

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

WHOLE NO 301.

AT REAPING-TIME.

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Shall I despair, though darkly crost
The way of thorns where-in I tread?
Through blighting heat and blighting frost,
God's sheltering hands are 'er me spread,
And he hath said—
No humblest deed of love is lost!
Ye knoweth how, with falling hands,
For love's sweet sake, through weary years
I strove to wring from arid sands
The harvest sown in bitter tears.
While plentiful ears
Made fair my neighbor's fruitful lands!
But now the noon is overcast,
And storm and darkness for the way,
Shall I sit to-morrow at last,
With empty arms, and weeping say,
Ah, well a day!
For me the reaping time is past?
Be cause, with goodly ripened grain,
My neighbor's fertile furrows shine,
While mine are one little sheaf I gain
From this poor, barren field of mine—
Shall I repine?
And count my labor all in vain?
Have I no recompense for toil,
For patient striving evermore?
Though skulking foes break through and spoil,
And rust corrodes my sunny store?
When 'er and 'er
He fills my wasted cruse with oil!
For—writ in lines of living fire,
Against each sullen cloud of care—
His glorious promises inspire
My soul His heavy cross to bear,
Whose life declares
"The laborer worthy of his hire!"

A SHADOWED LIFE.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

A beautiful May morning. Fruit trees all in blossom; grass green and smooth and crisp-fresh from a bath of rain-drops it had received during the night. Birds everywhere, now hopping on the grass and walks, now flitting to the highest tree-tops, while from the way they poured forth trills and quavers of delightful melody, one could not but fancy them half crazy with glee. The large village of — also had assumed its freshest, prettiest attire. A general painting, repairing and improving of private residences had taken place during the month of April, and now, with garlands clean and laid out in flower-beds, or bright and cheery, even with only a smooth, green lawn dotted here and there with hardy plants and rose-bushes, all seemed ready to attract and interest a stranger's gaze.
One large and handsome house with charming grounds, rustic arbors and drooping vines, with air loaded with perfume from fruit blossoms and early spring flowers, particularly attracted attention, as, just issuing from its winding carriage-way, were two young and attractive ladies seated in a light phaeton, before which a rather spirited young horse pranced, requiring all the strength of the eldest of the two girls to hold him.
As Caesar, the colored-coachman, who had lived in the family for years, opened the gate for their exit, he shook his head and exclaimed: "Better take old Caesar, missy. Dat horse muchly glib wid his shins dis morning. Steps berry proud, and hists dat head of his'n most too high."
"Never fear, Caesar. Ranger only feels good to exchange his close stable for this balmy spring air. He is all right."
"Dunno, Missy Edith. He looks too fine for me to like. I shall ne dun glad of yous bote get home wid whole skins!"
The carriage rolled off as the man spoke, but a light-hearted laugh came back to where he stood.
About half an hour later, Frank Wellington, a young man about twenty years of age, stood in the door of the office where he studied law, when a sudden clatter of hoofs, a scream, and a rush of flying children, made him look up just in time to see a runaway horse coming with furious speed toward him. A light phaeton swinging from side to side of the street, while two pale faces within caught his eye.
He tarried not to think, but dashing forward, threw himself before the frightened animal, and with all his strength held to the bridle, although lifted quite off his feet. The steady grasp, however, slackened the speed, and others coming to relieve him from his perilous position, he turned to assist the ladies from the broken vehicle. One, the driver, and the elder of the two, a girl about nineteen years of age, stepped to the ground unhurt, while her cousin, a beautiful maiden of seventeen, had to be lifted senseless from the carriage by young Wellington and borne in his arms to a neighboring store. Restoratives, however, soon caused her to open her eyes and murmur that her arm pained her. This, unfortunately, was

found to be fractured just above the wrist. Otherwise both were uninjured.

Soon Mr. Belmont, the father of Edith, and uncle of Minnie Clayton, appeared, having been hastily summoned.

Mr. Belmont warmly thanked Frank Wellington for his timely assistance, and urged him to call and see them at Locustdale, as he wished to become better acquainted with him. This the young man was glad to do; so the next day, he was announced, and finding Miss Minnie quite herself, although with a bandaged arm, he passed a delightful hour, being warmly welcomed by all. This led to frequent visits. Often during his study hours, while bending over the pages of Blackstone or Story, he saw, in imagination, the violet eyes and golden hair of Mr. Belmont's orphan niece.

