in all ways to promote and honor marriage. He had himself married a freed woman, and in the midst of general debauchery remained faithful to her. And, surely, he could have had no bad motive in soliciting the aid of Wilberforce in the organization of his college and in expending considerable sums toward the establishment of schools.

But, like his predecessor, Toussaint, and like a great many other people, white and black, he was infatuated by the example of Napoleon

Bonaparte, the perfect model of a semi-barbarous chief. Christophe squandered the resources of his island in gratifying his personal tastes, and surrounding himself with the semblance of royalty. He organized a guard for his person, built expensive villas and palaces for himself, lavished titles and favors upon his followers. Worst of all, he enforced his exactions by cruelty, and monopolized important branches of industry. He behaved, in short, a good deal in the style of a beggar on horseback, and added one more to the innumerable proofs, that no mortal is fit to be entrusted with absolute power.

Such potentates, happily, do not last long. They cannot last long in so frugally organized a world as this. In 1818, only a year or two after that promising correspondence with Wilberforce, the chief who governed the other end of the island died, and Christophe led his army thither, intending to annex it to his own dominion. He failed in this attempt, and was obliged even to give up part of his own territory. In 1820, his subjects rose in revolt. After some fruitless attempts to suppress the insurrection, he withdrew to his palace, which he had named Sans souci, where he shot himself twice with a pistol, and died upon the spot, aged fifty-three. One of his sons, a boy of sixteen, was murdered a few days after. A republic was proclaimed, and the whole island for a short time was united under the presidency of General Boyar, a mulatto.

In spite of his errors, Christophe was probably the best, or, rather, the least incompetent, of the men who have attempted to govern this island since the abolition of slavery. His manners, it is said, were graceful and commanding. He spoke English and French with equal facility, and he appears to have had a real desire to improve his country. Whether any man could have done much better in his position, is doubtful; and by what means the colored race in those islands and elsewhere is to be raised from ignorance and barbarism, is a problem too difficult for short-sighted mortals to solve. I think it will finally be accomplished, but not with "rapid strides."

"Only His Wife."

"Who is that lady the gentleman is so rude to?" "Who? Mr. Smith? Oh, he was never rude to any lady; he's quite a ladies' man."

"You are sure? Look there." "Oh, that? That's only his wife!" "Oh, that? That's only his wife!" "Oh, that? That's only his wife!"

He would sit with his back to her, and reads his newspaper while she is talking to him, and lets her pick her parasol up for her, and never glances at her when she smiles at him, and takes no notice of the little hand she puts upon his arm. Your ladies' men don't trouble themselves to be gracious, or agreeable, or fascinating to their wives. You can't expect it. Why, it would be waste time. It is Miss Filtr now, or the widow Plutter, how he would smile and listen, and how charming he would be!

Looked her, did she? Oh, that is only her natural expression nowadays; she has been snubbed so often that it is chronic. You wouldn't put up with it? Well, but what would you do if you had a husband like that? People can't get divorces for being ill-used in that way. No doubt she wishes he'd beat her, or pinch her, or do something tangible so she could get rid of him; but so long as he doesn't do that, and provides her with market money, and calico wrappers, and flannel, she is helpless.

When she was treated decently by your husband, a word in your ear; don't marry a ladies' man. Some plain, uninteresting person for whom nobody else cares a fig, would, perhaps, be true and tender, though not always; but a ladies' man always snubs his own wife, and makes love to those of other men. It's a part of his system.

Why Franklin Used Simple Language.

Tradition has it that when Benjamin Franklin was a lad he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening when he mentioned to his father that he had swallowed some acapachous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and suddenly seizing him, called loudly for help. Mrs. Franklin came with warm water, and the hired man rushed in with the garden pump. They forced half a gallon down Benjamin's throat, and held him by the heels over the edge of the porch and shook him, while the old man said: "If we don't get them things out of Benny he will be plizened, sure."

When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the articles alluded to were oysters, the father fondled him for an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. Tradition adds that ever afterward Franklin's language was marvelously simple and explicit.

In a preface to his lectures on electricity, Professor Tyndal advises English teachers not to collect costly apparatus, but to exhibit the facts and principles of science with simple appliances—the very simplest which will answer the purpose. Thus in his own course of instruction in frictional electricity, the insulating supports were tumblers, wine-glasses, or sealing wax, while for conductors he generally used eggs, turnips, carrots and other simple articles easily obtained.

A Legislative Trick.

In these days of commissions, and investigating committees and returning boards, and imprisonment for contempt of august bodies, I do not deem it safe to let drop the least sign, token or word whereby or whereon the man who holds the gavel of authority may find just cause—or cause seeming to him just—for my apprehension, detention, and thorough sitting. So I will tell the story, and leave the reader to supply what I omit of the names and dates.

In one of the New England States there is to-day, in the book of revised statutes, a law on record, and still in force, which came there in a very tricky way. I call it a law because it was an act passed at the time for a very important purpose. A question had arisen touching the constitutionality of a certain deed performed by a certain county, and no written law being in opposition, properly bearing on the subject, so the case was brought to the State legislature, and there decided; and of course in the coming time, until a counter act shall be passed, that duly engrossed and approved act will be quoted as law in all cases of like character.

Well, when the question was coming on for final action—for the passage of the bill to be enacted—there was a Mr. Abbott, we will call him, who had an urgent call to go home. He was a most bitter opponent of the bill. He would rather neglect his home business than see that bill pass if his vote would defeat it. And so closely was the house divided on the question that a single vote might turn the scales. He was very uneasy. He ought to go home, and he ought to stay. The matter of self-interest calling him homeward was weighty; and so was his duty in the matter of this bill weighty. In this strait he met his friend, whom we will call Bumble, a companion legislator. Bumble was as ardently in favor of the bill as Abbott was in opposition. In fact, Bumble had been one of the prime movers in introducing the bill through its several stages thus far. Said Bumble, when he had heard his friend's story:

"Why, look ye, Abbott; I want to go home, too. I must go if I can."

"Then we'll pair off!" cried Abbott, rapturously.

"We'll do just the same," said Bumble. "I don't exactly like the idea of deliberately arranging for shirking the vote; but if we both go away together, it will be taken for granted that important business called us. My way lies directly by your door; or, leastwise, I shall go that way—and we'll go together."

Abbott caught eagerly at the proposition, and the twain made arrangements for their departure. They were to set forth on the following day.

Bumble went at once to a stable and sent off a messenger to his home. He said he must let the folks know he was coming.

On the morning of the next day the pair of legislators took their departure from the capital by railway. At the town of Ashland, thirty miles distant, they alighted. They were there to take the stage-coach for their respective homes—Abbott to go to Windham, fifteen miles away, while Bumble was to keep on to Ellington, but twenty miles beyond that. At Ashland they were to carry an hour. Bumble had an errand to do, and he went off to do it.

O, the wicked Bumble! Living at the old home in Ellington he had a twin brother, looking difficultly like himself that the two could not be mistaken. Now, our legislative Bumble had sent off his messenger to this domestic Bumble, and the latter met his brother at this town of Ashland. The legislator found his counterpart waiting for him at an out-of-the-way inn, and there, while the former told his story, and posted his brother up in all he was to say and do, the twain exchanged garbs.

When the stage-coach was ready to start, there was Bumble in propria persona, all ready and waiting. He nodded pleasantly to Abbott, and climbed into the only vacant seat on the outside. At Windham the coach drew up before Abbott's door, where he alighted, and Bumble alighted also, and the twain exchanged garbs.

And at that very moment, while Abbott was so pleasantly and cheerily bidding his conference, as he supposed, goodspeed, the real legislative Bumble was on the express train, whizzing away toward the capital, where he arrived at 2:30 p. m., and hastened at once to the State house, reaching there in season to vote in favor of the bill in question. And that bill was passed by just one majority!

Within an hour after the passage of the bill, Mr. Bumble took the cars again, finding at Ashland a team from his home waiting for him. On the day following he came back in the stage-coach, which stopped at Windham, and took in Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott was glad to find his friend looking so well and hearty. Had his business prospered?

On reaching the legislative hall, Mr. Abbott was deeply chagrined to find that the obnoxious bill had passed. But—mercy!—what in the name of wonder did that mean? "Bumble, of Ellington," was set down as having voted for the bill!

Bumble utterly refused all explanation, and for several years the circumstance was to doer Abbott a mystery so deep, dark, and inexplicable that it worried him exceedingly; and it was not until he had discovered that the enactment of the mooted bill had really worked greatly to his favor, and had been heard publicly to declare that he was glad it had passed, that Bumble enlightened him.

Models of the Colorado potato beetle are being distributed to the agricultural and scientific institutions of Great Britain, in order that this foe of the farmer may be certainly recognized wherever it may first appear.

Young Folks' Column.

We were in hopes the children, whose parents take THE SPIRIT, would keep the children's column full, but they have failed, and we fill the column with other matter. Now, children, we trust this will be the last time we will intrude upon your space in this paper. Send along your letters and keep your columns full; it will do you good.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper reaches us very promptly every week, and I am always anxious to go to the office upon the day of its arrival to get an early perusal of the "Young Folks' Column," which I have become much interested in of late. Well, Mr. Editor, as the Kansas girl that got your silver cup has honored me by asking me some questions through our column, I will answer in the same way, if you will permit me. Allee, I thank you very much for your invitation to come and see you and try your cup. Pa says he can't go out there very soon, but when he does, I am going to coax him to take me. I guess I didn't commence my other letter right if I didn't tell how old I was. I am fourteen years old; I guess I can't get the premium the editor is now offering. Don't you like the new molasses right from the mill? I do; I like to eat it before it gets cold, after it is drawn off. I would have answered your questions sooner but our school began in September and I didn't have much time. Johnny West, the California-Japan boy, writes good letters, don't he? I hope you and Johnny will write often; I think the editor will publish yours if he does have a good many prize letters. I shall have to close or the editor will not publish this. Truly yours, HORACE C. MARTIN, CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 5, 1877.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, runs a big farm, a church, and a weekly journal. We are told he does the thing well. We think such a variety of business must employ a good share of his working moments. But his shoulders are broad, and his theology, too. We wish him success.

Science.

Statistics show that in 1875 the dredging required outside Port Said, near the Mediterranean mouth of the Suez canal, was more than five times as much as it was in 1871.

A French society, whose object is to prevent the excessive use of tobacco, offers a prize of three hundred francs to the author of the best essay upon the influence of tobacco on studies in academic and special schools.

A mountain has recently fallen to pieces, in the Pyrenean district of Savoy, in a most remarkable manner. For twenty days it kept breaking up, and hurled rocks, fragments, and earth thousands of feet into the valley below. The phenomenon is ascribed to the action of some geological force of an exceptional character.

An expert in France states that the usefulness of iron-tenth to one-eighth of the French army is impaired by poor eyesight, and he recommends that spectacles be furnished to soldiers whose vision is defective. Forty-seven per cent. of the officers from the Polytechnic school find glasses either advantageous or necessary.

We find the following somewhat remarkable statement under the heading "Science Gossip," in the London *Athenaeum*:—"A correspondent from Sandwell Park informs us that Mr. T. Johnson, of Dudley, destroyed two large horses and a donkey at the colliery there, by fastening cartridges of dynamite to their foreheads and firing them by electricity."

A further communication on the electrical conductivity of trees has been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Du Moucel. Proceeding from the best to the worst conductors of electricity, his list comprises elm, chestnut, lime, poplar, birch and boxwood. The resistance which boxwood offers to the passage of the electric current is about nine times as great as that of elm wood.

At the advanced age of eighty-eight, there recently died in England the man to whom we probably owe the discovery of the place of the South Magnetic of the Royal Society. As long ago as 1816, he began the observations upon the temperature of the deep Cornish mines which demonstrated that an increase of heat accompanies an increase of depth; and about fifteen years later he made his dipping needle, without which instrument, according to Sir James Ross, it is doubtful whether the southern magnetic pole could have been located.

