

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 298.

WHATEVER YOU DO, DO CHEERFULLY.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Whatever you do, do cheerfully,
As if your heart was in it,
'Twill smooth the way to the goal you seek,
And give you strength to win it.
For little of silver or gold you'll get,
If you make up your mind to frown and fret;
Little of joy for a lonely hour,
If you never have planted a single flower.
What though the task a hard one be,
Still with a smile begin it;
And whatever you do, do cheerfully,
As if your heart was in it.

The help you give with a cheery word,
Is a double help to your neighbor,
For it puts a song in the weary heart
That knoweth no rest from labor.
For little you'll know of real delight
If you work for yourself from morn till night,
And never have a penny to spend,
Or a loving thought for a needy friend;
The thread of life will longer wear,
If with a song you spin it;
So whatever you do, do cheerfully,
As if your heart was in it.

You make your cross a heavier one
Than ever the Lord intended,
If you sit and sigh at the foot of the stairs,
Down which your hopes descended.
'Tis better by far to live your day
In a wholesome, happy, light-hearted way,
Than to carry about a gloomy face
As if the world was a dismal place.
If you never have sung a song of joy,
Gratefully now begin it,
And whatever you do, do cheerfully,
As if your heart was in it.

MAN PROPOSES.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

When little Lavinia Dreeme was left an orphan, her aunt, Miss Durden, at once proved herself a true friend. She came to the desolate house where the young orphan sat alone, and took her to her arms and to her heart.

"You must go home and live with me always, my precious child," she said, "and I'll try to comfort you, and you'll be a great comfort to me. I have a very nice home indeed, and we never let any men come into it."

"Don't you?" asked Lavinia. "Why not?" "Never," said Miss Durden, "because we detest them, as they deserve. I have a servant named Peggy; she helps me keep them out, and I never invite any but ladies to visit me, and we never have any one to work for us but women. A woman papered my parlor, and painted my doors, and an old Dutch woman does my gardening. When I don't drive, Peggy does, and the washerwoman's granddaughter takes care of the horse. Don't we manage nicely?"

"Beautifully," said Lavinia. "Oh, dear aunt, I don't like men either—only poor papa—" and Lavinia began to sob—"of course, I loved him."

"Certainly, that was proper—papas are different," said Miss Durden. "I revered my own; but no men enter my doors. I attend a church to which a lady has been called, and my doctor is a lady; 'twill be so happy—calmly happy, you know. Nobody to tyrannize over us, or make love to us, or anything of that dreadful sort."

Lavinia was not quite sure that the latter proceeding was as dreadful as Miss Durden thought it; but she professed perfect acquiescence, and as time rolled on and her first great grief faded into a memory, she felt that her aunt's home was really a very peaceful place. People in the neighborhood laughed at it, and called it Durden convent.

It was well known that no masculine foot ever crossed its threshold; but within it dwelt a very pretty girl, a very handsome, middle-aged woman, and the rosiest and most bright-eyed young person who ever lived out at service. These were temptations enough for men's eyes at the windows or in the garden any bright day; but no man might hope to enter this paradise.

So all three lived together, strong in their principles, biding defiance to all mankind, and vowing to shut it out forever.

One morning, however, Peggy came into the room where Miss Durden and Lavinia sat at breakfast, her eyes popping out of her head, and her voice quite gone with fright, and gasped:

"Oh, miss! Oh! Oh, dear! There's a man in the garden!"

"A man?" cried Miss Durden.

"Yes, miss," said Peggy.

"Tell him to go out," said Miss Durden.

"It's no use," said Peggy. "He can't go."

"Can't he go out of my garden! What do you mean?"

"I think he's dead, please," said Peggy.

At this—dead men being exceptions to the

general rule—Miss Durden and Lavinia ran in to the garden.

Now, this garden was peculiarly situated: It was in a lilly region, and the precipitous side of a hill was its boundary at the rear. Over this hill some unfortunate might have been expected to tumble into the garden, at last. A cow had already done so. At all events, some one had.

There, on his back, with a pallid face and blood upon his hair, lay a young man. If he was not dead, he looked like it.

"Oh—oh, run for the doctor, Peggy!" cried Miss Durden, wringing her hands.

Peggy wrung hers.

"She's gone to Boston, miss," she said.

"Then you must call some one else," said Miss Durden. "Any doctor. It's not for us, you know."

So Peggy ran to Dr. Brightly's, and Dr. Brightly, a plump old bachelor, returned with her. Hearing what had happened he brought with him Tom, the coachman, to assist. And now there were three men in the garden of Durden home. The three women regarded them from a distance and kept silence.

At last the doctor spoke:

"You are the lady of the house, ma'am?"

"Yes," said the person addressed; "I am Miss Durden."

"Which room shall we carry the patient to?" said the doctor.

"Which room?" repeated Miss Durden, faintly.

"Yes, he's broken a leg and rib," said the doctor. "Of course, he can't be moved far, and you'll have him on your hands for a week or two."

"Aunt, dear, the blue room," said Lavinia.

"Yes, miss, the blue room," said Peggy.

"I wouldn't be inhuman for the world," said Miss Lavinia. "The blue room, of course. Oh! she sighed, as she led the way, "why couldn't a woman have fallen over the hill instead of a man?"

But a man had fallen, as meteors do, into Durden convent—and now the blue room was his. The doctor came and went, and Tom, the coachman, was installed as nurse. The house really seemed overrun with men. The ladies often remarked as much to each other. Peggy said the same thing.

"But, then," said Miss Durden, "one must be charitable; and this young man might have died if we had not admitted him."

"Yes, aunt," said Lavinia, "and we should have felt exactly as though we had murdered him."

And then the doctor was so firm," said Miss Durden. "I detest men, as you know, but the quality I admire most in a man is firmness; he would have this young man here."

"Oh, Tom says the doctor always has his own way," interrupted Peggy.

"Tom! Who is he?" asked Miss Durden.

"The doctor's coachman, Mr. Thomas, please, miss," replied Peggy.

"Say so in future, then," said Miss Durden.

"Yes, ma'am," said Peggy.

But Miss Durden, having admitted a patient to Durden hall, was obliged to feed him, and she could not leave all the dainty messes to Peggy. Nor could she refuse to speak to the invalid; and shortly it was but Christian charity to read and talk a little to him. Upon this Lavinia announced her intention of sacrificing her feelings by assisting Miss Durden. And now here was the youngest of the recluses reading poetry to a young gentleman.

Shortly another dreadful thing happened. Dr. Brightly actually hinted to be asked to lunch. He was asked. Behold the *chateleine* pouring out tea for a man, passing him the pickled salmon, urging him to taste her preserves.

At last one day, the patient, still quite an interesting invalid, got down stairs, and four people sat in the parlor. There was a piano and music; and when that same interesting patient begged for a song, what could Miss Durden do but say:

"Yes, Lavinia, sing something; since Mr. Audley desires it."

A few days after, the astonishment of the neighborhood knew no bounds. A quartette sang delightfully in the parlor of Durden convent. Two male voices—two female. What was the world coming to! And out in the hall two stood listening—Peggy and Tom—and they were very close together.

That evening the patient, with many warm expressions of gratitude, took leave of Miss Durden.

"We ought to be very thankful it is over, and our home our own again," said Miss Durden, as she looked up for the night, with La-

vinia and Peggy following her as candle-bearers; "but it seems a little—what shall I say?"

"A little lonesome, aunt," said Lavinia.

"A little lonesome, please, miss," said Peggy.

"It's skittish to be alone in a house with only women folks."

"I can't help thinking some one may be hidden up garret," said Miss Durden.

"Oh!" squealed Peggy, "might I run for Tom—I mean Mr. Thomas?"

"Nonsense!" said Miss Durden. "It shows how demoralizing men are. We felt safe enough before all these people came. We might all go up garret together and see it is all right."

They went and came down all helter-skelter, and pale with fright—for a mouse had scampered up the wall.

In the parlor Miss Durden read family prayers, but after they were over Peggy did not duck and retire as usual. She lingered, measuring her apron between her hands, and evidently having something on her mind.

At last, being requested to speak out, she began to cry instead.

"I'm sorry to offend you, miss," she said, "and it's wrong of me, I know. But, please, miss, he made me do it. He's got such a way with him, miss. I—I've promised to marry Tom—I mean to say Mr. Thomas, the doctor's coachman."

"Oh," said Miss Durden, "if you've promised to marry him, you might as well call him Tom. I suppose it can't make matters any worse."

"No, miss," said Peggy.

"I hope you'll be happy, Peggy," added Miss Durden, "but marriage is a lottery."

"Yes, miss, thank you," said Peggy. "I thought you'd be much madder, if you'll excuse me, miss."

"I thought so myself," said Miss Durden.

"Auntie, darling," said Lavinia, at this moment, "since you forgive Peggy, perhaps I might as well confess now. I shall have to do it some time. I—I've been as bad as Peggy. But you know how it came about, and, of course, some one had to read to him. And one day I was reading Maude, and he—oh, he began to say such beautiful things. And he isn't like any other young man I ever saw—and—well, auntie, I'm engaged to Mr. Audley?"