Frank was also an orphan, and perhaps sympathy united with her great beauty to draw them more closely together. His father died when he was very young, and his home had since been with an aged and very wealthy grandfather. Old Mr. Wellington was a fretful forgetful old man, and poor Frank took little pleasure in his company, therefore the hours spent at Locustdale were all the more precious to his lonely life.

It was a beautiful moonlight evening in July when Frank, with Minnie leaning on his arm, left the piazza and slowly wandered around the grounds. The young man had told his uncle, and having received the consent of her uncle, was just telling her of his success.

"I know we love each other fondly, darling, and since your uncle permits it, our engagement can be acknowledged and as soon as I have finished my profession and established myself in business, I shall claim my wife and settle down to unspeakable happiness."

Poor Frank! even as he spoke those joyous words, a shadow, dark and heavy, was sliding toward him, ever creeping, creeping nearer, and very soon he would be hidden, lonely, sorrowful and deserted, in its hideous folds.

"O, how delightful that time will be. Think how we shall enjoy being always together. Nothing can part us now, dearest, but death, for such love as ours could never waver or grow less," returned Minnie.

"Never! O, Minnie, my whole heart, my whole love, and my whole life is from henceforth devoted to you."

So exchanging vows of constancy and affection, the happy pair wandered on in the moonlight, unmindful of the moments that were passing, all so soon, never to be recalled.

While they delighted in each other just within the house beat a heart as full of sorrow as theirs was full of bliss.

Edith Belmont found, when too late, that from the hour when Frank had rescued both herself and cousin from their perilous ride, her grateful heart had been his, and it was with a shrinking spirit and aching void that she heard of his love for her more beautiful cousin.

"Why, oh, why must this be so?" she sighed. "Why did he choose so changeable, proud and selfish a girl, when I would have proved so much more true and tender? Yet, since it is the will of God, I must and do submit, and say, 'Thy will, not mine, be done.'"

Two months more passed away unmarred by aught to distress or pain the lovers.

Then the shadow crept ever nearer, and hung as yet unnoticed, ready to fall above the unconscious youth.

Frank had spent a happy hour at Locustdale one morning, and with his darling's kiss upon his lips, turned light-heartedly toward his distant home to partake of his noon-day meal. As he stepped into the parlor, his grandfather, without a word of warning, caught him by the collar and commenced a tirade of abuse, while he shook him between each word with all the strength his hands, feeble from age, would allow.

Surprised beyond expression at the furious looks and actions of the old man, Frank gently and respectfully urged him to explain the cause of his anger.

"Explain! Yes, you thief, I will explain, to your sorrow! What have you done with my money? Say, wretch! where is the money you have stolen from my desk?"

"I stolen money! Grandfather, this is more than I can bear! I know nothing of your money, and you must never call me that name again!"

"Must I not, indeed! See here, thief—for I repeat the word—I have an officer in this house ready to arrest you; and here he is," he added, as an officer did, indeed, enter. "Now, where is that one thousand dollars you stole from my desk last evening? A answer, or march you to jail!"

"Listen to me, grandfather and believe me, for I speak the truth. You surely cannot mean to carry this thing any further. I never saw your money, I solemnly declare!"

"You are a lying thief!" returned the furious old man. "You went to my desk to get a document for me last evening, and I myself gave you the keys. Can you deny that?"

"No, I do not deny that, obeying your own orders, I went there; but I do most emphatically deny that I touched an article in it save the one paper, lying by itself, that you sent me for."

"Yet one thousand dollars that I had placed in a small drawer within that desk is this morning gone, and you only have been there? Officer Dure, there is no use of wasting words. Take this ungrateful scamp out of my sight instantly, and may my curses forever go with him!"

Seizing the poor fellow roughly by the arm, the unfeeling, brutal officer of the law marched him into the public street, unmindful of his pleadings that he might be taken in a close carriage, if he must go, or at least by a more private route. As he passed along, followed by the usual crowd of unfeeling boys, a carriage rolled by, and raising his eyes, he turned deathly pale as he saw the horrified gaze of his own Minnie fixed upon him. All the dreadful shame of his position pressed upon him then, and never while he lived did he forget the freezing, contemptuous, unfeeling look of scorn towards him, that he had so loved, sorrowful, surprised yet sympathizing look that filled with tears sweet eyes close beside him. A pleasant writer has said: "Like the sea anemone, which feels the first returning wave upon the rock and throws out all its tendrils, so the tender nature of some individuals will give forth all its sympathies at the slightest intimation of woe."