In his notes to Gilbert White's celebrated natural history of Selborne, Mr. Frank Buckland, the well-known English naturalist, remarks that rattlesnakes cannot play their rattles in wet weather, basing the assertion upon his own experiments in placing the dried rattles in a glass of water and letting them soak awhile. Mr. Hunter Nicholson has written a letter to *Nature*, from the East Tennessee university, at Knoxville, in which he suggests that the dried rattles have led Mr. Buckland into error, as in fact a living rattlesnake can play his rattles in the very wettest of wet weather. The writer says he has caught these snakes alive on two occasions in heavy rains, but could detect no difference in their powers of rattling. He furthermore expresses the opinion that rattlesnakes shed their fangs.

As a Journal of Science

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county. Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kansas.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Cooney secretary, Little Dutch.

DEPUTIES.

- Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

A Word of Encouragement.

The Patrons will be obliged to attend their grange meetings more punctually and carry out their principles more faithfully if they would realize the best fruits of their organization.

Organization and Co-operation.

When the Patrons have effected a perfect organization among themselves they will be instrumental in weeding out a great many parasites, who live and thrive on society in its present unorganized and chaotic state.

Is it a Benefit to be a Patron and Stockholder?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to relate a short conversation I had with a dear mate this morning: Mute—All grangers are happy now, for their cattle can get plenty of water. I make a granger of myself.

Taxation and Transportation.

At a farmers' picnic lately held at Eldridge park, near Elmira, under the address of the day by Colonel Piollet, General Diven was called out.

From Marion County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We of Meridian grange, No. 1386, are becoming somewhat anxious to know how the State Co-operative Association is prospering.

A Little to Caution.

There is such a thing as damaging a cause by overcaution, and some of the officers of the order, especially some of the executive committee, are in a fair way, it seems to us, to injure the Patrons' cause by this very quality.

Economy.

Past Master T. B. Allen, of Missouri, writing to the Patron of Husbandry, says: Economy is a virtue fully recognized by the grange.

The Russian Army of Asia Minor.

The Russian army of Asia Minor, after a long period of inaction, has again been defeated by the Turks in a great battle. It was fought near Kars last Tuesday.

The New York Sun.

The New York Sun tells us that no less than four of the savings banks of the State of Massachusetts have brought their depositors to grief within the past few days.

The Grange in England.

It is significant of the low rate at which money is procurable in England on good security, that at a recent meeting of the Birmingham town council the finance committee reported that arrangements had been made for an advance of the corporation by the bank of England.

tile to our railroad interests. But nevertheless as they are managed now the farmers of New York State are grossly outraged.

Good Advice.

The Patron's Helper in its last issue contains the following: With the lengthened evenings, the granges should prepare for their winter campaigns.

And of what should those exercises consist? There may be discussions of such topics as are of general interest. There may be essays by the young ladies and declamations by the young men.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—J. C. Duncan.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—J. C. Duncan, manager of the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, announces this morning that heavy payments required to-day and the withholding of aid repudiated, forces the bank into liquidation.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The failure of W. L. Duncan.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The failure of W. L. Duncan, a member of the present compilation, is due in part from the bank's backing up parties engaged in shooting stocks, the recent rise in the market resulting in disastrous effect on that speculation.

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In an address delivered before Center county (Pa.) Pomona grange, Master Loren D. Blue said: "Our declaration of purposes teaches that we long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century."

To buy less and produce more.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. Unquestionably some of us buy too much and produce too little. This keeps us poor and hard run.

What a glorious world this would be.

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants would say with Shakespeare's shepherd, "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn what I wear; I owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

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Kansas State News.

THEY have Mormon services every Sabbath at Blue Rapids.

OSBORN county has raised 500,000 bushels of corn this year.

A SONS of Temperance organization is about being started in Clay Center.

A TWELVE-ACRE wheat field in Russell county averaged 41 bushels to the acre.

A MEETING was held in Newton last Monday for the purpose of organizing against horse thieves.

A CATTLE man near Junction City recently contracted for 1,300 bushels of corn at ten cents a bushel.

MAJOR E. L. NORTON, of Saline county, shipped last week 4,000 bushels of wheat of his own raising.

ELLSWORTH county has 9,322 acres in Hungarian millet—2,000 more than any other county in the State.

SECRETARY CAVANAUGH took all of the premiums for Hereford cattle at the Kansas City exposition.

THE Thayer *Headlight* denounces a preacher in that town for signing a saloon license in favor of a woman.

THE Atchison *Champion* says that every raise of a cent on a bushel of corn makes Kansas richer by \$500,000.

THE Cawker City *Echo* says that the average yield of corn to the acre in Mitchell county will exceed seventy bushels.

ONE hundred and fifty varieties of farm products from Fairview farm were on exhibition at the Saline county fair.

THE Hays City *Sentinel* says that one of the singular things in Ellis county is the spontaneous growth of cottonwoods.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Dodge City have organized themselves into a "protective union" to squelch horse stealing.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD daughter of Henry Long, in McPherson county, was crushed to death by the wheel of a loaded wagon, a few days ago.

THE proposition for Cowley county to vote \$120,000 to the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern narrow gauge railroad, was carried by about 200 majority.

A STRIKE on the Kansas Central narrow gauge resulted in the death of a man named Hartman, the leader of the strikers. He fired twice at the sheriff's posse before he was shot.

WE learn from the Troy *Chief* that the board of commissioners of Doniphan county have adopted an order offering a standing reward of \$100 for the capture of any thief with a horse stolen from Doniphan county.

THE Waterville *Telegraph* says: "Almost every day, we behold trains of covered wagons going west and southwest. The immigration to Kansas this year will surpass that of any year in the history of the State."

THE district court of Lyon county was engaged last week on cases relating to the right of way of the narrow gauge road through certain farms, the owners of which were not wholly satisfied with the award for damages made by the appraisers.

THE Burlington *Chronicle* tells us that S. G. Bratton, a few days ago, while whipping an unruly cow with a long-lashed "bull-dozer," struck himself in the eye with the lash of it so severely that there is great danger that the sight will be destroyed.

THE Burlington *Patriot* asks: "What would some of our Eastern farmers say at the display of our ears of corn weighing from seven to ten pounds, with 1,500 fully developed kernels on each cob? That is what can be seen in the corn field of Mrs. Hussa, opposite town."

THE Sabetha *Advocate* recites the escape from the jail at Seneca on Monday night of Bob McHalton and Joe Rourke. They dug out of the north stone wall, punching out the mortar with a bed slat whittled down sharp, and a case knife. They left the jail a consoling note.

THE Grand lodge of Kansas, I. O. O. F., will meet in regular annual session in Topeka, on the 9th of October. Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Collax, who has been a member of the order for many years, will be present and lecture in the opera house on the evening of the 10th.

THE Jewell City *Diamond* says that David Riddle, of Smith county, whose trial for the murder of David Frazier, last November, has been in progress at Jewell Center ever since last Monday week, was last Tuesday found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years hard labor in the State penitentiary.

THE La Cygne *Journal* gives good advice: "The time for planting trees is approaching. Many people say that in Kansas fall planting is best. Plant trees. Plant them in the city and in the country. A city or country home without trees is a cheerless place, and is proof positive of shiftlessness, and lack of taste, industry and energy."

WE clip the following from the Enterprise *Gazette*: "From knowing it all, and backed by too much fire-water, a fellow got two of his fingers clipped off in the cylinder of a threshing machine, the other day. Moral—If you are running over with wisdom, don't fill your tank with benzine, and then try to run a threshing machine between times."

THE Coffeyville *Journal* says: "A great many hogs have died in this part of Kansas within the past three or four months, so that the number for market will be much less than was anticipated last spring."

"Our farmers are not selling much wheat, holding back for better prices, and we think they are wise. Our country will be one great wheat field next summer. An unusually large acreage is sown."

ACCORDING to the Council Grove *Republican*, Frank Sethe's barn, on Canning creek, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night. It is supposed that the barn was set on fire by lightning, as the fire was not discovered until the barn was in flames. Mr. Sethe lost one horse, a new Marsh harvester and other valuable property. The total value will not fall short of \$800 or \$700.

THE Abilene *Chronicle* informs us that C. H. Lebold has just purchased the Cable lot of sheep—something over 300—and will put them on his farm west of Abilene. They are of the French Merino kind, selected with great care from the best flocks in Eastern Ohio. In the spring, Mr. L. proposes to get several hundred more, and intends that his farm shall be headquarters for fine sheep.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl met with a fatal accident near Coyville, Wilson county, the other day. The *Citizen* says: "It appears that after starting for home, her horse frightened and ran away, throwing her to the ground and dragging her about a half mile by the halter, which was tied around her wrist. Parties cutting corn in a field along the road caught the horse and released the girl, but she was dead, her skull crushed, and her body fearfully cut and mangled."

"H. B. Wykoff, of Attica, by means of the derrick and tackle furnished him by nature, twisted into the *Eagle* office on last Saturday a watermelon that brought down the scales at fifty pounds; honest. Again we challenge the world."

"Cyus Webb left in our office four ears of corn weighing twenty-five ounces each. The largest ear containing 1,056 mature full grains. We have seldom seen bigger corn or better. Again we challenge the world."

THE Wichita *Eagle* is responsible for the following: "E. P. Hammond and brother, who live just above town, in Wichita, township, brought into our office a sweet potato raised on sod, and never hoed, that weighed square down eight pounds. It's a fact, and if anybody don't believe it, we have the monster to show. Raised on sod and never hoed! It grew under the shadow of two vines, one a pie-melon and the other a squash. The first vine measures seventy-eight feet and has upwards of two hundred melons on it, and the other over eighty squashes. Sedgwick county challenges the world."

SAYS the Wichita *Beacon*: "Last week the police arrested a man named Thomas Reilley, for drunkenness, and while in the charge of the authorities a requisition from the governor of Texas was placed in the hands of Sheriff Dunning, containing a description of this man, and calling for his extradition on the charge of murdering a man in Jack county, Texas, some months ago. Reilley had been arrested, had his examination and was bound over to the next court. Before that time he broke jail and has been at large up to the present time. He was delivered to Sheriff Crutchfield, of Jack county, who left with him the latter part of last week."

MR. W. F. SHAMLEFFER informs the Council Grove *Republican* that he has hit upon a practical method of utilizing the same sunflower, by cultivating and raising it as one would corn, and when ripe, cutting it up for fuel. He asserts that one acre planted in tame sunflowers, and properly cultivated, will yield enough fuel to supply a family all the summer season, and for cooking purposes during the winter. Seeds of the sunflower, when gathered, make excellent feed for stock, and if pressed, a superior quality of oil for table use is obtained. The seeds are also valuable for medicinal purposes. Mr. Shamleffer is taking care of a crop of them for fuel, the stock is resisterous and when properly cured burns like timber. Would the high prairie farmer find the experiment worth a trial?

THE Cowley County *Telegram* speaks hopefully: "Cowley's prospects are brightening considerably. A large number of people are daily coming in, and everything is taking on a brighter hue. Lands are getting in greater demand, and in consequence are commanding higher prices. All the people are in better spirits, and now laugh at their late complaints over the lightness of the wheat crop. Money is still scarce and hard to get, but the farmers have plenty of corn and produce, and of course are happy. We think this is the spring-time of better days for Cowley county and her towns, and that the summer and harvest time will soon be here. And may the All-Wise providence, who smiles on all, grant that there will be no more dark days for Cowley, the garden of the world. May He send permanent prosperity and happiness to all the people."