"I suspected as much," said Aunt Durden.

"She isn't very mad yet," said Peggy.

Suddenly Miss Durden began to laugh. Moreover, she hid her face in her pocket-handkerchief.

"No," she said, "I'm not angry. I have not any right to be. I've been wondering all day how I was to confess something. You've made it easy for me. I—dear me, can't you guess? I'm engaged to the doctor. He has such immense firmness—such a will. Once he had all his mind on it, it was done."

So Durden nunnery lost its name and its mistress. As in the enchanted garden in the fairy tale, the entrance of one man broke all its spells, even though the gate was not opened to him, and he only fell into it by accident.

Cash and Prayers for a Horse.

A widow residing on Whiskey Hill had a horse which she wanted to sell. She entrusted the sale to a gentleman friend, one Tom—a shrewd financier and an honest man. Tom found a man from Wisconsin, a preacher, who took a fancy to the widow's horse. Tom asked \$125 for it. The preacher offered \$75. Tom offered to "split the differ," but the preacher would not "split." Tom knew the animal was really worth about \$25, but thought if he made any more concessions it would look like a confession that the price he at first asked was extortionate; so he nudged his brain for a way out of the difficulty. He agreed to take \$100 for the horse; \$75 in cash, and \$25 in prayers for his temporal and eternal welfare, to be sent heavenward by the preacher and his congregation, so many times at Beetown, so many times at Jintown, so many times at British Hollow, and so on. Then the preacher paid the \$75, part down and part in notes. The notes in process of time became due, and the last one has been recently paid. Tom was very particular to have the preacher's solemn assertion that the full quota of prayers had been sent up for his benefit, and then handed over the last note to be destroyed.—E.

The Value of Money.

A silver dollar represents a day's work for the laborer. It is given to a boy, who has no idea what it is worth, or what it is worth. He would as likely give a dollar as a dime for a top, or any other toy. But, if the boy has learned to earn the dimes and the dollars by the sweat of his face, he knows the difference. Hard work is to him a measure of value that can never be rubbed out of his mind. Let him learn by experience that a hundred dollars represents a hundred weary days' labor, and it seems a great sum of money; a thousand dollars is a fortune, and ten thousand

dollars is almost inconceivable, for it is far more than he ever expects to possess. When he has earned a dollar, he thinks twice before he spends it. He wants to invest it, so as to get the full value of a day's work for it. It is a great wrong to society and to a boy to bring him up to a maxim—"without this knowledge, a fortune at twenty-one, without it, is almost inevitably thrown away." With it, and a little capital to start on, he will make his own fortune better than any one can make it for him.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

A Business Man's Habits.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements. Does nothing carelessly or in a hurry. Employs nobody to do what he can do himself.

Keeps everything in its proper place. Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do.

Keeps his designs and business from the view of others. Is prompt and decisive in his dealings, and does not overtrade his capital.

Prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits in cases with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard.

He is clear and explicit in all his bargains. Leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing.

Keeps copies of his important letters, invoices, and business documents, put away in an orderly manner, so that on occasion they may be easily referred to.

Is always at the head of his business, well knows that if he leaves it it will leave him. Is constantly examining his books, and transmits all his accounts current to his customers, both at home and abroad.

Avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters and lawsuits, where there is the least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income.

Keeps his memorandum book in his pocket, in which he notes every particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters.

Is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous, when urged by motives of humanity.

Let a man act strictly to these habits; when once begun, they will be easy to continue in, and success will attend his efforts.

Take pleasure in your business, and it will become your recreation.

Hope for the best, think for the worst, and manfully bear whatever happens.

All Nests.

Thirty-two tons of pins are made every week in England.

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

The very large quantity of 430,000,000 pounds of rosin was produced in the United States in 1876.

From personal inquiry we believe that Joe Smith was a black-Smith and his bible was a piece of forgery.

Woman's faith is always beautiful, and her belief that she can get a No. 3 shoe on a No. 7 foot is actually sublime.

Get your own affairs in good shape and keep them in it, and do not waste so much of life in looking after other people.

In a country like this it is a scandal and disgrace that an able man, willing to work, should even be threatened with actual want.

The mind of the tramp is filled with pleasant anticipations of the season when the charity of the world takes the form of cold buckwheat cakes.—*Newark Call.*

An ice machine in Dallas, Texas, just finished, makes ice cakes thirty feet long and six feet wide, weighing from ten thousand to twelve thousand pounds each.

A GALLIC COMPLIMENT.—At the cattle show: Gentleman, with solemnity—"Miss Florence, do you love beasts?" Lady, with vivacity—"Am I to consider that a proposal?"

Roger M. Sherman was arguing a case, and made a point which the judge did not see.

"Mr. Sherman," said he, "if you would thank you to state the point so that I can understand you." Bowing politely Sherman replied, in his blindest manner: "Your honor is not probably aware of the task you are imposing upon me."

Dr. Louis, of New Orleans, who is something of a wag, called on a colored minister and propounded a few puzzling questions. "Why is it," said he, "that you are not able to do the miracles that the apostles did? They were protected against poisons and all kinds of perils. How is it that you are not protected now in the same way?" The colored minister responded promptly, "Don't know about that, doctor, I spect I is. I've taken a mighty sight of strong medicine from you, doctor, and I is alive yet."

He was telling her of Belknap's disgrace, and casually remarked that there was a woman at the bottom of it, as there always was in the troubles of men. But, after he had crawled out from under the bed and apologized, he gathered the children around him, and told them that a woman was a holy and beautiful thing. So it is that trifles change our views of life. A dirt-iron—aye, even an inexpensive rolling-pin—may be the humble instrument to teach a man that the hay-loft is a good enough place for him to sleep in.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR.—I wrote a letter for our column last spring; I did not expect to get the premium, as I was only nine years old last June, but now I am going to try again. My papa and mamma are grangers. Papa went to a grange supper last night, and it rained so heavy he had to stay until 3 o'clock, and then did not get all the way home. He said they had a good time. Our flowers are beginning to fade; I cannot gather bouquets much longer. I am sorry. Mamma says I can arrange them better now than I could last spring. Last Sunday was my brother Myrloth's birthday. Mamma said I might make him a cake. I made a "one-two-three-four cake." I expect some of your little letter writers would like to know how to make it. It is easily done. One cup of butter, one of sour cream, two cups of sugar, three of flour, and four eggs. I beat eggs, sugar and soda together, and then put in the cream and flour, I like to cook better than wash dishes. Wash days I get nearly all the dinner. Mamma taught me a piece when I first went to school. I never saw it in your paper yet:

I've known many a lass
Who would thoughtlessly pass
Whole hours parading the street,
While their mother would scrub
All the while at the tub,
Never minding the cold or the heat.
It is so, it is so.

You may smile, if you wish, but it's so.
I've known people so nice
They would faint in a trice,
If you'd mention hard labor to them;
Yet their parents were poor,
And forced to endure
Many hardships, life's current to stem.
It is so, it is so.

Myrtle drew a snake up on our well rope
The other day. I must stop for this time.
LOTTIE LIGGERT.

FREDONIA, Kans., October 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR.—I see you are again offering a prize for the best letter, written between now and next Christmas. I have never written for your paper before. School will commence next Monday. We had a nice lot of peaches this year. I think my letter is getting too long so I will close for this time. Your little friend,

FLORENCE L. PETERS.
LABETTE CITY, Kans., Oct. 13, 1877.

Clever Dogs.

Shot was a very intelligent and well-behaved retriever, belonging to a gentleman at Doncaster. By kindness and patience, he had been taught to perform many clever tricks. On one occasion he earned a nice sum of money by performing at a bazaar for the benefit of the poor people in the infirmary.

A tatter named Gally (also belonging to the same gentleman) was once saved from drowning in Windermere lake by Shot, and the two were ever close friends. A little while ago Gally died; his friend Shot sadly missed him, and refused his food, and at last died from exhaustion. It is a touching fact that a few nights before his death he was found lying beside Gally's grave. His master says that he had all the good qualities of a good man, and none of his bad ones.

Mr. Wood tells of a dog that was sent daily to a butcher, with a note, desiring him to supply it with certain quantity of food. Noticing that it always received its meat in return for the written paper, the artful animal one day thought it would obtain an extra meal, and picking up a piece of paper in the street, off he went with it to the usual purveyor. No doubt it was much surprised to find that one piece of paper was not as good as another.

At a charitable institution in Paris, a certain number of applicants were provided with a dinner daily, on ringing a bell, the dinner being handed through a small opening, without the person who served the meal seeing the recipient. A watchful dog resolved to avail himself of the opportunity of obtaining a meal. One day, when the people had all gone, he seized the bell rope with his teeth, and rang through the opening, and it was speedily devoured. This trick was at last detected; but it excited so much admiration that the donors of the dinner gave the clever dog a regular allowance.