A CORRESPONDENT at Oskaloosa sends the Topeka *Commonwealth* the following concerning a curious and dastardly attempt at poisoning which occurred a few miles south of that place on Sunday, the 30th ult.:

On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock a. m., two of Mr. A. D. Judy's boys started to fetch the horses from the prairie. They had gone but a short distance when one of them was taken violently sick, vomiting and retching badly. He returned to the house, the other keeping on, who had gone but a short distance further when he was attacked in the same way, but more violently than the first one, and was brought home by some of the neighbors. Shortly afterwards the hired girl was taken down in the same way, then Mrs. Judy. Mr. Judy became alarmed, having an idea that it acted like poison, sent to the city for physicians. A little girl who was yet unaffected was sent across the street for Mrs. Taylor, a neighbor, to come and assist. In a short time she came, bringing the little girl in her arms, who had been attacked while at her house in the same manner. In the mean time Mr. Judy, thinking the difficulty was in the well, had stopped the use of the water. Just before the arrival of Dr. Hogeboom, who was the first to arrive, Mrs. Taylor, the neighbor who had come in, and who had drunk no water nor eaten anything except an apple, was attacked the same manner as the others, which led her to believe the trouble was in the apples. When the doctor came, and ascertained himself that the doctor came, and ascertained himself that poison had been used, and his attention being

called to the apples, made an examination of them. He found a portion of them had been jammed, not by falling from the tree, but evidently for a purpose. He also discovered that close to one side of the bruise, a clean cut with a sharp knife had been made and the skin raised up from the bruised portion and something inserted. Soon after Dr. Balsey arrived, and on examination of the apples, coincided with Dr. H., as to the cause of the sickness to wit, poisoning of the apples, and that it had been done with that intent. Upon examining the apples under the tree, where those in the house had been picked up that morning, they found some that had been served in the same way, leaving no doubt that some fiend had intended to poison the family or make them all sick. It is but just to say that the doctors don't agree exactly as to what was put in the apples, Dr. H. believing it to be tartar emetic, while Dr. B. thinks it was arsenic. Whether they will be submitted to a chemical analysis to ascertain certainly what the substance was I don't know, they certainly ought to be. Dr. H.'s theory is the most charitable at least, for very many are not aware that tartar emetic is poisonous; that it will only make them very sick but not produce death. The person, however, that would do either should be severely dealt with. Mr. Judy thinks he knows who did it, yet he has no legal proof as yet. Some of his neighbors have threatened his life he says, but not the family as I know.

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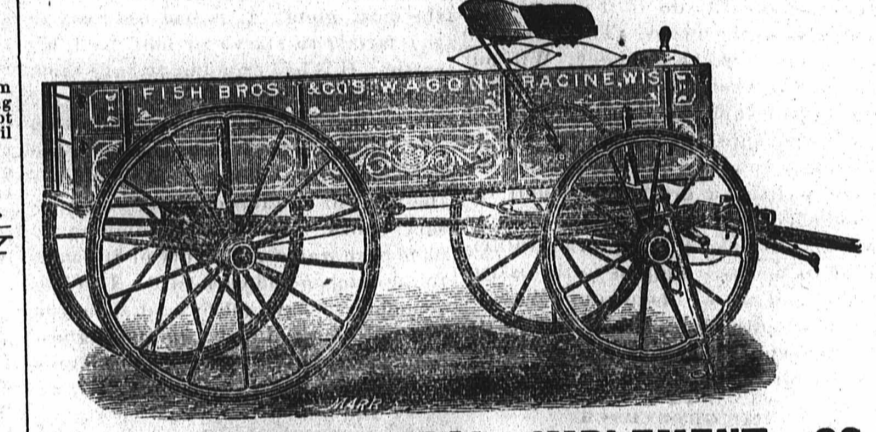
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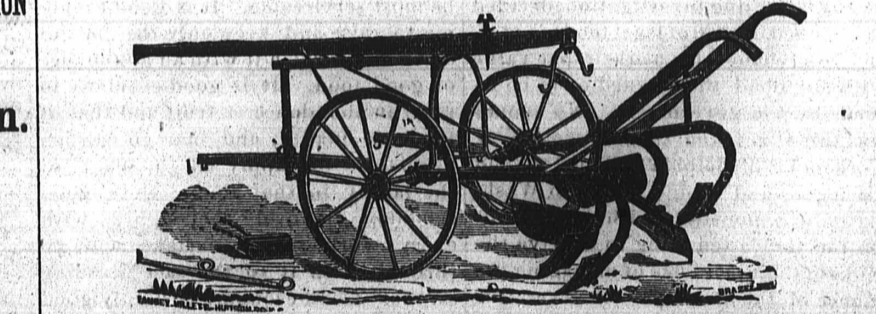
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

AN APPEAL.

We would like to have a little plain, confidential talk with the subscribers to THE SPIRIT. You may not be aware of the fact that we derive but a very small income from our advertising columns. Most of our agricultural papers rely mainly on advertising for their support. We are cut off from this source of profit. There is a settled hostility of mercantile men to the grange movement, and they will never pay a cent to the support of any paper devoted to this movement. It is from the mercantile and trading classes that papers obtain their advertising patronage. We have to rely mainly on subscribers for support. We deem it needless to say a single word in praise of our paper. You have taken it long enough to know its excellence, and to know how entirely it is devoted to the Patrons' movement. This unflinching devotion has been pursued to a large pecuniary sacrifice. We utter no complaint, because we counted the cost of our undertaking before we began; and having put hand to the plow we are not among those who look back. We shall go forward. We are ambitious, not only to make THE SPIRIT the best paper of the West, which, in most points, it already is, but we wish to make it the best agricultural paper in the country, and we will do it if our patrons will give us the means. To accomplish our purpose we need money. Will our subscribers help us to it? Will each one devote sufficient time to obtain one additional subscriber. We ask this in the lively hope of a quick response. We have written a great deal about the good effects of co-operation, and now we wish to make a living, practical trial of its merits. Help us to the extent asked, and we will help you. We will put more pith and marrow into THE SPIRIT and be encouraged to work harder for the good of its patrons.

THE GREENBACK.

At the commencement of our late war it was quickly seen that a vast army must be equipped; we must have a navy built and manned; our soldiers and sailors must be paid. What were we to do? We had no money; the banks must be asked for a loan. They were appealed to and loaned the government one hundred and fifty million dollars, and that cleaned them out. But still we were obliged to have hundreds of millions of money, and how to get it was the question. Just at this time Mr. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, suggested in his report which accompanied the president's message that the people should have the benefit of the banking done in the country. The congressional committee of ways and means, after due investigation, decided to issue \$50,000,000 of legal tender notes, and interchangeable at their par value with any bond then issued or to be issued by the government. No sooner was this step taken than Boston, New York and Philadelphia hastened to send a delegation of their bankers to Washington to remonstrate with the committee for thus attempting to deprive the banks of their privilege of managing the finance of the country. However this committee of Shylocks had little effect upon the committee of ways and means, and the greenbacks were issued as suggested by Mr. Chase. But the Shylocks kept pounding away at congress, and the bill that finally created the greenback, under the lash of the capitalist and bullionist, depreciated the note in the beginning. The "rag-baby" it created was deemed by the servants of the money power in the senate good enough to pay our soldiers who were battling for our nation's life; good enough to pay the widows and orphans of our soldiers; good enough to pay our toiling thousands who were at work feeding the army and the nation; good enough to pay our mechanics, merchants and farmers, but not good enough to pay to the capitalist who had an interest demand against the government.

The moneyed aristocracy of the nation were rattling their gold, while the toiling millions were compelled to be satisfied with paper, depreciated by the hand that made it. Still this depreciated money infused new life into our paralyzed industries. It unchained the wheels of our factories; it built our splendid navy; it broke the grip of the usurer upon the throat of the borrower; it enabled the debtor to pay his indebtedness. With

this money prosperity smiled on the nation. Every department of business was active. Merchants, mechanics, farmers and laborers were satisfied with this greenback which national bankers and Shylocks now denounce. The greenbacks saved this nation; it built the Union Pacific railroad; it rebuilt Chicago and Boston; it was sufficiently good to tempt a set of thieving congressmen to steal \$37,000,000 in that kind of paper through the credit mob.

This was some little of what the greenback did, and having done so much, it is quite reasonable to suppose that it will be a good thing to have in the future.

Strike the word "except" from the back of it and keep it, and the people will rejoice.

ECONOMY.

The word economy is frequently misunderstood and misapplied. A man is called economical when he saves all the money he can, or when he hoards it up. A man is called economical who avoids in every possible way the paying out of money, who is cautious only of expenditure. This mania for saving is false economy, and the word applied merely to the retrenchment of expenses is a wrong application. In its broader and better meaning it signifies a wise and judicious application of means to ends; the disbursing of money in such a way and for such purposes as will do the most good. It is bad economy in the farmer to starve or half feed his cattle. It is bad economy to have them stand out shivering in the cold of the winter months without any protection of barn or shed. It is bad economy to keep children at home from school for the want of suitable clothing or necessary books. It is bad economy not to have pure water and plenty of it handy to the kitchen and barn yard. It is bad economy to have more land than you can cultivate and make, to the highest point, productive. It is bad economy to have poor fences and broken down gates, and old hats and clothes stuffed into windows where panes of glass are broken out. It is bad economy to break down one's health and strength by severe and protracted labor, or by exposure to the weather, or by the indulgence of excesses in any direction. It is bad economy to indulge in habits of shiftlessness, by putting off for the morrow the work that ought to be done to-day, going on doing things without plan or system.

Good economy is in sharp contrast to all such slipshod methods of doing business. It is to keep things trig and snug so that you can have them under control at all times. It is good economy to buy things when you need them and pay for them cash down; to purchase what will wear best and be most serviceable. It is good economy to raise and keep only the best of stock and furnish it with an abundance of good food. It is good economy to raise an abundance of fruit and that of the best quality, and enough garden vegetables to supply all the wants of the family in that line. It is good economy to deal thoroughly with every work you undertake and go through with it to the last finishing stroke. Good economy is simply good management in every concern of life; to do things in the right way and at the right time.

ADDENDA.

In our editorial of this issue we make an appeal to our friends, the Patrons, for prompt action on their part to increase the subscription list of THE SPIRIT. We believe it is for their interest to do it as well as our own. It is their paper as much as ours. It is published for their benefit as much as for our profit. By just so much as they increase our circulation, by just so much we stand pledged to improve our paper and thereby increase its usefulness. We believe that this appeal will commend itself to the sober judgment and helpful response of every one of our farmer friends. As ours is the only paper in Kansas that has at heart the Patrons' movement and has pledged itself to its support, we cannot believe that it would be inappropriate to bring this matter before the separate granges of the State for discussion and action thereon.

MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL PROPERTY.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, speaking of the levee of the Mississippi and the removal of obstructions in its navigation, calls them "local improve-

ments." The St. Louis Republican answers back in this fashion:

The Mississippi is in every sense a national river. It is national property, under the control of national laws, and contributes more to national prosperity than all other rivers combined. The people of New England, who live on Western and Southern produce, and are supported by Western and Southern trade, have as great an interest in the improvement of the Mississippi as the communities upon its banks. The stream which flows from Minnesota to Louisiana, and stretches its arms from the Alleghany to the Rocky mountains, is no more sectional than the Atlantic ocean. It is not only a perpetual link binding together North and South, but the influence of its commerce reaches from the furthest East to the furthest West. What can be said in defence of a policy that does everything that is required for harbors on the seaboard, and hesitates about doing anything for the grand water highway that drains half a continent?

THE WHEAT MARKET.

Mr. Stewart, the Detroit Authority, Advises the Farmers to Strike Foolishness of Over Delivery.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.] The letters I sent you in the early part of the present month showed farmers that moderate and judicious deliveries of their present crop of wheat would be the best course they could pursue, as well as the best thing for all interests concerned. These letters met with the hearty approval of many of the leading journals of the Western States and Canada.

The leading English papers for weeks and weeks hoped against hope, and gave the world the most rose-colored account of their crops that they possibly could, under the depressing circumstances by which they were surrounded. At last one and all of them have to confess the deplorable condition of the crop just gathered as well as its great deficiency. None of them now try to hide the gravity of the position, and all acknowledge that immense supplies must come from foreign countries to make good their pressing wants.

Before proceeding further I will show your readers how wide of the mark the best authorities in England were in their estimates of the crop of 1876. This becomes of great importance when we state the fact that all of them agreed in making the present harvest very much less in quantity and very much worse in quality than that of the year named.