Sixty-two years ago Mr. Simeon Ide, of New Ipswich, N. H., went to Boston on horseback for type to carry on his printing business. He could obtain none there, but was told that he would be obliged to go to Philadelphia to obtain it. This was regarded by Mr. Ide as too long a journey, so he picked up some second-hand type where he could find it, got hold of an old Franklin press, and returned, a happy man to New Ipswich where he established his press and went to work. And yet this old pioneer, who could in 1815 find no new type for sale in Boston, is still living.

Mr. Gough and Mr. Murphy say we must not drink malt and spirituous liquors. Dio Lewis says coffee and tea are poisonous. The *Herald of Health* cautions us against drinking ice water. What can we drink, any how?

Technical Faculty

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—W. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, 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.

POMONA GRANGES.

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

Grange Legislation in Iowa.

Since the recent decision of the United States supreme court in 1873 affirming the right of the legislature to regulate freight and passenger rates over the railroads of the State—there has been going the rounds of the newspapers, more especially in the East, these statements, more or less going the rounds of the newspapers, more especially in the East, these statements, more or less going the rounds of the newspapers...

While a grave and just necessity caused the enactment of the law mentioned, there was also a grave necessity that the producing interests of the State should receive protection against the aggressions of organized capital, represented in the railway interests of the State.

From the official records in the office of the auditor of State, it appears there has been voted, prior to January 1, 1873, in local taxes voted for township—local subscriptions for bonds, for lands belonging to counties, for bonds, for amount equal to \$10,302,925.

There was also cause for alarm in the attitude of these corporations and the arrogance manifested. It was claimed by them that they could not be touched by legislation that they had vested rights and that any law made by the State legislature would be declared unconstitutional.

It may be seen, that the need and necessity of some legislation in this direction were imperative, and I am sure no thoughtful and candid man can read our law, knowing all the history of the case, but will admire the wisdom and moderation of its provisions.

The advocates and paid attorneys of our false and unjust system of railway building and management, need not flatter themselves and deceive the people as to the sole issues involved.

Co-operation.

Past-Master Wm. Maxwell, of Tennessee, now president of the Southwestern Co-operative association, writes to the Patron of Husbandry as follows: In the last few days I made a trip through Gibson and Dyer county, and in a few days expect to start on a mission in the interest of the order into Mississippi, where there is a spirit, begotten by the canvass made by Bro. Darden, master of the State grange, on the subject of co-operation.

While in Dyer it was my privilege to interview some of the closest observers of passing events, and it is a satisfactory sign of good done by the order to hear them say that will never be of the grange again, and that they will never be of the grange again, and that they will never be of the grange again.

Again, the grange has ventured to demand a reformation in morals. It has ventured to ask for a reformation in morals, and it has ventured to ask for a reformation in morals.

Confidence of Farmers in Each Other. One of the most useful features of the grange movement is its tendency to produce confidence among farmers, that is, confidence of farmers in each other.

When farmers can be brought to see more fully their mutual interests and mutual dependence, and the similarity of their relations to all other classes, that confidence will naturally grow and be strengthened.

As a precedent necessary to success in this direction farmers should always be willing to sell their wheat at a price willing to accept for it, and not at a larger price than they would receive of a dealer.

THE SPIRIT TO JANUARY 1, 1878, for only 25 cents. Subscribe at once.

The Election in France.

A dispatch from Paris of the 13th inst. is as follows: Public interest in the election is becoming manifest in the streets. Republican comments on President MacMahon's last manifesto are very severe. The expulsion of Bedel, an American at Mantes, has been made so much of by the Republican papers that the foreign office has addressed reproving and admonitory Communiqués du Bier in public and France the same to Kappel.

The following later dispatches give the result of the election on Sunday, Oct. 15.—An associated press dispatch says: The election in France for members of the chamber of deputies passed off quietly, no disturbances having been reported up to half past three o'clock this morning.

A dispatch of this forenoon states: Returns from 370 arrondissements show the election of 380 "electors," 111 MacMahonists. In eight arrondissements a second ballot will be required. Thus far the Republicans lost thirty seats and gained fourteen.

Paris, Oct. 15, p. m.—324 Republicans and 135 Conservatives have been elected out of 490 arrondissements. In eleven cases a second balloting will be necessary. It is probable that the new chamber will consist of about 320 Republicans, and 210 Conservatives.

Terrific State of Affairs in El Paso County, Texas. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 14.—The Union has the following special from Tucson, Arizona: "Advices from El Paso show a most serious and threatening state of affairs.

Says a telegram from Leavenworth of Monday: "Major John M. Crowell, special agent of the post-office department, reached this city last evening in charge of Charles W. Prescott, assistant postmaster at Great Bend, Kansas, who has been arrested last Saturday night for filing registered letters. Prescott confessed to taking several hundred dollars from the post-office at Great Bend, Prescott's possession that he had enclosed in a decoy registered letter, so there was nothing left for him to do but to confess his guilt.

No Patron in the State of Kansas can afford to be without THE SPIRIT. Subscription price only \$1.50 a year.

Kansas State News.

A SPACIOUS cave has been unearthed near Salina, Kansas.

MONTGOMERY county furnished six boarders to the State penitentiary last week.

TWO land agents of the Kansas Pacific road, during the past week, have sent two hundred and sixty people to new homes in Russell and Ellis counties.

THE Blue Rapids woolen mills is doing a flourishing business. They have some fifteen or twenty girls at work in the mill. The mill is kept running night and day.

A CHILD in Montgomery county was seriously injured by an ox a few days since, the horn of the animal penetrating from beneath the lower jaw to the roof of the mouth.

THE Leavenworth Press gives an account of a robber entering the house of J. L. Frazer, going all over the house and taking a suit of clothes, pocket-book and a revolver. After he did this he went into a room occupied by a colored girl, pulled her toes till she awoke, and then bounced out of the window.

SAYS the Humboldt Union: "Thomas Greenfield's grist mill steamed up this week and commenced grinding wheat. Everything about the mill is in perfect repair and first-rate running order. Humboldt can now boast of two first-class grist mills, which is something that cannot be said of many towns in the State of twice its size."

SALINA Advocate: "Mr. William Geis says the establishment of a permanent exhibition is on foot here. The park will be devoted to that purpose, and all the necessary improvements made. A green house is under way, and great efforts are being made to secure the State fair here next year. This is an important matter and should be agitated."

WICHITA Eagle: "A cute, sweet eighteen-months' baby of Mrs. M. A. Sayles, the other day, while its mother was busy, took a leap from the second story window of its grandpa's house, Mr. A. J. Cook. The mother and everybody else screamed from fright, as they flew down stairs and out into the front yard, only to find baby up on all fours, as sound as a dollar. Verily, this is a good climate for babies."

THE Chetops Advance thus moralizes: "John Brown, the hero of Osawatimie and the martyr to human liberty, when a boy was soundly thrashed by his mother for stealing three large brass pins from their servant girl. If the youth of this age were similarly dealt with for such little thefts, the daily reports of frauds and defalcations, and embezzlements, and robberies, and burglaries, would grow beautifully less in the near future."

THE Wichita Eagle says: "A frightful accident occurred twelve miles west of Wichita Tuesday. A coal oil lamp exploded with terrible violence, enveloping in flames Mrs. Colar, her husband and child, and Norman Osborn. The woman was literally roasted alive, her arms, legs and neck being burned to a crisp. The child may live, but it is frightfully burned. Osborn is badly burned. The accident was from attempting to fill a lighted lamp at the bedside."

THE Independence Tribune gives quite a romance: "On the 21st of September, Esq. D. C. Krone, of Sycamore, was called out from his dinner by a good looking couple on horseback, and despite his earnest solicitations they would not alight for dinner until he should tie the knot matrimonial. With all due ceremony, the esquire called out witnesses, and then and there, seated upon their horses, Mr. Wm. C. Vincent and Miss Gertrude Sweeney, both of Fredonia, were united in marriage."

THE temporary approach to the Atchison bridge was completed last night at 6 o'clock, and two hundred loaded cars were transferred during the night. The completion of this great work at so early a day has been a matter of much surprise and sincere congratulation on the part of our citizens. It was the universal opinion of every engineer, who viewed the destructive work last Saturday morning, that at least thirty days must elapse before trains could cross the great highway. So says the Champion.

HAYS CITY Star: "One hundred miles west of here, on the K. P. road, three men were engaged in cutting posts and logs for the purpose of building a ranch, and on last Friday night a band of fifteen Indians came into their camp from the south and insisted on the ranchmen giving them their horses, and on finding the men determined to keep their stock, commenced to fire on them. One of the men escaped with a hole through his arm and made his way to Sheridan, while the other two were killed and stock taken. A posse of soldiers was started in pursuit of the red devils."

THE Abilene Chronicle expresses its indignation: "The worst outrage we have ever heard of in this part of the world was perpetrated on Mr. Moore, living in Willowdale township. He is about sixty years of age and has some difficulty to maintain himself. He has a nice peach orchard of about one hundred trees and they were heavily loaded with very fine fruit. One night last week, just as the peaches were ready to gather, a lot of villains nearly cleared his orchard, taking at least one hundred and fifty bushels. Of course there must have been a large number engaged in this cowardly, outrageous robbery, but strange to say up to this time no clue has been obtained to any of them."