The first to give an estimate of the crop of 1876 was the well known James Caird. He put the crop at 10,600,000 quarters, allowed 800,000 for seed, and 9,800,000 for consumption.

H. Karus-Jackson, a noted authority in England, but I think in no respect as reliable as Mr. Caird, puts the crop of 1876 at "12,000,000 quarters," deducting for seed 1,000,000, and 11,000,000 would be left for consumption.

Mr. Thomas C. Scott, an eminent writer on agricultural questions, puts the crop of 1876 at 10,544,000 quarters, and deducts 900,000 quarters for seed, leaving for consumption 9,644,000 quarters.

Now, what are the exact results? The figures are now at hand. The home delivery from Sept. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1877, were only 8,071,080 quarters; and every newspaper and every writer declares that the farmer of England had rarely or never sold so nearly out as during the past year, so that even to deliver the amount stated they must have delivered a considerable amount held over from the crop of 1875.

The overestimate made by Mr. Caird was at least 14,000,000 bushels. Mr. Jackson's overestimate was at least 24,000,000 bushels. Mr. Thomas C. Scott's overestimate was about the same as Mr. Caird's. Hence lies the importance of these overestimates, all authorities agree that the present crop is much less in quantity, and, as already stated, much worse in quality than last year. About this great central and controlling fact there is no difference of opinion.

I have at some considerable expenditure of time looked up the letters of Mr. Caird, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Scott, to the London Times in the months of September and October, 1876. So I speak from the record.

Many interested parties laughed and sneered at my figures when I declared in your columns that the United Kingdom could not get along without importing 101,000,000 bushels of wheat for the current grain year. Now I am prepared to say that that enormous amount will not make good her wants. If out of the crop of 1876, with war prices to stimulate deliveries, the farmers of the United Kingdom could only deliver 8,071,080 quarters of fairly merchantable wheat, a large percentage of the present crop will be unfit for food, and much of that now being put upon the market is being sold at forty shillings per quarter, and some of it for much less. In other words, the wheat is so poor it is selling for about one-half to two-thirds the price of No. 1 white Michigan, which has been selling for 62s. to 65s. per quarter. The Mark Lane Express of this week declares that a large portion of the crop will not be fit for the market before next spring. In view of this I urge our farmers to sell slowly, or even not at all, where they are able to hold, and I say further no farmer in Michigan

should sell one single bushel at his home station that will not net \$1.38 per bushel in Detroit, with all expenses paid.

Here are the facts for the coming, or, rather, present year. The population of the United Kingdom is 33,600,000—each person consumes an average of five and a half bushels. Mr. Caird thinks, by using great economy, five bushels may be sufficient. This year it will not be sufficient, for the fearful destruction of potatoes by disease is more likely to increase the consumption to six bushels, but call it only five and a half bushels, and the result will be as follows:

33,500,000, 5 1/2 bu. each 184,250,000
Home deliveries out of present crop fit for food 7,000,000 quarters or... 56,000,000

Total imports required 128,250,000
In addition 500,000 quarters are required for one manufacturing purpose or another 4,000,000

Total requirements for the United Kingdom 132,250,000

These figures are enormous, even almost incredulous, but they are not mine. They are the figures of men who are acknowledged the best authorities in England, but judging by last year's results they must be nearly correct. When I estimate the wants of the United Kingdom, the full figures for last year had not come to hand; and with their coming to hand came the curiosity to look at the estimates of the gentlemen named for the crop of 1876, and a desire to compare them with the actual results. The results I now place before your readers and the farmers of Michigan and the West. If they see any reason to push their crops into market, more especially the crops in Michigan, I cannot. Our deliveries are now robbing the farmers of a large percentage of their profits. Purchasers have almost ceased to buy, not because they do not want the grain, but hoping that an accumulation of stocks will induce still larger deliveries, and, of course, still lower prices. If large deliveries continue wheat will go to \$1.20 or under, from \$1.40 which it has been. This would just be the same as throwing every seventh bushel of your crop into the fire, for a fall of 20 cents is just one-seventh of the price at \$1.40. A fall of 10 cents per bushel entails a loss of every fourteenth bushel. It would be a good thing not to market a single bushel more for the next two weeks, in fact strike, not for higher wages, but to protect yourselves against a combination to rob you of the just rewards of your industry. Let those who need your wheat see the bottom of their bins.

Is Mr. Watson Eligible?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see the lawyers are going for Treasurer Watson and questioning his eligibility for another term. This is a good sign and affords presumptive evidence of his eligibility. I remember that many of the lawyers in our county said that the railroad bondholders could and would collect every dollar of their bonds, principal and interest, and they were ready to undertake such collection for a contingent fee. Some of them said that such bonds always had been collected and always would be; but Matt Carpenter, who has devoted many years in endeavoring to collect such bonds, says he has never succeeded when persistently opposed by a municipality and he doesn't know of any one else who has succeeded under such circumstances. So you see lawyers sometimes differ and are sometimes wrong when they agree. With me a lawyer's opinion, given for political effect, has but little weight. I believe it is professional for a lawyer to give an opinion on any side of a question, when interested to do so by fee or otherwise, whatever his convictions may be; hence I would give more for the unbiased opinion of an intelligent non-professional person in such a case as this than for the biased opinion of any professional man in the county. When it is truly talked that the railroad bondholders are going to spend their money like water to defeat their persistent opponent and elect their persistent champion, it is well to keep in mind the nature of the contest and make due allowance for professional opinions, whether by *lex, taxationis* or any other legal light.

Now, to my mind the eligibility of Mr. Watson is so clear that all the professional dust does not obscure it in the least.

We are referred to the constitution. Very well, what does that say? Section 3, article 9, is as follows: "All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms." The question to be decided is, has Mr. Watson held the office of treasurer for two consecutive terms? The first thing to determine is the meaning of the word "consecutive." As this is not a technical law term, any man who understands the English language can determine its meaning as well as a lawyer. The best authority we have on the subject is a dictionary, and Webster's is as good as any. Noah Webster says that *consecutive* means "following in a train; succeeding one another in regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession."

Has Mr. Watson filled two terms of the office of treasurer "in regular order," "uninterrupted in succession"? Let us see. The constitution, as quoted, defines the length of a regular term to be filled by election but leaves it to the legislature to say when that term should begin and end. The legislature provided in 1868 that the treasurer's term should commence on the first Tuesday of July after his election. These terms thus commenced in "regular order" and were "uninterrupted" till 1876; then the legislature provided that the term should commence

on the second Tuesday of October after the election, thus "interrupting" the "regular order" by a special term lasting from the first Tuesday of July till the second Tuesday of October. For this special term the county commissioners were to appoint a treasurer and did so appoint, and did not appoint Mr. Watson but did appoint Mr. Young. Now it so happens that this short special term came between Mr. Watson's two terms of two years each. It is, therefore, as plain as the English language can make it that the "regular order" of the terms of treasurer was "interrupted" by this special term, filled by Mr. Young, and Mr. Watson's two terms were not consecutive. Is it claimed that the action of the legislature was unauthorized by the constitution? Its authority was clear. Section 2 of article 15 says: "The tenure of any office not herein provided for may be declared by law." The constitution merely defined the length of the regular term of county officers but did not fix the order of the terms; it left the legislature free to name any day of the year for their commencement. If it had the right to fix one day in 1868 it had an equal right to fix another in 1875; and if it had a right to change the dates it had a right to provide for the appointment of a treasurer to fill the office during the special term thus created.

The object of such a provision in the constitution was manifestly to prevent any person from having uninterrupted possession of the office and its effects for more than four years, in order that malfeasance might be detected, should any exist. This object would be accomplished by a break of three months as well as of two years; hence, neither the letter of the constitution has been violated, in Mr. Watson's case, nor its spirit. But I am multiplying words unnecessarily. Mr. Watson, if elected, will hold his office; and he will be overwhelmingly elected unless the people are ready to surrender unconditionally to the railroad bondholders.

VOTER.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two thousand American firms are said to have already made arrangements to be represented in the Paris exhibition of 1878.

COLUMBUS, October 9, 1:10 a. m.—The Democratic committee claim the election of Bishop by from 10 to 25,000, and also a majority in both branches of the general assembly. The Republican committee concede Bishop's election by over 10,000, but are in doubt about the assembly. There is no basis for computing the number of votes cast by the two Workingmen's parties, but it is supposed to be considerable, as it is claimed they cast 10,000 votes in Hamilton county alone. It will be noticed the Democratic gains come largely from Republican strongholds on the Western reserve. In one township near Oberlin, the Democrats gained 325 votes.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The most intimate friends of the president say he is not surprised at the result in Ohio; in fact, it was anticipated, on the ground mainly that the State has, for several years, been gradually becoming more and more friendly to the doctrine of the inflationists. Hard times also had an influence, and the Workingmen's ticket inured to the benefit of the Democrats; and this being the "off" year, there was much indifference on the part of the Republicans. The election could not be called a rebuke to the administration, because the Democrats themselves claim to be in favor of civil service reform and the Southern policy.

TOPEKA, Oct. 10.—The grand lodge of Odd Fellows has been in session here during the past two days, and adjourned *sine die* to-night. The legislation on laws previously in force was mainly on those relating to finances. The constitution was changed so that subordinate lodges instead of paying ten per cent. of their receipts to the grand lodge, will in future pay a per capita tax. Mileage to members instead of five cents a mile each way, is fixed for this session at three cents, and for future sessions at two and one-half cents. J. Jay Buck, Emporia, was elected grand master; W. H. Pilkerton, of Republic, deputy; J. C. Coddling, of Louisville, warden; S. F. Burdett, secretary; L. Mayo, treasurer; and John Charlton, of Lawrence, representative to grand lodge of the United States, all without opposition. Hon. Schuyler Colfax visited the body this afternoon and addressed it and installed the new officers.

CHICAGO, October 9.—The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF YELLOWSTONE, CAMP ON EAGLE CREEK, October 5.

To General A. Terry, Commanding Department.

DEAR GENERAL.—We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and after a severe engagement, and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of Nez Percés under Chief Joseph surrendered at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second cavalry toward Benton on the 7th instant. Cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton road to meet them, and return with the remainder of the command to Yellowstone? I hear that there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities. I remain, general, yours, very truly,

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel and brevet major general United States Army, commanding.

As soon as the companies of the Second cavalry, of which General Miles speaks, arrives here, the commission will start for Fort Walsh.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

Awards of Premiums at the Douglas County Fair.

CLASS A, LOT 1—SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Horace Hensley, Meriden, Jefferson county, for best bull 3 years and over, 10.00. G. W. E. Griffith, Lawrence, for second best do., 5.00; for second best bull calf, 2.00; for best cow 3 years and over, 10.00; for second best bull 2 years and under, 5.00; for best heifer calf, 2.00; for best herd thoroughbreds, 10.00.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county, best bull 2 years and under, 10.00. Wm. Roe, Vinland, for second best bull, 2 years and under, 3.00. O'Neil & Sons, North Lawrence, best bull calf, 5.00; for best cow, 2 years and under, 10.00; for best cow, 1 year and under, 2.00; for second best herd thoroughbreds, 5.00.

Thomas O'Neil, North Lawrence, second best cow 3 years and over, 5.00. S. H. Carmann, Lawrence, for second best heifer calf, 2.00.

Thomas Bain, Rural, Jefferson county, best bull 1 year and under, 10.00. Welling & White, Twin Mound, second best bull 1 year and under, 2.00.

CLASS A, LOT 2—SHEEPS. E. A. Smith, Lawrence, for best bull, 2 years and over, 8.00; for best bull 1 year, under, 2.00; for best bull calf, 2.00; for best cow 2 years and over, 8.00; for best heifer 1 year under, 2.00; for best heifer calf, 2.00.