A SAD accident is recorded in the Osage County Chronicle: "The vicinity of Quenemo has just suffered one of those catastrophes that every now and then shocks a community and rends the hearts of the relatives and friends of the victim. In this instance it appears that Mr. A. C. Brayman, living three miles north of Quenemo, has a little four-year-old son who was crushed to death in a sorghum mill the other

day. No one was present at the time but a little girl, his sister, and her attention being directed from little Johnny for a moment, he scrambled into the ring. This frightened the horse, it started, and his arm was instantly drawn into the machinery up to the shoulder, denuding the bone completely and the child was instantaneously injured beyond recovery."

THE Osage City Free Press records a sad occurrence which took place on Monday afternoon, in the Carbon company's fourth shaft. Mr. Thomas Hunn, who has been mining here for some years, was crushed to death by a large piece of soapstone—about ten feet long, four and a half wide, and eight inches thick, weighing about two and a half tons. He and his partner had got out their "fall" of coal for the day, and were engaged in propping the roof for the next day's work. One miner had noticed this piece of stone and warned Hunn that it was dangerous yet. As he was about to prop it it fell, with him in a crouching position under the center—the whole weight crushing the life out of him instantly.

THE Eureka Consorial says: "Castor bean stalks thirteen feet high, with bunches of beans three feet long, are common among our farmers."

"The gratifying intelligence reaches us that fifty per cent. more wheat has been put in this fall than last year, by our farmers, and most of it is up and looking well. Our rains have been just in the right time to aid fall grain."

"It was clearly shown by last year's crop of wheat that those who used a drill in planting last fall, had at least twenty per cent. better yield than from that sown broadcast. This is a strong argument in favor of using a drill, and we believe it to be by far the surest way of preventing winter-killing by freezing."

THE Hays City Star informs us that Mr. Gilmore, the land commissioner of the Kansas Pacific railway, has been very anxious to have the experiment of tree culture fully developed, and makes a fair offer, in this direction to towns along the line. He proposes to furnish trees in any quantity, from one hundred to one thousand to any and every town on the road which will take the trouble to set them out. His idea is to have the authorities of the several towns appoint some day for the purpose, and meet and plant the trees either upon public grounds or private lots. All the company asks is that some guarantee will be given that the trees will be properly cared for. The railway nursery at Wilson is full of a fine variety of trees and shrubbery suitable for Kansas growth. An opportunity like this should not be lost and we hope that Hays City will take steps to secure the advantage of Mr. Gilmore's liberal offer. Our city needs trees more than anything else.

THE following is from the Wichita Beacon: "In 1874 Kansas made return of 540,348 hogs. Before the year had passed nearly 50 per cent. had been shipped out of the State, and in 1875 the number reported from the several counties amounted in the aggregate to 292,658. Since that year the increase has been very rapid and of a class of hogs much finer than ever before kept in the State. In 1876 we had 330,355, and this year 697,186. Swine under six months were not enumerated. Col. M. Stewart, who has been engaged in the packing business, estimates the crop to be marketed this year, at fully three times greater than last year, in the counties tributary to Wichita. Mr. Maddux, a close observer and a large shipper, concurs in this statement. The amount of pork that will be packed in this city, next winter, will probably be more than trebled. The large corn crop and the low price for that grain, will have a tendency to increase the number of hogs fed for killing. We have no doubt but that every farmer in the valley is fully aware that only by feeding to hogs or cattle, can they obtain a living profit on their corn."

THE supreme court at Topeka on Tuesday decided that so much of the "bird law" as prohibits the transportation of dead birds from Kansas to other States is null and void.—Lawrence Journal.

THE Journal is slightly in error. The decision of the court is, that section six of the act of the legislature of Kansas of 1876, entitled "An act for the protection of birds" (laws of 1876, pages 183 184), so far as it prohibits the transportation from Kansas to other States of prairie chickens, which have been lawfully caught and killed, and have therefore lawfully become the subjects of traffic and commerce, is unconstitutional and void, being in contravention of that provision of section eight, article one of the federal constitution, which declares that "the congress shall have power * * * to regulate commerce among the several States." That is, it is not unlawful to ship birds from the State that have been lawfully killed. It is lawful to kill birds during certain specified months in each year, and for the same period it is lawful to ship them out of the State. It is unlawful to kill birds during the greater part of the year, and during the same time it is unlawful to ship them out of the State.—Atchison Champion.

THE Wichita Eagle says: "From Dr. Owens, who was summoned at midnight on Monday to the relief of the unfortunate parties, we get the following facts with reference to a terrible mishap which occurred in the Osborn neighborhood, twelve miles west of Wichita. A Mr. Samuel Collar, accompanied by his wife and child, lately from Missouri, was helping with the threshing, his wife being employed to cook. Beds were made up on the floor. Mrs. Collar attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp when a terrific explosion followed, enveloping her in flames. The explosion shook the house and blinded the occupants. The shrieks and screams of the wife and child brought Mr. Norman Osborn and others from the granary where they were sleeping. The former rushed to the rescue of the child which was enveloped in flames, while the father and husband was

endeavoring to save his wife. The poor woman was horribly burned all over; two-thirds of the entire surface of the body consumed to a crisp. Her arms and legs presented the appearance of roasted meat. Up to the time he left, twelve hours after, she was in no pain whatever and was sleeping quietly. Mrs. Osborn was also badly burned, but not fatally. The little child's arms and legs are in a frightful condition, but its body is but little burned and the doctor entertains hopes for its life."

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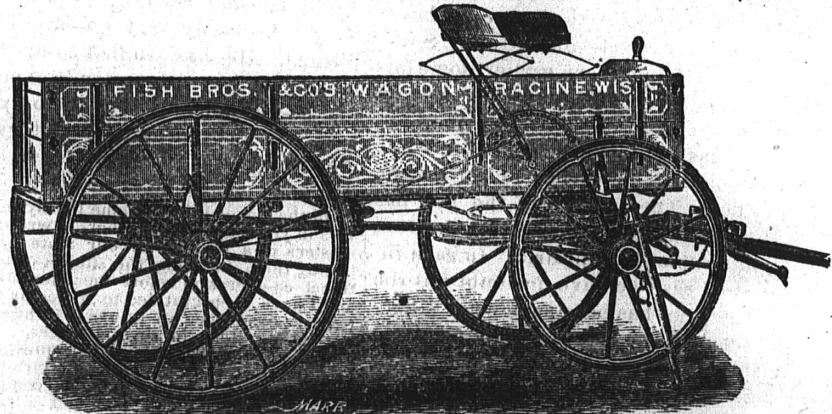
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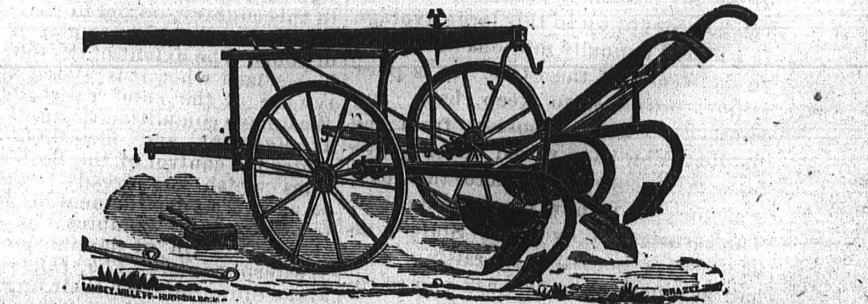
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

There are rumors abroad that peace is shortly to reign in Cuba. We sincerely hope that this rumor will soon become a fixed fact. The Cubans have fought bravely for nearly ten years for independence. Spain cannot have a shadow of hope of re-establishing her lost power over the island, and she may now gracefully submit to the inevitable and permit her wayward child to have its own sweet will.

The Cincinnati Commercial says congress should not be in session twenty-four hours without the introduction of a bill to restore the coins that were standard July 14, 1870—all of them, and to mint fifty millions of the dollars of 412 1-2 grains standard silver. No circumlocution should be tolerated. The advocates of silver money should show their strength on this simple subject, and do it at once.

TO FARMERS.

There are a great many farmers in Kansas who have raised this season seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. This is a large yield. It is probably about twice the average crop. Is there no process by which the average yield could be increased many bushels to the acre? By the best methods of culture it could undoubtedly be done. Now we wish to find out what this method is. We want to know the exact process, from the first day of putting in the plow to the last day of harvesting, by which this large crop has been obtained. Among the large number of farmers who have realized this crop we presume no two of them have pursued the same methods of culture. Some have put in their corn earlier, some later; some have suffered weeds to grow in their field, others have to a good extent managed to keep them out; some have planted one variety of corn, some another. The quality of the soil has also varied—some being rich bottom land, some upland prairie. In each individual case we have no doubt but the management has been somewhat different from all the others. Now what we wish is, that one hundred farmers in Kansas, who have succeeded in raising seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, should give us as near as they can an exact report of the methods of culture by which they have succeeded in raising this large crop. In doing this you will confer a favor on us; you will benefit yourselves and give your aid and influence to the farming interests of the State. First and last THE SPIRIT has said a great deal about co-operation; now we want to carry it into effect. From these hundred different reports we desire to cull out those essential elements which are common to all, and embody them in a short condensed report which shall be a safe guide to all those who are desirous of winning the prize of seventy-five bushels to the acre. Most of the land in Kansas with good management will yield this amount. If, by any possibility, the crop of corn can be brought up to this large average it will add annually millions of dollars to the wealth of the State. It is poor policy, brothers, to keep back any knowledge that we possess from the public. You have raised seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre this past season. Tell us how you have done it. The farmers all over the State who have been successful in raising only half as much to the acre ask you to report. Will you do it?

CO-OPERATION AND WORDS FROM THE MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

If the agricultural class in this country would save themselves from ruin, social and financial, they must learn to co-operate—work together, buy together, sell together, meet and consult together, and last but not least they must vote together. Organized capital does all this, hence they are wonderfully successful in always getting the upper hand of the farmers in this country.

The farmers outnumber the capitalists more than twenty to one, and the aggregated capital of the agricultural class in this country is vastly more than that of all capitalists combined.

If the above is true, and it certainly is, how does it come that the few are able to oppress the many? There is only one answer—the few combine, co-operate, work together; while the many go it single handed and thus become the easy prey of any combination

who may desire to gobble up their hard earnings.

The grange came into existence for the purpose of enabling the farmers of America to co-operate; to enable them to form themselves into a well drilled and mighty army, that would easily be able to hurl defiance at any organization or combination of men or capital who might seek to overreach or oppress them.

But the day of redemption is not yet. Why not, we ask? Will the readers of THE SPIRIT permit us to give the answer? It is because we have had worse enemies in the order than outside. We have men holding high office in the order, in a good many of the States, who not only do nothing themselves to help accomplish the great object of the order, but they absolutely throw obstacles in the way of those who are laboring to build up. They find fault with the ways and means suggested by others; they are always ready to bawl, "Can't." You ask them to suggest some plan and they have nothing to say. The rank and file, seeing this conduct on the part of men who set themselves up as leaders, become discouraged and thus not half as much has been accomplished as might have been had all the leaders led, instead of being dead weights to be carried.

But we are happy to say that some of the officers, State and National, fully appreciate the situation and are putting forth their utmost energies to usher in the social, financial, and intellectual prosperity of the tillers of the soil. At the head of all stands Bro. John T. Jones, master of the National grange. If all could be imbued with his spirit and earnestness our work would be easily and quickly accomplished. He has studied co-operation more than any other man in America, and he recommends it as the only road that will finally lead us to victory. In a private letter received from him a day or two since he says:

On the eve of leaving home for my late canvass in your State and others, I wrote to the masters of a number of our State granges, urging them to bring the subject of international co-operation before their jurisdictions, and I have been gratified to notice by the papers received since my return that the granges are taking stock in several States. If our grange press would discuss this question in a broader view, I think a general interest would be excited, and a more intelligent comprehension of the great and manifold advantages which might be secured through this Anglo-American company, not only to ourselves but to our country.

The readers of THE SPIRIT fully understand what Master Jones means by the Anglo-American company, and we think we are safe in saying to Bro. Jones that Kansas will be one of the first States to have her share of the capital raised. Brother Patrons of Kansas, you have raised good crops this year and we appeal to you to invest a few dollars in this direction, and thus enable yourselves to save the great bulk from the voracious maw of those who would rob you.

RAILROAD PIRATES AFTER WESTERN CROPS.

The Chicago Times says: "It is now quite certain that a basis has been agreed upon for the most comprehensive railroad combination ever formed in this country, taking in Canada roads that have heretofore remained outside of pools. The extent of the scheme may be realized when it is stated that thirty-nine of the chief railroads of the West have committed themselves to the arrangement and placed themselves under the control of the Eastern trunk lines which had already combined on an agreed apportionment of business. Of course the combination means a similar system of pooling among the Western roads. The railroad managers think they see their opportunity in the abundant crops of the West and the unusual demand therefor in the European markets. They are probably anxious to seize upon the profits of the farmer and the shipper, and eat them up in the cost of transportation. They know that this can only be done, if at all, by a universal combination which shall shut off all competition. If this be the purpose, it will become manifest upon the closing of navigation, when rates will be advanced exorbitantly under the hope and belief that the combination will render the farmers and shippers powerless to protect themselves from the system of plunder."

GENERAL NEWS.

CONGRESS assembled on Monday and the following is the first day's proceedings as reported by telegraph:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle attending the opening of a session prevailed. The oath of office was administered to Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, elected in place of John Sherman, resigned; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in place of Simon Cameron, resigned; and D. H. Armstrong, appointed from Missouri, vice L. V. Boggy, deceased.

The usual committee was appointed to join a committee of the house and inform the president that a quorum of the two houses were assembled. Adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow. Senators absent—Morton, McMillan and Sharon.

The hall of the house of representatives, at the opening session of the house, was crowded, and the corridors for two hours previously were almost impassible. At twelve o'clock Adams called the house to order, read the president's proclamation convening congress, and called the roll of members by States, beginning with Maine.

When Louisiana was reached, the clerk made the following statement: "There were received from the State of Louisiana, bearing date December 20th, and declaring certain persons elected from the first, fourth and sixth districts, but silent as to other districts. Inasmuch, however, as John McEnery was never de facto governor of Louisiana, and never in point of fact exercised or performed the functions of that office, it is not deemed necessary to make here any statement concerning the regularity or irregularity of credentials coming from that source. Another set of credentials was signed by Wm. Pitt Kellogg as governor of Louisiana, with the seal of State attached, all bearing different dates, and all of which reached the hands of the clerk through different channels, declaring the persons elected from each of the districts except the second, as to which district no certificate of returns shall be entered on the record by the secretary of State and signed by the governor, and that a copy thereof subscribed by those officers shall be delivered to the persons so elected and another copy transmitted to the clerk of the house of representatives. These credentials signed by Gov. Kellogg are in no sense in compliance with the law of Louisiana. They do not even purport to be a copy of certificates; on the contrary they are a simple declaration by Gov. Kellogg that certain persons were elected, without even giving the sources of information, and they no more constitute credentials within the meaning of the law of Louisiana than a similar statement from the treasurer or any other State official would. They cannot, therefore, be recognized by the clerk. The other set of credentials is signed by governor Nicholls, and Secretary of State Arago, with the State seal attached, declaring the persons elected in each of the districts of Louisiana, and conflict with the certificates signed by Governor Kellogg in reference to two districts. But three credentials comply with the law of Louisiana in every respect, and the clerk has accordingly placed on the rolls the names of the persons contained in them."

When Missouri was reached, the clerk stated that no certificate had been received from the third district. Just then a paper was handed him, addressed to the speaker of the house, and he repeated the suggestion that, as there was no speaker, the paper should be opened by the clerk. [Murmurs of "No, no."]

Cox hoped there would be no objection to the clerk opening the paper. Clerk—Inasmuch as it would raise a question which the clerk is not now prepared to determine, he will leave the matter to the house after it shall have organized.

The clerk also stated as to Florida, that he had received the certificate of Gov. Stearns to the election of Wm. J. Purman in the first, and Horatio Bisbee, Jr., in the second district; but he had subsequently received two certificates from Gov. Drew. One of these recited the canvass which showed that the election of Purman had been by the supreme court of Florida declared illegal, and that another canvass had been made in obedience to the supreme court, which showed the election of Robert H. Davidson from the first district. Under such circumstances he had felt bound to place the name of Davidson on the roll. The other certificate of Gov. Drew simply declared, as to the second district, that by counting the votes in certain precincts in Clay county which the board of State canvassers had rejected, and which the supreme court had said could not be legally counted, J. J. Finley would be elected. Under such circumstances the clerk could not see anything to invalidate the certificate in favor of Bisbee, and he had therefore placed the name on the roll.

With reference to Colorado, the clerk said the certificate presented by Jas. B. Bedford showed that he was elected on the 3d of October, 1876, at a time not authorized by the laws of the United States or the State of Colorado, while the papers presented by his competitor (Patterson) were merely certified copies of abstracts of votes in the several counties, which votes had never been canvassed by any board of canvassers. The clerk had therefore declined to put either name on the roll, but had left the matter for the house, after organization, to determine what he called a question of the highest privilege, the right of a member to his seat; while, at the same moment, Wood, of New York, rose to what he asserted to be a question of the highest privilege, the organization of the house by the election of a speaker.

After some contest on the question of precedents the clerk ruled that the representatives elect could not, before the organization of the house, take out of his hands the duty imposed on him

by law directing him to insert and omit, and that the motion of Wood to proceed to an election of a speaker must be put. He announced that 287 members had answered to their names.

Wood's motion was agreed to, 149 to 129, and the clerk stated that nominations for speaker were in order.