CLASS A, LOT 3—GRASSES. John Rehrig, Fairfax, for best cow, 2 years and over, 8.00; for best cow under 2 years, 5.00. Wm. Roe, Vinland, for second best cow, 2 years and over, 4.00; for best herd grades, 10.00. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, for second best herd grades, 5.00.

J. F. Roe, Vinland, second best cow under 2 years, 5.00. E. A. Smith, Lawrence, for best milch cow of any grade or cross, 5.00. John Rehrig, for best thoroughbred bull under 3 years, Carman's special, 5.00.

CLASS B, LOT 4—TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS. B. F. Akers, Lawrence, for best stallion 4 years and over, 15.00; for second best stallion, 3 years and under, 4.00; for second best stallion, 2 years and under, 3.00; for best mare 3 years and under, 4.00; for best mare 2 years and under, 3.00; for second best filly, 2 years and under, 3.00; for second best brood mare and three colts, diploma.

E. A. Smith, Lawrence, for second best stallion, 4 years and over, 5.00; for best stallion, 2 years and under, 3.00; for best mare, 4 years and over, 10.00; for second best mare, 3 years and under, 4.00.

Donnelly Bros., Lawrence, for best stallion, 3 years and under, 4.00. Thomas A. Fry, Lawrence, for best filly, 2 years and under, 3.00.

A. H. Riggs, Lawrence, for best sucking calf, 5.00; for best cow with sire, 10.00; for best brood mare and 3 colts, 3.00. Harry Norton, Lawrence, for best sucking calf, 3.00.

CLASS B, LOT 5—HORSES OF ALL WORK. B. F. Akers, Lawrence, for best stallion, 4 years and under, 10.00; for second best stallion, 3 years and under, 3.00; for best mare, 3 years and over, 10.00; for second best mare, 3 years and under, 4.00; for best filly, 1 year and under, 2.00.

T. J. Bell, Wellsville, for second best stallion, 4 years and over, 5.00. E. A. Smith, Lawrence, for second best stallion, 3 years and under, 4.00.

G. W. Lewis, Prairie City, for best mare, 2 years and under, 3.00; for best mare 3 years and under, 4.00; for best brood mare and three colts, 3.00.

J. W. Woodward, Richland, for second best mare, 4 years and over, 4.00; for second best filly, 2 years and under, 3.00. A. D. Lewis, Prairie City, for best filly, 2 years and under, 3.00.

Charles E. Brown, Lawrence, for second best filly, 1 year and under, 2.00. R. H. Pierson, Baldwin City, for best sucking calf, 3.00.

O. A. Hunscom, Lawrence, for second best sucking calf, 3.00. George W. Osborn, Lawrence, for best gelding, diploma.

CLASS B, LOT 6—HORSES, HEAVY DRAFT. Wm. Finch, Topeka, for best stallion 4 years and over, 15.00; for best stallion 3 years and under, 4.00.

John McKnight, Eudora, for second best stallion 4 years and over, 5.00. J. F. Chevalier, Wakarusa, for second best stallion 3 years and under, 4.00; for best stallion 1 year and under, 3.00.

T. W. Warren, Eudora, for best mare 4 years and over, 10.00. Job Robinson, Eudora, for second best mare 4 years and over, 4.00.

Ans. K. Kneet, Prairie City, best mare, 3 years and under, 4.00. J. R. Allen, Eudora, for best filly, 1 year and under, 2.00.

Geo. Holcomb, Lawrence, for second best sucking calf, 3.00. J. Robinson, Eudora, for best sucking calf, Apitz special.

CLASS C, LOT 7—MATCHES AND SINGLE HORSES. H. H. Ludington, Lawrence, best pair of carriage horses, 0.00.

E. A. Smith, Lawrence, for second best pair of carriage horses, diploma; for second best gelding or mare for light harness, diploma. M. S. Winters, Leocompton, for best pair farm horses, 5.00.

G. W. Osborn, Lawrence, for best gelding or mare for light harness, 3.00. Nick C. Johnson, Lawrence, for best saddle horse or mare, 3.00.

CLASS B, LOT 8—JACKS AND MULES. A. McConnell, Lawrence, for best pair farm and draft mules, 5.00.

J. L. Sherman, Lawrence, for best jack, 10.00. CLASS B, LOT 9—SHEEP, LONG WOOLS. Wm. Roe, Vinland, for best ram, 1 year and over, 5.00; for second best ram, under 1 year, 3.00.

Wm. Mealls, Wakarusa, for second best ram 1 year and over, 3.00. T. W. Warren, Eudora, best ram under 1 year, 5.00; for best pen of three ewes over 1 year, 4.00; for best pen of three ewes under 1 year, 2.00.

O'Neil & Sons, North Lawrence, for second best pen of three ewes over 1 year, 2.00; for second best pen of three ewes under 1 year, 2.00.



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

We want you, and it will pay you, to 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. We have no clerks and no expenses save our own living, and this does make a difference. Come and see for yourselves. We also keep the best line of fine goods in the city.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Cyrus Rodgers, Prairie Center, for second best horse under 1 year, 2.00; for second best lot of shoats under 1 year, 3.00. J. F. Roe, Vinland, for best lot of shoats under 1 year, 5.00; for best sow under 1 year, 5.00.

Solon Rodgers, Prairie Center, for best sow and pigs under 3 months, 8.00; for best lot of pigs under 4 months, 5.00; for second best sow under 1 year, 5.00; for second best sow under 1 year, 2.00.

D. L. Hoadley, Lawrence, for second best sow and pigs under 3 months, 5.00. P. Tarpy, Vinland, for best sow over 1 year, 8.00.

CLASS D, LOT 15—CROSSES. C. Rodgers, Prairie Center, for best horse under 1 year, 8.00; for best lot of shoats under 1 year, 5.00; for best sow under one year, 5.00; for second best sow, 2.00.

B. F. Akers, Lawrence, for best horse under 1 year, 5.00; for second best horse, 2.00; for best sow over 1 year, 8.00. Solon Rodgers, Prairie Center, for best Berkshire sow and six pigs, Palmer's special.

CLASS E, LOT 16—POULTRY. B. F. Akers, Lawrence, for best trio games, 1.00; for best trio Leghorns, 1.00; for best trio silver spangled Hawleys, 1.00. C. L. Edwards, Lawrence, for best trio Dark Brahmas, 1.00.

J. F. Roe, Vinland, for best trio Light Brahmas, 1.00. Bell & Foster, Lawrence, for best trio Cochins, 1.00; for best trio Partridge Cochins, diploma; for best white bantams, 1.00; for best pair bronze turkeys, 1.00.

Herbert Bullene, Lawrence, for best trio Seabright bantams, 1.00. N. M. Reese, Lawrence, for best pair white turkeys, 1.00. H. G. Whitman, Lawrence, for best pair guineas, 1.00.

CLASS F, LOTS 17, 18, 19—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. W. H. T. Wakefield, Lawrence, for sickle grinder, diploma.

Kimball & Simmons, Lawrence, for two-horse corn planter, diploma, for check-row planter, diploma. Rheinschild & Lucas, Lawrence, for grain drill, two-horse walking cultivator, riding and row, one-horse phaeton, churn, farm bell—diploma each.

R. S. Bell, Lawrence, for cook stove for wood, cook stove for coal, parlor grate, parlor stove, base burner coal stove—diploma each. E. J. Whiroy, Eudora, for water-drawer, diploma.

Ira Brown, Lawrence, for farm gate, diploma. O. Carlson, Lawrence, for open phaeton, top buggy, spring wagon—diploma each. George W. Osborn, Lawrence, for open buggy, diploma.

J. G. Sands, Lawrence, for horse collar, double carriage harness, display saddlery and harness, display saddlery hardware—diploma each. George Kimball, Lawrence, for carving in wood, diploma.

E. L. Randall, Lawrence, for coffee roaster, sash fastener—diploma each. H. A. Smur, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, well auger, diploma.

J. G. Sands, Lawrence, for best and finest single buggy harness, American Whip company's special. Wm. Pardee, Holling, for best winter wheat, 3.00.

V. L. Reese, Lawrence, for second best winter wheat, 1.00. C. H. Taylor, Lawrence, for best rye, 2.00. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, for second best rye, 1.00.

Henry Manwaring, Lawrence, for best oats, 2.00; for best timothy, 1.00. W. P. Biggs, Lawrence, for second best oats, 1.00.

Martin Adams, Lawrence, for best white corn, 3.00. James Hook, Kanwaka, for second best white corn, 1.00.

Job Robinson, Eudora, for best yellow corn, 3.00; for best corn in stalk, 2.00. Alex. Rose, Leocompton, for second best corn in stalk, 1.00.

L. L. Baker, Prairie City, for best buckwheat, 1.00. CLASS H, LOT 25—FLOUR, STARCH, ETC. E. B. Manwaring, Lawrence, best butter, 5.00 and Bates' special.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, second best butter, 2.00. C. M. Sears, Lawrence, best dried corn, 1.00.

M. Rothrock, Marion, for best bushel of peachblow potatoes, 5.00. V. L. Reese, best bushel of May wheat, Gould's special.

Orad grauge, best display of farm products, 15.00. Centennial grauge, second best display, 10.00. John Pardee, Holling, best collection apples, ten varieties, 3.00.

S. G. Wilson, Lawrence, best collection all apples, five varieties, 3.00; best collection winter apples, five varieties, 3.00; best display Hays' Wine, 2.00. J. W. Simmons, Vinland, best display Wine-sap, 2.00.

C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, best display Rawles Genet, 2.00; best display Rome Davis, 2.00. Mrs. Rose, Leocompton, best display Ben Davis, 2.00.

F. W. Warren, Eudora, best display Maiden's Blush, 2.00. O. H. Ayers, Lawrence, best seedling peaches, 1.00; best quinces, 1.00. Mrs. Frantz, Lawrence, best collection native grapes, 3.00.

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 Excelled 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.

Mrs. O. Wolcott, Lawrence, pair double knit mittens, 1.00.

Mrs. C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, pair men's socks, diploma; pair ladies' stockings, 1.00; second best pair double knit mittens, diploma.

Mrs. A. B. Wade, Lawrence, pair wool blankets, 1.00; five yards jeans, 3.00; worsted locabin quilt, 50c; counterpane, 50c.

Sarah A. O'Brien, Lawrence, second best pair knit stockings, diploma; pair knit socks, 1.00. Mary A. Dinsmore, Lawrence, rag carpet, diploma.

McCurdy Bros., Lawrence, display ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, diploma. Fickett Bros., Lawrence, display drugs, diploma.

R. S. Bell, Lawrence, display stoves, diploma. Elizabeth Orme, Lawrence, display millinery, diploma.

Steinberg Bros., Lawrence, display clothing, diploma. H. S. Kirk, Lawrence, silk patchwork quilt, 50 cents.

Mrs. W. F. Tenny, Lawrence, plain sewing, 3.00. Mary Frantz, Lawrence, patchwork quilt, diploma; rug, diploma.

Sarah A. A. Wallard, Lawrence, crochet tidy, 25 cents. Mrs. J. Kilworth, fancy knitting, 25 cents.

Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, Lawrence, collar and cuffs, 2.00. Mrs. E. C. Devereux, floss embroidery, 25c.

Mrs. C. G. Gay, Lawrence, fine tucking by hand, diploma. Miss Gertrude Bullene, Lawrence, fine crocheting, diploma.

Miss Christina Mugler, Lawrence, rug 50 cents; air castle, 50 cents. Mrs. Alice Conant, Lawrence, second best plain sewing, diploma.

Mrs. Robert Morrow, Lawrence, best calico dress, 3.00. Mrs. E. K. Kriley, Lawrence, patched silk dress, diploma.

Elizabeth Clover, Lawrence, wax works, 25 cents; carriage Afghan 25 cents. Miss Kate Spaulding, Lawrence, work on perforated card board, diploma.

Mrs. E. Wilmoth, Lawrence, embroidered underwear, diploma. Miss Christina Mugler, Lawrence, fancy work by girl under eighteen, 1.00.