Clymer nominated Randall. Hale nominated Garfield. Clymer, Banning and Foster were appointed tellers, and Clymer announced the result: For Samuel J. Randall, 149 votes; for James A. Garfield, 132; and Randall was declared elected. Garfield and Goode conducted the speaker to the chair and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in consecutive service, administered the oath of office.

The speaker then administered the oath to the members, most of the Southern members taking the qualified oath. Objection was made to the swearing in of Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina, Daily, Ely and Balston, of Louisiana, and Pacheco, of Colorado; and those members stood aside. Delegates from the Territories were all sworn in without objection.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution electing as Clerk Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Polk, of Missouri; postmaster, J. M. Stewart; and as chaplain, Rev. Jno. Patsel.

M. D. Hall offered an amendment substituting for these names those of Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; Horace H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; and Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted without a division.

The oath of office was then administered to these officers, Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath.

Committees were then appointed to inform the senate of the organization of the house, and to inform the president that congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The adjournment of the last congress without making appropriations for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declares their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, an army in service authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion requiring that congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action on this subject on the part of congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to the increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of a reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of appropriations could not be expended; and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum which would be required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in efforts to fix a proper limit to the strength of the army, and that of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, estimates for which were transmitted to congress by the former secretary of the treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present secretary so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,764.98, and, having been transmitted to both houses of congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the navy department \$2,003,861.27. This sum is made up of \$1,446,888.16, due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; \$511,953.50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the naval hospital fund;

\$150,000; and \$45,219.58 for the support of the marine corps.

There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262,535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts, for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court rooms, the superintendence of prisoners, and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary; estimates for which will be transmitted to congress; and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The secretary of the treasury will communicate to congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The department of State has also received official advice of a strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States government should participate in the enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and is still, reserved in the exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be required for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the subject in view. As May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, and if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent.

To enable the United States to co-operate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$200,000, and authorizing the president to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by congress in accepting the invitation of the governments of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries, that the suggestion might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The government of Sweden and Norway have addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the international prison congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this great question. Under authority of a joint resolution of congress, approved February 13, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the prison congress having been, at the earnest request of the Swedish government, postponed to 1878, this commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commission. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed in the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15.

N. W. HEATH, a theological student, committed suicide in Topeka, Tuesday.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

Next week, Thursday and Friday, Mrs. M. J. E. Gardner will make a grand display of millinery at her store and extends an invitation to all the ladies to be present.

The Dickens

Tea party to be given by the Baptists, Thursday evening, October 26th, will be the best thing of the season.

We are in receipt of cards announcing the marriage of Miss L. Adella Black, formerly of this city, to Mr. T. Elwood Maden, of Fort Sill, I. T.

Mr. Wm. MEATERS, of Wakarusa, sold to Wm. Ingersoll, of Kanwaka, on Saturday last, his fine premium Cotswold buck, "Billy," for \$25.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting of the society will be held at the residence of Mr. McClintock, on the Baldwin City road, near Blue Mount, on Saturday, October 20th inst.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending Oct. 16, 1877, and each dated Sept. 25, 1877.

MARRIED.—In St. Louis, Mo., October 10, 1877, by Rev. W. W. Boyd, Mr. J. G. Williams, of St. Louis, to Miss Kate E. Foote, of Lawrence, Kansas.

The above notice was mailed to THE SPIRIT on the 11th inst. Our Lawrence readers will recognize in the bride of this happy occasion one who, during her brief residence in our midst, was ever the first in musical circles.

HON. D. C. HASKELL, representative from the eastern district of Kansas, who has just arrived in the city, is a resident of the historic town of Lawrence, the home of the ill-fated Senator Lane, ex-Senator E. G. Ross and of ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke.

Crossed the prairies, as of old their fathers crossed the sea, To make the West, as they the East, The homestead of the free.

and the battle field, a few years later, where these same Eastern emigrants contended for "free speech, free press and free soil."

Personal.

Miss HATTIE BRISTOL, after having spent a very pleasant summer season in the cooler atmosphere of Minnesota, has returned to Lawrence.

Mr. JOHN GRIPPER, a prominent Douglas county farmer, living a few miles west of the city, returned on Tuesday from England where he has been for his health.

Mr. E. A. COLMAN, just in from Southwestern Missouri, reports crops in that section, and all along the line from there to this county, as not at all comparing in point of abundance and quality with the crops in Douglas county.

N. O. STEVENS, of this paper, returned from his Eastern trip on Sunday. His friends here thought he would certainly bring a better-half with him; one even bet a new hat that he would. But they were disappointed for he came alone.

The Kansas Valley Fair. This fair, held in the first week of October, would have been a complete success financially had it not been for the bad state of the weather.

We were especially pleased with the orderly

BOOTS!



SHOES!

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

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

arrangement and artistic grouping of the exhibits made by several granges of Douglas county. Six, we think, entered the list, viz., Oread, Vinland, Centennial, Oak Ridge, Heeper and Douglas.

The enterprise, energy and general good judgment manifested by the officers and managers of the association in preparing the grounds, in making up this schedule of premiums and in their entire arrangements of the fair, would seem to preclude any adverse criticism.

The influence of an annual fair, if well conducted, is of great value to our farming communities. Our farmers ought to take the lead and maintain them in all their integrity and usefulness.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In a communication signed "Voter," and published in your paper of recent date, "Voter" takes the position that Mr. Watson is eligible for another term, because as he says Mr. Watson's two terms were not consecutive; that the legislature provided or created a short special term between Mr. Watson's two terms of two years each.

Now "let us see." The constitution as quoted by "Voter" defines the length of time that all county officers shall hold their offices to be for the term of "two years, and until their successors shall be qualified."

Hundreds of families in the city of Lawrence are using it, who can be referred to. CERTIFICATE FROM THE EDITOR'S WIFE. I have been using the above washing compound in my family during the last four months, and am so well pleased with it in every particular that I am unwilling to be without it—so have just bought a family right of the agent to make it myself.

LAWRENCE, October 18, 1877. The compound and family rights both for sale by Geo. W. Hatch, agent for Douglas county, Kansas. Sub-agents wanted for township and Alabama streets, Lawrence, Kansas, or by mail.

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

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

Sheep for Sale. Seventy-five native ewes in good health and good breeding condition, in one lot or in numbers to suit purchaser. Address, WILLIAM BOE, Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas.

consecutive terms, "was 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 three years."

Another Voter. 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 intermitting disease, the causes which produce these maladies are now actively at work.

Save Your Hands, Clothing and Health, by Using Merrill's Washing Compound. For the laundry, the toilet, washing dishes, cleaning windows, scrubbing floors, wood work, etc.

Strayed or Stolen. From the undersigned, one roan horse, six years old, white hind feet, marks of spavin, a little yellow-necked.

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

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'s is certainly headquarters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

FIVE thousand bushels more of apples wanted at the Lawrence Vinegar Works, 150 New York street, where those Kansas pickling vinegars are made that are so justly celebrated for their purity and strength.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$70; Cincinnati, \$85; Buffalo, \$95; and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars. On all Trains to Principal Points East. THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED. THE worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not cure. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. S. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1235 Broadway, New York.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management. SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).

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

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections.

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

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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. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the undersigned, one roan horse, six years old, white hind feet, marks of spavin, a little yellow-necked. Any information left at the Exchange bank will be liberally rewarded.

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

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'s is certainly headquarters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

FIVE thousand bushels more of apples wanted at the Lawrence Vinegar Works, 150 New York street, where those Kansas pickling vinegars are made that are so justly celebrated for their purity and strength.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Ineligible.

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

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.

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

DR. HIMOY'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, of Lawrence, for a good bargain come and see me, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth branch of K. P. W. R. SMITH.

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

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

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at Hope's.

GEO. LEIS & BRO. have a big stock of slate and fine bathing sponges, which they are selling off cheap.

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's—making old clothes look like new.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East. THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned. FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

\$250 Reward for an Insurance case. Dr. J. P. FRANK, being sworn, says: I graduated in 1872, and applied to Professor's chair 1873, having devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and various other Rheumatic Remedies, Kidney Cures, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money, Pamphlets, References, and Medicines sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Frank, 45 South Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED.

THE worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not cure. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. S. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1235 Broadway, New York.

Farm and Stock.

Poultry.

Hens need careful management. Their wants as to food, water and clean nests should be seasonably attended to. Women, and oftentimes children, are first-rate managers of poultry. We believe that no business, in proportion to the investment made, pays so well as the keeping of poultry.

The Hon. Zachariah Chandler owns and manages a farm in New England and another in Michigan. He declares that farming is truly an intellectual pursuit. Twenty years of public life, he says, have not diminished his love for it. Sensible man. We wish that a host of politicians would come to the same conclusion and go and do likewise.

Shelter for Stock.

To say nothing about cruelty to animals, it would seem that self-interest would prompt a farmer to provide comfortable shelter for his stock during the cold winter months. It is a well known fact that cattle consume more food when exposed to the cold than they do when in comfortable quarters. This extra food would pay for building a shed, at least, that would afford protection from storms and pinching cold. Then, stock comfortably housed and well fed will thrive all winter and come out sleek and fat in the spring, which is a very important matter to the stock raiser. It is mere shiftlessness, not poverty, which prevents the farmer from having shelter for his cattle. Hay is abundant for covering a shed, a day's work will lay up a back wall, and a few posts and rails will finish the job; and the farmer, if he has bowels of compassion, will sleep better o' nights when he goes to bed knowing that his stock is comfortable.

Ducks.

We want to say a good word for ducks. We believe that this kind of fowl is not very popular with farmers generally, nevertheless they often prove valuable. A brood of them frequently succeeds when chickens fail. They may not equal hens in the quality of eggs, but they are fair layers, and are quiet, manageable and easily kept in their proper enclosures. They take naturally to the water and yet they do very well without it, except as drink. In fact the young ducklets should be kept out of the water till they are well fledged. Uncooked corn meal is too strong food for young ducks, neither should they be fed with whole grain of any sort till they are nearly grown. A compound of corn meal, bran, oat meal, etc., well cooked makes suitable food. They will eat with voracious appetite grubs of all kinds and angle worms when dug out of the ground. They should be well supplied with this kind of food when attainable. Ducks kept for their eggs, mainly, should not be gorged with food, but fed regularly and rather sparingly with nearly the same kind of diet as that supplied to the ducklings.

Permanent Improvements.

Time is money. This fact will be more abundantly realized if we multiply a single dollar by the compound interest of a hundred years. If one dollar only had been loaned at ten per cent. interest on the day of the declaration of American independence, it would have amounted, at the first centennial, to the snug fortune of \$13,809.

In making investments on the farm this principle of accumulation should be taken into account. If labor is the measure of money, as political economists assert, then a day's work laid out on the farm in permanent improvements will be a dollar invested at compound interest. Half a dozen forest trees, set out in an unoccupied nook of the farm, would be better than the investment of a dollar at ten per cent. interest. An orchard of two hundred choice apple trees would equal the investment of a hundred dollars at the same rate of interest. A permanent stone wall, or a well-set hedge of Osage orange round the farm, would be found an equally profitable investment. A well of never-failing water near the house or in the barn-yard would pay year by year more than ten per cent. interest. Any work of permanent improvement is money well invested. The best way for a farmer to become rich is to bring every acre of his farm into a highly productive state; to raise only the best breed of cattle; to estab-

lish a forest large enough to give an abundant supply of fuel; to have a good barn and a house to shelter his farming implements. It is a paying investment to build a good house with a cellar convenient to store and preserve fruits and vegetables. Of course we advise the farmer never to run in debt, but just so fast as he can make permanent improvements in any direction he is increasing the value of his farm; in other words he is growing rich just as surely as he is growing rich who holds notes of hand and mortgages for their payment. As a general thing we think farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the value of permanent improvements; they do not exercise that wise prevision that has reference to a future income. They try to realize quick returns and neglect those slower processes by which a sure foundation is laid for a fortune by and by.

Shiftlessness.

There is a deal more of friction, drudgery, loss of time and lack of fruitful results in the life of many a farmer than there need be. On account of the variety of work, the multiplicity of calls, the incessant demands on his time and the pressing necessity of immediate action, there insensibly develops a kind of callousness, a state of despondency which leads at first to indifference and then to a sort of shiftlessness which at length becomes chronic and very hard to cure. This disease of shiftlessness is by no means peculiar to farmers; it invades every class, but those more especially on whom rests a pressure of many things which must be done at once. Those who possess strong wills, great energy of character and a large share of executive ability, so arrange, classify and systemize their affairs that everything is drawn, as if by magic, into its proper place; while those who have less strength of will, less energy of purpose and possessing inferior executive ability succumb to the situation, become the slaves of circumstances and sink down into a shiftless, do-nothing condition. As an antidote against this tendency to shiftlessness there needs some powerful stimulant. Ambition is as good a stimulant, perhaps, as we can find; a desire to become equal to, or to surpass others in the same line of business. In order to call out the full strength of this passion farmers must know what other men are doing; what they have already accomplished and what they intend to do in the future. For this purpose they must take note of what other farmers are doing; what kind of crops they are raising; what breed of cattle they are getting; what implements they use and how things are managed generally. If there is anything that will stimulate a man to action; to be up and doing, it is just this kind of observation of what others are accomplishing. When he sees that his neighbor surpasses him in the number of bushels of corn raised to the acre; in the higher price he obtains for his pork; in the cleaner culture of his fields; in the better management of his farm, he begins to think what improvements he can make, and whether by the application of a little skill and energy he cannot at least equal his more enterprising neighbor. The attendance on fairs has a healthy and stimulating influence on farmers. Here they see at a glance the finest products of the farm, of the orchards and the gardens. Here they see the best animals of the choicest breeds; the last and best improvements in farming implements; and here they read the reports of the most successful experiments in farming. If, in witnessing those wonderful triumphs of the skill, energy, patience and industry of the farming population exhibited at our annual State fairs, the average farmer does not go away with some firmer resolves to do better; some stronger determination to make improvements in the future; to bring his farm into a higher state of culture and his herds of cattle into a more improved condition, then his case is hopeless and he may as well be left to doze life away as to make any attempt to arouse his ambition or cure his shiftless habits.

Caring for Stock.

A great loss is sustained by the average farmer who sells his cattle in store condition, when every feeder knows that animals pay better for their keeping in the more advanced than in the early stages of feeding. In store condition, they should be fed sparingly at first, then gradually increase the quantity of food; and since fattening cattle grow more fastidious in their tastes, it is desirable to keep the best hay, and

feed to tempt them in their latter days. Animals intended for breeding, or for the dairy, are benefited by ordinary exercise, but if for the butcher, the less motion the more fat. Exercise accelerates the waste of the body; the harder a horse is worked the more food he requires, hence, in fattening cattle, the quieter they are kept the more increase is obtained from a given quantity of food. All cattle require a quantity of food containing woody fiber; its bulky nature commingling with the more concentrated grains and feed seems to detain the whole mass sufficiently long in the stomach to be thoroughly acted upon and digested. Warmth, combined with good ventilation, is highly important. It is necessary to secure the latter requisite without drafts, hence any openings should be at the highest point, and the best results may be obtained by an opening in the roof, divided vertically into two parts; the hot air rising and passing out at one part, while the cold, pure air pours down through the other. The barn should be warm, yet not so close as to induce sweating, which is weakening and otherwise injurious. The idea that some farmers possess, that exposure to the cold renders young stock hardy, is a fallacy.—*American Cultivator.*

Matched Horses.

The pecuniary advantage in horse breeding, by giving attention to matched teams rather than to trotters, was the topic of a New York *Tribune* article some weeks ago. Now so well informed a journal as the *Kentucky Live-Stock Journal* seeks to enforce the same truth in a thoughtful editorial, whose concluding clause we quote:

The great difficulty in matching horses or finding a pair of good matched horses is well known to dealers. Single horses of some style and finish can be found, but the great difficulty is in matching them. This is owing to the miscellaneous way in which horses have been bred for the last twenty years. A matched team, sixteen hands high, well made, with style and finish, is hard to find and commands a fancy price; whereas five-and-twenty years ago any number of such teams could be picked up in Kentucky. Another cause of this lack of coach horses is owing to the mania for breeding trotters, which have been bred far beyond their demand. If farmers will turn their attention to breeding fine matched coach horses they will find a ready market, save the expense they annually incur in developing the speed of young trotters, and do to themselves and the State great profit.

Trade and Farming.

The sluggishness and uncertainty of trade is fast turning the flow of population back from the towns and cities to the country, and convincing men that there is no independence like that of the farm. On his own land the farmer is as nearly the master of the situation as a man can be. He is sure of shelter and food, to begin with; and if the prices of agricultural products rule low, so do the prices of all other things, which makes matters balance. The isolation of country life it is easy to break up in a good degree, while for its perfect independence, its peace, order and tranquillity, with the assurance of plenty in almost any event, nothing else can compensate. The market for the farmers is one that is never glutted. Europe wants all our surplus agricultural products now. What is raised from the land can always be sold, at some rate or another. The farmer is the only person who is sure of a living, and of as good an one as he chooses to labor for.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

To Keep Sweet Potatoes.

I have found the following plan to be successful in Nebraska, says a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*: First, dig your potatoes and let them lie in the sun until they are dry. Second, have ready a pit sufficiently large to hold what potatoes you wish to keep over. Put in the bottom of the pit six inches of straw, and then put in your potatoes the same as you would pit Irish potatoes, and cover them lightly with straw, and let them stay three or four days, until they go through the "sweat," then put on more straw and a light covering of dirt. As the weather gets colder put on more cover, enough to keep them warm. I have kept my potatoes in that way for a number of years and never failed. The potatoes should not be allowed to touch the earth. Keep straw and chaff tuckered around the sides of the pit.

Kansas Hogs.