Mrs. R. A. Cava, Lawrence, second best embroidered underwear, diploma. Eliza J. Hiner, Lawrence, knit crochet counterpane, diploma; crochet work, 25 cents; bead work, 25 cents.

Mrs. F. McCurdy, Lawrence, crochet quilt, diploma. Mrs. W. K. Smith, North Lawrence, second best cotton patch quilt, diploma.

Mrs. Alice Conant, Lawrence, second best flower wreath, diploma; knitting machine, diploma. Ellen A. Searl, Lawrence, canned peaches, diploma.

W. W. Fluke, Lawrence, sewing machine, diploma. Mrs. Hollister, Lawrence, best rag carpet, 1.00—Bulene's special.

Mrs. E. Clover, Lawrence, best pair embroidered slippers in chenille, McCurdy Bros. special. Miss Kate Morrow, Lawrence, best lot fancy work, Moore Bros. special.

Mary M. Sutherland, Lawrence, best oil painting, Van Hoesen and Crew's special. Jennie E. Ricker, Lawrence, second best oil painting, 5.00.

CLASS H, LOT 40—NATURAL HISTORY. Jennie E. Ricker, Lawrence, best collection illustrating Kansas botany, diploma.

A. E. Parker, Lawrence, second best collection botany, diploma. Mary E. Apitz, Lawrence, best taxidermical collection, best ornithological collection, best collection minerals, best collection fossils—diploma each.

J. F. Grant, Lawrence, best petrified ferns, diploma; best specimen natural history, diploma. A. E. Blood, Lawrence, second best collection minerals, diploma.

CLASS I, LOT 41—BOYS AND GIRLS. O. U. T. Tush, Lawrence, best piece mechanism, 2.00 and diploma.

E. K. Simpson, Lawrence, best loaf bread, 2.00 and diploma; best cake, 1.00 and diploma; best cookies, diploma.

Bennie Ecker, Lawrence, best sewing machine work, 50 cents and diploma; best work on canvas, 50 cents and diploma.

E. K. and L. H. Simpson, Lawrence, quilt, 50 cents and diploma. Cora C. Kilworth, Lawrence, best crochet tidy cotton, 25 cents and diploma; best crochet edging, diploma.

Fanny Carman, Lawrence, piece fancy work, 25 cents and diploma; best fancy work of any kind, 2.00.

Anna Crocker, Lawrence, second best hop yeast bread, 2.00. Mrs. Chas. E. Brown, best salt-rising bread, 3.00. Mrs. W. K. Miller, Lawrence, second best salt-rising bread, 2.00.

Harriet Brown, Wakarusa, best brown bread, 2.00. Mrs. O. Walcott, Wakarusa, second best brown bread, 1.00.

Hattie Varnum, Vinland, sponge cake, 50 cents. Mrs. J. W. McMillan, Lawrence, silver cake, 50 cents.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure promature debility, weakness and decay.

Bood and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending Oct. 9, 1877, and each dated Sept. 18, 1877.

Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: W. Clark and W. Collins, combined washing machine and churn, Council Grove; C. Heinen, wagon brake, Leavenworth; C. Corning, school chart, Lawrence; M. Cottle, hand corn planter, Richmond; J. Fisher, earth auger, Ottawa.

The Season of Intermittents. All miasmatic complaints, in other words, all disorders generated by unwholesome exhalations from the earth or water, are prevalent at this season.

In every section subject to the visitation of fever and ague, or other forms of intermittent disease, the causes which produce these maladies are now actively at work.

This, therefore, is a period of the year when the inhabitants of such districts should prepare their systems to meet the unwholesome condition of the atmosphere by a course of tonic and alterative treatment.

Foremost among the invigorants, recommended by time and experience as a means of fortifying the system against all endemic and epidemic maladies, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

By a timely use of the Bitters, the feeblest resident of an unhealthy soil may escape the sickness which, without the aid of this potent ally of nature, will be apt to overtake the strongest.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Eligible. Part of section 3, article 9, of the constitution of the State of Kansas, reads as follows:

"No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms." Mr. Watson was elected county treasurer at the regular election in the year 1873 for a full term.

At the regular election in the year 1875 for a full term, he was re-elected another full term. Ballots cast for an ineligible candidate are void.

Strayed & Stolen. From the undersigned, one roan horse, six years old, white hind feet, mark of eye in a little yellow-necked. Any information left at the Exchange bank will be liberally rewarded.

ONE pale red cow marked with slit and underbit in right ear, three years old last spring; was giving milk when she left. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Leave word at the store of Rheinschild & Lucas.

Kaufman Farm for Sale. I have one hundred and sixty acres of land, eighty acres under cultivation, a good stone house, barn and outbuildings; between twenty-five and thirty acres of growing wheat, forty-five acres corn, a good orchard and vineyard, and twenty or thirty acres of young timber, which I wish to sell.

Terms of purchase, one-half cash, and good time on balance. The failure of the Lawrence savings bank, of Lawrence, renders it necessary that I should sell at once. For a good bargain come and see me, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth branch of K. P.

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.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Eligible. In article 9, section 3, of the constitution, it provides that the county treasurer may hold two consecutive terms.

Between Mr. Watson's first and second terms the legislature provided for a special term, from the first Tuesday of July to the second Tuesday in October, and the commissioners filled it by appointing Mr. Young treasurer, thus interrupting the succession, and Webster's dictionary says that "consecutive" means uninterrupted in course of succession.

Dr. HEMM'S medicine 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.

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

Horticultural Department.

A Reminder. To the Horticultural Men of Kansas: GENTLEMEN—We have opened the columns of THE SPIRIT for your use and invited you to fill what space you please for the purpose of imparting useful information to the farmers and gardeners of Kansas, in your special line of investigation. Our paper has the largest circulation of any in the State among that class of farmers who would be benefited by your communications. If you are doing a good work in your special department, as you surely are, ought you to put your light under a bushel? Is it not your duty, and for your interest, as well as for the public good, to let it shine? If you are working for farmers and in the interest of agriculture, it would seem to be a dictate of wisdom to show that you are in earnest and mean business, by freely imparting the contents of your deliberations to the journal that is most widely circulated among the class who will appreciate and be benefited by your work. We wish to accuse no one of an intentional neglect of a plain duty; but human nature has its weaknesses, of which procrastination is a very marked one. We believe that the readers of THE SPIRIT will thank us for this timely reminder; and we believe that our horticultural friends will be glad to be reminded that there is in our paper a channel open and free for whatever information they can impart to many interested readers of THE SPIRIT.

Most kinds of small fruits, under favorable conditions, may as well be set out in the fall as spring.

This is a good season for putting on your garden a top dressing of rotted manure. The soil of the garden can hardly be made too rich or plowed too deep.

Beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, etc., in order to be kept fresh and good for winter use should be placed in barrels or boxes, and covered with sand or dry earth. If they are kept in a cool place, so much the better, if the frost does not nip them.

Currants and gooseberries may be thinned out and trimmed as soon as the leaves have all fallen. If you wish to propagate these fruits cut off slips six inches long, of this year's growth, dig a trench in the garden at a slope of forty-five degrees, and place the slips two or three inches apart; cover them with dirt about four or five inches deep and press it down compactly and firmly with the foot. If the work is done properly the slips will be pretty sure to show themselves in the spring.

Apples should be picked from the tree and handled with the greatest care. If bruised in the least they will soon decay. Apples for home use should be carefully assorted and each variety packed away in a box or barrel and kept in a cool place. Those intended for transportation should be so packed and pressed into the barrel or crate as to prevent the least shaking or movement among themselves. Pains should be taken to sort the apples so that the same size and quality may be packed together.

Grape vines are better pruned and taken care of late in the fall than at any other season. Special directions about pruning cannot well be given. Observation and careful experiment are the best teachers. Every vine requires pruning according to the quality of the soil in which it grows, and the present condition of the vine. Successful pruning requires a close study of the grape and a knowledge of its growth, habits and characteristics generally. The pruner must know that the canes that grew the past season will not bear fruit again. In cutting away the last year's growth a sufficient number of buds should be left to insure enough shoots for next year's fruitage. As a general rule we think that vines trained on trellises are trimmed too sparingly rather than too severely. In trimming all kinds of vines and fruit trees there is need of good common sense, careful study and close observation. If a farmer loves fruit and is determined to have it he will find out some good way of raising it.

The Snyder Blackberry. The appearance of this new blackberry will be gladly welcomed by those living in localities where the winters prove too severe for other large varieties. An experience of several years

has proved it to be winter-proof and it is now considered to be perfectly hardy. The unusual productiveness of the plants and fine quality of the fruit will go far towards making amends for anything that may be wanting in the size of the berries.

There is something peculiar in the disposition of the blackberry, which is very different from most of the other fruits. It is one of the most ungrateful of fruits, as, if treated too liberally to rich fertilizers it will prove less profitable to the donor. If the plants are neglected, the more grateful are they in their returns of fruit. The rule that they seem to lay down for our guidance appears to be that, if we make the ground too rich, their strength will all go into the canes—too rapid growth is made, so that they neither bear as much fruit nor withstand the severe winters as well. This is a whim that we are very glad to indulge them in, as it is a great saving of expense in the way of fertilizers and in cultivating them. Plantations may be made early in the spring, placing the plants six feet apart each way, or in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet distant in the rows. The space between the rows may be occupied the first year or two with hoed crops, if thought desirable. Those who hitherto have been without this delicious fruit will be surprised to find how much real enjoyment they may obtain by having the blackberry in their gardens.

R. H. HAINES.

Take Care of Your Bees.

Examine every colony of bees during this month so that you may know exactly its condition; more than this, after you do know it, if it needs help, give it. Some bee-keepers are like the Irishman who, when told to examine a drain and see why the water did not run through it, spent a whole day in uncovering and recovering it, reporting that it was all full of trash, so no water could get through. As the stoppage still continued, Pat was asked why he did not clean it out. He replied, "Sure I was only told to see what the matter was, and I soon found out that."

In almost all cases there is an easy remedy for any trouble with the bees if it is ascertained this month. If a colony has not sufficient stores it may now be fed; while if you wait until later there is trouble in doing it. If liquid honey or syrup is fed, do it with caution, for although bees are not as much disposed to rob now as in spring, yet if a colony is left unguarded it is liable to be "cleaned out" speedily.

When many hives are kept it is always easy to exchange full frames for empty combs, between hives, and thus hold both.

If any colony is found to be queenless now, and you have no queen to give it, you had better unite it with some other one that will bear to have its number of bees increased, or if you have two hives that are weak in numbers or stores, put them together, remembering good strong colonies are the only ones that pay at this time in the year.

It is not difficult to unite two colonies. We do it in this way: Remove both hives to some place where strange bees will not interfere, or else do it towards night when bees are in their hives. Smoke both colonies so as to alarm them thoroughly. Have a hive near; open both the hives, and then first a frame from one, and then from the other, and put into the new hive. Select the best store combs, and the brood from both, and arrange them in the new hive until it is full. Then close up the hive except at the entrance. Take the remaining frames from both hives and brush all the bees from the combs together before the entrance of the new. They will run in at once and all mingle together, and the new colony thus made may be set anywhere. The alarm and excitement of the change will cause them to make their location anew. We have united many colonies in this way, and always successfully when done early. If one of them is queenless, of course there is no trouble about the surplus queen—but in uniting two weak ones that both have queens, you may, if you have a choice between them, kill one, or allow the bees to dispose of one or the other.

Those having atomizers will find them exceedingly convenient for spraying the bees with scented sweetened water.

If you wish to Italianize your bees or to introduce new queens for any purpose or to make a change of queens, we consider this month the very best time to do it. The change is made with little trouble now. Some make the mistake of putting a new choice queen, that they have bought, into a colony that is queenless. We would never do this. Take, if you please, a queen that you do not value from a good strong colony and give it to the queenless one, putting the newly purchased one into the good colony. Any queen that you know to be old had better be replaced now, if you have young queens to spare, or it will pay to purchase one in her place. She may die during the winter, and the colony perish for want of her.