The great excellence of the hogs received from Kansas and Nebraska, says the *Drovers' Journal*, is often the subject of comment among our buyers here who are all anxious to buy hogs coming from those States. They are almost always healthy, active and well-bred. Many ascribe their uniformly healthy condition to the newness of the country in which they are raised, and to their having a wide range on new soil, giving them access to roots and perhaps to minerals which in older soils they could not find.

California has a new bug which has appeared on some farms, despoiling the pumpkin vines. He is numerous, green color, and literally covers the ground.

Veterinary Department.

Am troubled considerably with colic among my plow stock, whether from an occasional excess of feed or water or irregularity in same do not know. Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable journal as to how many kinds of colic there are? Also give signs or symptoms of each and remedies for same. Our farriers in this county say there are two kinds of colic—cramp and flatulent. Various remedies are used, but few ever do any good in severe cases. Any information will be gladly received.

ANSWER.—Nasologists have designated several species of colic, but for all practical purposes we can divide colic into two species, viz., spasmodic, when there exists sharp, severe, gripping pain in the colon, from which it takes its name. The symptoms are: At first the animal will appear a little uneasy, occasionally stamping its feet and looking at its flanks, and, if eating its food, will cease for a moment only, when it resumes eating until another spasm occurs, with perhaps increased intensity, causing the animal to throw itself down with violence, when it will roll, trying to keep upon its back, which seems to be a favorite position. It never lies long, but suddenly rises, only to again repeat the act. The spasms are never continual! There will be intermissions, with degrees of intensity. If the pulse be taken when the spasms are present it will be slightly elevated, quickly receding when the animal is quiet; it (the animal) shows a good deal of distress, as colic is due to some functional derangement, causing an increased peristalsis of the intestines. In our treatment we should endeavor to quiet that increased activity, and at the same time remove the cause of irritation. There is in our opinion, no better preparation than the following: Take laudanum and sulphuric ether, of each two ounces; chloroform and tincture of assafoetida, of each half an ounce; linseed oil, one pint. Mix and give in a drench. The dose can be repeated, less the oil, in one hour, if required. As constipation will always be associated with spasmodic colic, it will be necessary to move the bowels either by backraking or injections of soap and warm water. Flatulent colic derives its name from there being a large quantity of flatus formed in the intestines and retained, causing tympanitis or swelling of the abdomen. The gas formed is a sulphureted hydrogen gas, which is of a bulky nature, and in treatment we endeavor to absorb as much as possible. With that object in view we resort to animal charcoal, which has the inherent power of absorbing many times its own bulk of the gas, and in connection with it chloride of lime is usually given, it having the power of transforming it (the gas) into that of a more compact and less bulky nature. The dose is, for a full-grown horse, half an ounce, which must be given in bolus and with caution, so as to avoid touching the mucous membrane of the back cavity, as it (the lime) will irritate and sometimes cause sloughing of the tissue. The dose will admit of being repeated. It will always be necessary to use clysters freely. The symptoms of tympanitis are so well marked that it is not necessary to refer to them here. We not unfrequently have tympanitis associated with spasmodic colic, and when the abdomen is distended and the pain is so great as to jeopardize the life of the animal, the practitioner is justified in resorting to enterotomy (puncturing the intestines), but owing to the complications liable to follow the operation, it is often objected to; but we always practice it in desperate cases. As this is an operation that should be performed by the skilled veterinarian only, we do not propose to say anything about it here.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Breaking Young Steers to the Yoke.

Please advise me at what age young steers should be broken to the yoke. ANSWER.—The most appropriate age to commence the education of young steers is when they are about six months old. At this age they are very easy to handle. In breaking young steers it is absolutely necessary to strictly observe the following rules: First, upon all occasions to act kindly, never brutally; second teach your pupils what you desire them to do before attempting to make them perform something they are totally ignorant of; third, never strike yourself nor allow any other person to strike, kick or otherwise ill treat an animal while breaking it. It is from injudicious breaking and faulty educating of colts and steers that we are compelled to see daily, balking horses and oxen, whereas had the breaking master spared his temper, and perhaps the brutal use of his pupils, these unnecessary habits so often displayed would have been obviated.

Bone Excrescence.

I have a mare, six years old, which has a hard, bony excrescence, located about six inches above the knee joint on the forward leg. What is her ailment, and what is the necessary remedy required to cure it? ANSWER.—I think this excrescence was caused by a kick from some other horse or by a blow of some kind. The lameness is produced by an active inflammation, which is set up in the periosteum, a thin transparent membrane covering the bone. Hot fomentations

will be adapted to this ailment. Take three ounces of sal-soda, dissolve it in a painful of hot water, apply the ley with a sponge as hot as the hand can bear, for one hour at a time, and three times a day for a week. Keep the ley to this temperature of heat during each fomentation. Immediately after the fomentation at night and when you have thoroughly removed all the ley from the affected parts with a rubbing cloth, apply a warm bruised flax-seed meal poultice over the excrescence. If after applying this treatment for ten days the soreness and lameness still exists, apply a blister over the excrescence composed of one ounce each of oils, spike, origanum and turpentine, two drachms of powdered corrosive sublimate, two fluid ounces each of camphorated oil, raw linseed oil and laudanum, and six ounces of alcohol. Mix thoroughly and apply immediately after fomenting at night, in lieu of the poultice, until you have produced considerable irritation on the surface of the skin. Stop the use of the blister for three days and apply again in the same way; but keep on fomenting and continue it for several days after the use of the blister is entirely discontinued.

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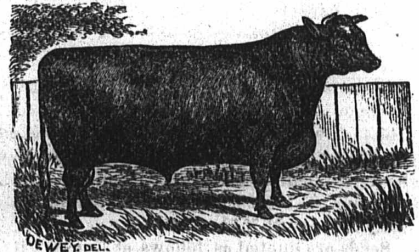
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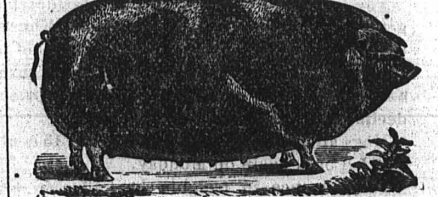
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In the manufacture of intoxicating drinks there is consumed annually 40,000,000 bushels of grain, or a bushel for every man, woman and child in the United States.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.), quantity, and price. Includes sub-sections for St. Louis and Chicago markets.

Table with columns for commodity (Cattle, Hogs, etc.), quantity, and price. Includes sub-sections for St. Louis and Chicago markets.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20@21c., common, 10@10c.; cheese, 10@12c.; eggs, 14@15c.;

In St. Louis No. 2 wheat is not quoted for future delivery; No. 3 is \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.29, Oct.; \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.26, November.

Corn in Baltimore is firm at 57 cents for Western mixed.

The cattle market has shown considerable activity the past week, especially at Kansas City, receipts for the week being 2,674 head in excess of the previous week.

Hogs advanced the past week about 15 cents but fell back again on Monday.

The advance in freights has affected the price of most kinds of merchandise slightly.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit to the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Oct. 6, 1877:

Wheat, 10,180,758; corn, 11,360,550. This is an increase of one million bushels of wheat and two million bushels of corn over the visible supply of Oct. 6, 1876.

Hemp, in St. Louis, steady, demand fair. Undressed, \$65 to \$110; dressed, \$145 to \$165; shorts, \$105 to \$140; hackled tow, \$70 to \$75; break tow \$50 to \$60.

The Chicago Commercial Bulletin says that summer packing of hogs is progressing favorably at the principal packing points in the West.

The receipts of hogs are fair, and packers generally are doing a fair business. The packing at this point to date aggregates about 1,329,000 hogs, against 1,145,000 to date last year, and 680,000 to date in 1876.

The aggregate packing in the West to date is about 2,250,000 hogs against 1,970,000 to date last year.

The increased facilities for sending fresh meat to Europe have caused the shipments of beef this year thus far to reach a value of \$8,082,036, against only \$1,755,163 for the same period last year; and of mutton, \$113,500 against none in 1876.

The St. Louis and New Orleans papers are urging their merchants and others to embark extensively into trade with South America

ports. There seems no good reason why a great commerce should not grow up between the United States and Brazil: We want coffee and many articles of tropical growth, and she wants our flour.

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 \$14 2/3 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 an order of attachment to issue in the above entitled case; and on the 20th day of September, 1877, the said Geo. W. Smith, Justice of the peace aforesaid, 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 24th day of September, 1877, the said C. C. James, constable as aforesaid, returned said order of attachment with the following indorsement thereon: "September 20, 1877, received this writ and after diligent search I have been unable to find any personal property in Douglas county, Kansas, on which to levy this order, but I find that the defendant is interested 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, 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 half of lot number 13, in Simpson's subdivision of that part of the city of 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, or judgment will be rendered against him for the said sum of fourteen and 2/3 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 the sale applied to the payment of the plaintiffs' claim and costs of suit.

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 2d day of October, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the clerk of the District Court, within and 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.

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 courthouse 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, deceased, 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 at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 4th day of October, 1877.

W. S. STEELE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Cyrus Corning, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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