As recommended in last month's advice, we say now, be sure that you have young bees in all your colonies, and empty space in the combs near the center of the hive where they can cluster.

Don't forget to prepare your gardens by well plowing and manuring them for next year's vegetables.

The Household.

Col. Ingersoll says: "I can imagine no condition that carries with it such a promise of joy as the farmer in the autumn; with his cellar full, with every preparation made for the winter, with the prospect of three months of comfort and rest, three months of fireside and content, three months of home and family, three months of pure, solid comfort. Make your houses comfortable. Do not huddle together in a little room around a red hot stove with every window fastened down. Do not live in this poisoned air, and then when one of your children dies put a piece in the paper commencing with, 'Whereas, it hath pleased providence to remove from our midst—' Have plenty of air and plenty of warmth. Let your children sleep. Do not drag them from their beds in the darkness of night. Treat them with infinite kindness. There is no happiness in a house not filled with love; where the man hates the wife or the wife hates the husband; where children fear their parents, or where parents dislike their children. Every such home is simply a hell upon earth. There is no reason why farmers should not be refined and kind. There is nothing in the cultivation of the soil to make men cross, crabbed and unjust. To look upon the sunny slopes covered with daisies does not tend to make men cruel. Whoever labors for the happiness of those he loves, elevates himself; no matter whether he works in the shop or plows in the perfumed fields.

In conclusion, let me say to farmers, do all you can to make your business attractive. Do not go in debt for land that you cannot cultivate."

Care of Flowers.

Some people are never successful with flowers, while others are uniformly so. There is such a thing as too much care, and it is equally as injurious as too little. We know of one lady who was always seeking advice about the management of this and that flower, and always took everybody's advice, until her flowers perished. Then she tried again, using her own judgment, assisted in a general way by a standard work on the subject; her success has been all that could be desired since. Some water too much. No rule about supplying water can be laid down—except the general one—water whenever needed. This leaves it to the discretion of the grower, and the habits of each variety must be closely observed, to be successful. It is a great accomplishment to be able to bring out all the rich beauty of a flowering plant—a greater one than to be able to make an imitation in wax, or even in water colors or oil.—Ex.

I want every mother in the land to know what is a certain cure for cut or bruise, or any kind of hurt. Soft hot water is as can be borne until the pain and inflammation is relieved. I knew a little two-year-old boy upon whose tender, soft little hand a heavy window came crushing. In its frantic efforts to get the hand out, the poor little fingers were so terribly lacerated and torn that amputation was deemed inevitable. The mother would not listen to it, but kept the hand for hours in a basin of hot water as the child could bear. In a few days the fingers healed beautifully without scar or fester.—Chicago Tribune.

STEWED TOMATOES.—To stew tomatoes properly, they should be cooked at least two hours; pour boiling water over them and remove the skin; then slice them into a stew-pan—porcelain is the best, although new tin will answer; allow them to boil briskly for twenty minutes, then remove to the back of the range to simmer slowly until required; season liberally with butter, salt and pepper. They will then be cooked to a thick creamy consistency with few lumps and a high, fine flavor, and will not, therefore, need flour or cracker crumbs, which, to our taste, are no improvement.

A WORD ABOUT BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—As the season for pancakes approaches, I send my method for preparing them. At night take sufficient warm water for a little more than the amount of batter required. Thicken this with buckwheat flour; a little graham meal is an addition; stir in a teaspoon of fresh yeast, and let it stand till morning to rise, when it will be fit for use. Leave enough batter to mix in a again at night without yeast. After a day or two the batter will require a half tea-spoon or so of soda to sweeten it, put in just before baking. It is nicer to mix your batter in a stone jar and pour off every morning what is required for use, and not put the soda into the whole. The addition of a little milk will make the cakes brown if desired. The batter should be occasionally renewed. Now, as to baking cakes, it is one of the fine arts. Some heedless cooks use so much grease, to keep the cakes from sticking to the griddle, that they fill the room full of smoke to the discomfort of all concerned. A cloth sewed fast to a fork is the most convenient greaser, and just as little grease should be used as possible. The fire should be neither too hot nor too slack. Nothing is better relished on a cold winter morning than well prepared cakes of this kind.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sarsaparilla, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. Are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop up the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough. Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly. Schenck's Sarsaparilla dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite. When the bowels are constipated, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required. These medicines are prepared only by J. C. Schenck & Son, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Phila. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders. These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal glands, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver purifier now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls. Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

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Farm and Stock.

Potatoes.

Every season in Kansas thousands of bushels of potatoes are suffered to remain in the ground till they become frozen and unfit for use. No time should now be lost by farmers in digging them and securing them from frost. Our potato crop this year will not be exceptionally large and none should be wasted.

Fattening Hogs.

When ready to commence in earnest the work of fattening hogs, enclose them to the number of six or eight in a good comfortable pen (be sure to make it dry and clean) and feed them on corn meal well moistened with pure water, three times, at regular hours, every day. Give them at each time just as much as they will eat up clean. In order to fatten well the hog must be kept comfortable, quiet and full. When not in this condition he will inform you of it by his sharp squeal and harsh, uneasy grunt. A good dose of salt every few days mixed with the food will promote health; charcoal is also good. Above all things else be sure of a comfortable pen and regular meals. As to drink, if the meal is well mixed with pure water, the fattening hog will require little or none.

Eggs.

Eggs are a favorite food with almost everybody. They are of easy digestion when properly cooked. The chemist tells us that an egg of average size contains about two hundred grains of dry substance, of which nearly fifty per cent. is nitrogenous, forty per cent. fatty, and eleven per cent. saline matter. So, according to the principles of physiology, eggs are both healthy and nutritious. The farmer's wife has various recipes for preserving eggs; but we prefer fresh eggs. From sixteen pullets of almost any breed, we can average half a dozen eggs per day during the winter months. Give the hens plenty of stimulating food—meat chopped fine, corn meal seasoned with black or red pepper, a warm roost and plenty of sunshine, and they will pay, even in the coldest weather, twice the cost of keeping. Two dozen of hens well cared for and liberally fed will furnish a family with a great deal of good and cheap food.

Advice.

Advice is cheap if not always good. An old man, who has had a good deal of experience in farming, would say this: If he had to live his life over again he would engage in the same pursuit, but would greatly modify its methods. In the first place he would commence farming with forty acres. He would dispense with hired labor as far as possible, exercising a personal supervision over everything that was done. He would keep just as much stock, and that of the very best breed that his farm could carry. His orchard should be small, with carefully selected trees set in rows at a distance of thirty-three feet, perfect in form, and of the best variety of fruit. Two hundred trees should be the extent of the apple orchard. Peach, quince and dwarf pear trees might be set between the apple trees. Against weeds he would exercise eternal vigilance. If he could master only ten acres of hoed crops, those acres should be kept absolutely free from weeds; he would warn them off the farm and keep them off the farm as harmful intruders. He would endeavor to bring every acre up to the highest possible yield; he would plant and sow only the choicest varieties of seed; he would pay strict attention to his garden and the raising of small fruit; he would take two or three agricultural papers and pay for them in advance; he would limit his day's work to ten hours. He is well convinced that he could do more and better work in ten hours than he could in fifteen. The outside fence of his farm should be a compact, well-trimmed hedge of Osage orange. He would have his grounds well planned and carefully laid out at the beginning, so as to save expense in making changes. He would avoid debt as he would the pestilence. His farming tools should be the best he could get and as many as were needed. He would be on good terms with his neighbors and never make a practice of borrowing. He would not be greedy of money, but would get just as much of it as he honestly could, and endeavor to put it to the best use. He would have his wife plan the house—have it

finished to suit her own taste, and permit her to manage the domestic affairs as she saw fit. If he could persuade her to keep the purse, pay the necessary expenses of the family and attend to the purchasing generally, he would consider himself fortunate. He would try to make his home pleasant; to bring up his children to love work as well as their books, and to be contented with their lot. His private opinion is that there is quite too much anxiety, care and worry in the average farmer's life; these things he would as far as possible avoid and find the sunny side of things and live a serene and happy life.

More advice by an old Iowa farmer. A letter to the *Patron's Helper*: "The farmer's life is a busy one," has become an axiom. When I survey all the labors or occupations of men, whether mental or physical, I conclude they are full of labor. From my forty years of close labor, were I to leave on record for my sons, and especially farmers' sons, advice as to the *modus operandi* of their prosperous and happy life it would be: Plan all work on the farm to ten hours a day; start with an eighty-acre farm and never go beyond the quarter; do the labor on it mostly yourself; be almost if not altogether independent of hired labor; square all the wants of your house to your farm; pay as you go; and you and your children will grow up with opportunities for mind culture, and with bread enough and to spare.

The farmers of Iowa to-day are serfs if not slaves to their farms. They retire to rest at night, worried and wearied; they rise early and heavy in the morning, and prematurely become old and rheumatic. Regular working hours, as well as reading or recuperative and sleeping hours, are absolutely needful to every successful farmer, and his prosperity and influence depend upon this course. With system the ten hours of labor are worth more than fifteen hours of unsystematized labor. No man can expect success without well planned labor. Work all wisely laid out for the season, and every plan met, and every iron shaped when hot—in fact, under this *regime* farm labor becomes the most attractive and productive of all labor, so far as health, prosperity and happiness are concerned. This is all well, some will say, but how can the young man with his hands get his eighty acres, or open and improve his farm with ten hours daily labor? Just as you plan, is my reply, "Where there is a will there is a way." As a hired man you must conform to the rules of your employer, and a few years of saving labor will furnish you the means to set up farming yourself. It will give you a team and outfit to rent a farm, if not purchase, adapted to your system of labor, and through it you will gradually rise to an ideal of your own "free home." Farmers can become prosperous and wealthy on rented farms of good soil and at rational rentals. By rational rentals I mean, on such terms that both landlord and tenant feel that both are doing equally well.

I would rejoice to leave the world satisfied that my farmer sons were moving on in the work, slow but sure, and in that way that social enjoyments were daily associated with their toils.

Some Good Things Sold by Col. Ingersoll at the Peoria (Ill.) Fair.

To-day the only solvent class, the only independent class, are the tillers of the soil. The shrinkage of property has been in the great cities. The farms will produce as much as ever. The prosperous times have gone; the cities are bankrupt; the country is still filled with wealth. And now when the hard times are upon us the people see that after all there is more real prosperity, more real pleasure in agriculture than in any other business. And the situation of the country to-day depends on the tillers of the soil. What we want is to make farming more attractive than it has ever been. The farmers have been wasteful. They haven't attended to their own business. They have been robbed of their productions; and I am going to tell you now what I think ought to be done: No farmer can afford to sell his wheat, and corn and oats—he should sell horses, not oats; sheep, cattle and pork, not corn. He should make every profit possible out of what he produces. So long as you ship your corn and oats and wheat, so long you will be poor; just so long your farm will be mortgaged to the insurance companies, and capitalists of the East. When our farmers ship their products in the form of stock, then a wave of prosperity will sweep over our State.

Every farmer that will feed his cattle all they can eat and treat them with kindness, in a few years will have blooded stock on his farm. All blooded stock has been produced in this way, and you can raise good cattle precisely as you can raise good people. If you wish to raise a good boy you must give him plenty to eat, and you must treat him with kindness; and in this way only can good cattle and good people be produced.

In every farmer's house there should be a bath room. You have no idea of the civilizing influence of the bath; when you come from the field, tired, covered with dust, nothing can be so refreshing as a bath; keep clean. I am

not one of those who think that in order to raise hogs, you must be one. Put on clean clothes, take a seat in the yard under the trees, and amidst the perfume of flowers, surrounded by your family, you will know what it is to feel like a gentleman.

I would rather have a farm and be independent than be a president of the United States without independence, or to be a member of congress filled with doubt and trembling, feeling of the popular pulse, resorting to artifice to keep my place.

Selecting Seed Wheat.

There is a diversity of opinion among wheat growers in this latitude whether early or late sowing is preferable. If any farmers have not yet sown their wheat, but intend to at this late date, the following advice from a correspondent to the *Rural World* may be of service:

Although it is admitted that there is no decline in the fertility of the soil, but, on the contrary, a great improvement on the past, it is nevertheless acknowledged that there is a great falling off in the production per acre of wheat, in the principal grain growing sections. The degeneracy is attributed to the fly, rust, frost, dry weather and wet, all of which undoubtedly have their influence, and in certain localities often do great damage. But a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, from Cleveland, Tenn., thinks that this deterioration is due chiefly to the careless selection of seeds, and reports the following results of experiments in that direction:

The result of my experiments with at least thirty-eight different varieties of wheat for years, proves beyond a doubt that good, healthy, unadulterated seed, selected and saved as farmers save their corn, will not run out or deteriorate in the least, but grow better. To illustrate and prove this fact, I desire to give the result of an experiment made this season. Last June I picked seven pounds of the best center heads of my wheat, and drilled it eleven inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly, and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attained a height of six and one-half feet, and much of it fell down. April the 29th it commenced heading; was reaped June 11th, and to day (June 23d) it was threshed, making, according to the report of a committee, over sixty-seven bushels per acre.

Transportation of Stock.

The Live Stock Humane Transportation company, of New Jersey, have recently had constructed a number of cars to be used on some of the railroad lines running from Chicago to New York and Philadelphia, which provide for the feeding and watering of live stock in transit. They are thoroughly well adapted to the purpose and should be introduced on all important railroad lines throughout the country. The cars are so constructed that cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, etc., can be regularly fed and watered while in transit on the cars, without the necessity of being unloaded at the various stock yards at the risk of being crippled or maimed, as under the old mode of transportation. Another advantage afforded is that live stock transported in these cars will reach the seaboard cities in one-half the time required to get through by the old system, and being fed and watered regularly, will arrive at their destination in the best possible condition and with a saving to cattle of 50 to 75 pounds each in loss of weight. The freight charges are the same as on the old stock cars, but the shipper pays \$5.00 per car royalty to the Live Stock Humane Transportation company, which is at the rate of 33 1/3 cents per head. The company have arranged, at suitable points on the line of the road, watering stations, and by means of watering mains, with hydrants having rubber hose attached to them, and so arranged that one of the hydrants is placed between every two cars, will allow the water to flow into all the watering apparatus at the same time; thereby watering the entire train in the space of a few minutes. This new method of shipping live stock is both humane and economical.

Arabian Sheep.

The bark *Glide* arrived at Boston on the 3d inst., from Aden and Zanzibar, and brought a pair of Arabian or Mecca sheep, with a lamb, three months old, born on the passage. These sheep were imported for the zoological garden at Philadelphia; they are of the stump-tail, fat-rumped breed, and are probably the only specimens ever imported into this country. It will be interesting to note the progress of these sheep as they become acclimated, as the new enterprise will in all probability open the door to the introduction of a new variety of sheep for the table, the flesh of the lambs being highly esteemed by Eastern epicures.

The communications of farmers are always the most valuable matter in any paper; they deal with practical details, familiar to the man who comes face to face with difficulties and overcomes them. The editor can select such items of news of general interest as he thinks will be interesting and useful; but to build up a truly useful and practical paper he must rely very largely upon assistance of practical men.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Veterinary Department.

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of asking you for the following information: 1. What is the difference between "bog spavin" and "thorough-pin"? Please give me a remedy for both. I have two horses, one said to have "bog spavin" and the other "thorough-pin." Please advise me what causes them to appear. Is it the manner in which a horse is taken up after a break when speeding, or from a too long speed trial? 2. Also inform me at what age a colt should be castrated. 3. Is there any advantage gained by graining yearlings, or would you recommend them kept entirely on hay and grass? I should mention as to query first, the "bog spavin" has just made its appearance, while "thorough-pin" is of two years' standing.

ANSWER.—Bog spavin differs from thorough-pin in location and in being a disease of the synovial bursa of the joint proper. It is a tense fluctuating swelling, situated on the anterior and internal aspect of the hock-joint, after being in the form of dropsy of the articulation, which does not render the animal unsound. In fact, some authorities claim that the joint is the better of that condition—certainly a very peculiar pathological view of the case. Williams says a very constant condition of the joint in the chronic form of bog spavin, and probably the cause of it is the gradual conversion of the articular cartilage into a calcareous substance; the pathological lesion being due to either a strain or rheumatoid diathesis, which condition admits of a good deal of friction, causing the joint, when in motion, to emit a peculiar crackling sound, which, when present, is in most cases symptomatic of the incurability of the case. Thorough-pin is a dilatation of the bursa, or sheath enveloping the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, situated between the anterior face of the os calcis and posterior inferior face of the tibia. It is claimed to be due to either a diseased condition of the tendon or its enveloping membrane. When fully developed it can be pushed back and forth, and from that action it derives its name. The proper treatment is counter irritation and long rest. It may be necessary, in many cases, to resort to the actual cautery. There is a kind of spring truss used for thorough-pin, but in your case, owing to its long standing, it is not applicable.

2. Two years old is a very good time as it gives the young animal time to fairly develop himself. We think very favorably of graining colts from the start and keeping the excess of fat down by exercise. We are certain to mature them earlier and make, in our opinion, as good and serviceable, if not better, stock.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a young horse taken a few days ago with what they call the "sleepy staggers." Please prescribe, and also give, if possible, a preventive.

ANSWER.—The disease termed by writers of the old school as sleepy staggers is nothing more nor less than apoplexy. Its symptoms are great drowsiness, from which it is with considerable difficulty that the patient can be aroused from his sleep, the sleepiness often resulting in absolute unconsciousness, this is attended by a slow but deep snoring sound at each respiration, and sometimes speedily followed by death. This disease, however, is of rare occurrence at the present day, owing perhaps to the improvement in the stable management and hygienic care generally of horses, in feeding and ventilation of the stables in which they are kept. The only treatment adapted to the attack, and that there is any possible efficacy in it, is diuretics to lessen arterial action of the heart, purgation and blisters applied to the head and along the top of the neck. Give a laxative drench composed of fourteen ounces of raw linseed oil, three drachms of powdered castor oil and one drachm of tartar emetic. Mix well and give. Repeat this drench four times, allowing three days to intervene between each dose. Take equal parts of bran and oats; add to this one pint of bruised linseed meal and one dessert-spoonful of fine table salt with a sufficient quantity of cold water to make a sloppy mash. Feed this mash food twice a day. Let your horse run in a field where the pasture is short, in pleasant weather, but stable him at night while he is under treatment. Do not load his manger hereafter with large quantities of provender, as I should judge from the present indication before me that he is a gross feeder.

Are wolf's-teeth injurious to the eyes? I have a colt that has them. I am told that they will cause blindness unless removed. Please answer.

ANSWER.—We have repeatedly, in these columns, stated they are not. But if you think any person may in the future succeed in making you believe they are, we would advise having them extracted. If from any accident your animal should lose one or both eyes, you will find any number who will attribute it to the supernumerary teeth.

I bought a horse this spring, put him in the barn, and he ate two quarts of salt in three days. I put two quarts more in the box. He ate that up in about five days, and continues to eat two quarts in about a week. What effect will it finally have? The horse is eating fourteen quarts of oats per day,

but does not get fat, but poorer. What quantity of salt should a horse have?

ANSWER.—Salt is irritant, cathartic and emetic. In large quantities it will cause purgation. In small doses it acts upon the kidneys. Three or four ounces daily is sufficient for a horse. A good plan is to have a large piece of rock salt convenient, where he can get at it *ad libitum*. He certainly cannot remain well and continue to consume the quantity mentioned. You say he consumes fourteen quarts of oats daily and grows poorer. There is evidently something wrong. You should carefully take the symptoms, treat accordingly and endeavor to right matters.

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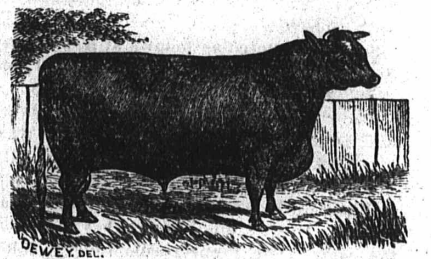
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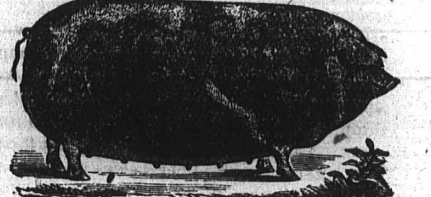
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Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment.

THE WHEELER & WILSON NEW NO. 5, STRAIGHT NEEDLE, SEWING MACHINE.

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.

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one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

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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.

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WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a Bible reader, to introduce in Douglas county the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 13th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Peter Laptad and T. J. Harbaugh, partners under the firm, name and style of Laptad & Harbaugh, plaintiffs, vs. John Stone, defendant.

THE SAID JOHN STONE, DEFENDANT, who is a non-resident of the State of Kansas, is hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs did, on the 17th day of September, 1877, file in the office of Geo. W. Smith, a Justice of the peace, within and for the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, their bill of particulars against the said defendant, praying judgment against said defendant for the sum of \$13.21 on an account stated for goods sold and delivered by the said plaintiffs to the said defendant; and on the same day the said plaintiffs filed, in the office of said Justice of the peace, their affidavit and bond for the order of attachment to issue in the above entitled case; and on the said 20th day of September, 1877, the said Geo. W. Smith, Justice of the peace, in and for the said county of Douglas, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in said case and delivered the same to C. C. James, a constable in and for said Douglas county; that afterwards, to-wit: on the 21st day of September, 1877, the said C. C. James, constable as aforesaid, returned said order of attachment with the following indorsement: "I have levied on the interest in real estate in Douglas county, Kansas, to-wit: The south one-half of lot number thirteen (13), in Simpson's subdivision of that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence known as North Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas."

That afterwards, to-wit: on the 24th day of September, 1877, the said Geo. W. Smith, Justice of the peace as aforesaid, did certify his proceedings in the above case to the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, and that afterwards, to-wit: on the 26th day of September, 1877, the clerk of said District Court did issue a summons and an order of attachment in said case, and directed the same to the sheriff of said county of Douglas; that said sheriff did, on the 28th day of September, 1877, in pursuance of said order of attachment, attach the following described real estate, to-wit: The south one-half of lot number 13, in Simpson's subdivision of that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence known as North Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, as the property of the said John Stone, defendant.

The said John Stone, defendant, is hereby further notified that he is required to appear and answer the bill of particulars of the plaintiffs herein on or before Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1877, in person, or by a duly authorized agent, at the said sum of fourteen and 21/100 dollars and interest thereon, and a decree for the sale of the property heretofore attached in this action, to be sold according to law and the proceeds of such sale to be applied to the payment of the plaintiffs' claim and costs of suit.

L. S. STEELE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court, State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. John W. A'Neals, plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth J. A'Neals, defendant.

ELIZABETH J. A'NEALS IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that she has been sued by John W. A'Neals, who did, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the District Court for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, charging said Elizabeth J. A'Neals with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Elizabeth J. A'Neals, and custody of Wm. A'Neals, aged eleven years, and son of said parties. The said Elizabeth J. A'Neals will take notice that she must answer the said petition, filed by said plaintiff, on or before the 24th day of November, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for a divorce and the custody of said child will be rendered against her, according to the prayer of said petition.

J. W. A'NEALS, Fisher & Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Jane W. Stephens vs. A. C. Henderson et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1877.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county and State aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of A. C. Henderson, Rebecca H. Henderson, S. N. Walker and Adam Weaver, and each of them in and to the following described premises to-wit: Lots seventy-eight (78), eighty (80), eighty-two (82), eighty-four (84) and eighty-six (86), on Indiana street in Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas, and appraised together at twelve hundred and fifty (\$1250) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand and my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 4th day of October, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Cyrus Corning, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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