Such a nature did Edith possess. With the first surprise of the sight before her, came pitiful thoughts for his sorrow—for that he was in sore trouble she saw at a glance, and her gentle heart throbbled only with sympathy and love.

It was a sad pity that the poor fellow saw not those gentle looks. Heart-broken as he was, some comfort might have entered his crushed soul had he but met that gaze.

We will not stay to describe the anguish that overwhelmed Frank Wellington while awaiting his trial. Public sentiment was all against him; and, in fact, circumstantial evidence was strongly in favor of his guilt. No friend stepped forward with help, nor would his proud spirit accept any, had it been offered, neither would he interfere in his own behalf, when he knew that he was innocent. So law took its course, and he waited in a felon's cell, to be justified or convicted as the issue might be.

Messrs. Bell & Burton, the lawyers with whom he had studied, undertook his defense, although they felt, with little hope of success. That money had not been found upon him, neither had he been proved of any large sum, was all that could be found in his favor.

His trial was made all the more heavy to bear by a note received from the heartless Minnie Clayton, in which she bade him farewell forever, saying, "whether guilty or innocent, she felt herself disgraced by being betrothed to one who had been led through the public streets as a guilty thief. One thing she knew—she believed him guilty, and so did almost all her friends, and now she never wished to see him again, or have anything more to do with him."

This letter seemed all that was needed to utterly prostrate the unfortunate young man, and for several days he lay ill in his cell, and it was feared that a long fever would ensue, but fortunately a good constitution and a peaceful conscience brought him back to health if not to happiness.

One afternoon he was rejoiced to see the faithful Caesar enter his cell, bringing him several books and a letter.

"Deed to granddaddy, massy, dis is a rousin', rousin' shame. To tink old black Caesar can walk de streets unconscionated, and such a splendid gemmen be cooped like a chicken in such a misery hole, makes me hoppin' mad. But dere's a letter to chirp you up, and it comes from de nicest, sweetest young lady in dis rolling globe. Dar's books, too, she sent to make you forget de troubles of dis yere dismal life."

So saying, Caesar laid down his bundle, placed the letter respectfully in Frank's hand, threw a scornful look around the cell, sighed deeply, and shaking his woolly head, departed.

"Pardon my seeming boldness," so read the letter, "in thus addressing you, my dear friend,

but after the great services you once rendered me, I cannot allow you to be under such a fearful cloud of sorrow and trouble, and not say cruel charges your grandfather has made, and nothing shall ever cause me to waver in the purity and truth. Please accept for your trial in me you will ever find a trusting, true friend."
EDITH BELMONT.

"Thank God! one person believes me innocent," murmured poor Frank, as a tear rolled over his pale cheek. "O, if Minnie could only have thought and spoken thus, how different I would have felt. But she casts me off unheard, while Edith nobly trusts me. Never, never, will I forget my one only friend!"

The day of trial at length arrived, and the court room was filled with an eager, curious throng. By the unwearied efforts of his counsel, Frank was acquitted, a humbled, shrinking, blighted youth, shut out from society, and more bitter still scorned and unrecognized by the rest of the villagers, turned coldly from him, and only the trusting, faithful Edith gave him glad looks and kind words, whenever they chanced to meet.

His old employers, unexpectedly gave him back his place in their office; so with a sad but patient heart, the once hopeful youth pressed on with his studies, and resolved to wait with resignation for time and God to prove his innocence.

About two years after his trial his grandfather died very suddenly, attended only by Mrs. Matthews, an honest and respectable widow, who had been his housekeeper for twelve or fourteen years. To her he gave his bedroom furniture, and his old-fashioned writing-desk, as he left, as will, and Frank was his only living relative. Yet this made his life increasingly oppressive. Yet this made his life the less bitter so long as he knew his old friends and neighbors still regarded him as an unconvicted thief, and having been reunited to the bar, he removed to a distant city, where he achieved great professional success.

Eight years of trial passed unobserved by the lips of love or the recognized look of affection. Yet, all unknown to him, one heart many offers of marriage, remaining unwedded for his sake alone. No so with Minnie. She despised, but her marriage proved unfortunate. Disillusion carried her husband to an early grave, and she returned to her uncle's residence, a broken-spirited widow, with a poor mortification to her proud heart.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Matthews, the housekeeper, had removed to a snug little home of her own, where she often thought sorrowfully of the bright, respectful boy that once she loved, but who, in her estimation, was guilty of the meanest crime. She grieved over it, however, and regretted that so dark a shadow should have clouded over his life.

One day she found it necessary to entirely empty the different compartments in the old writing-desk in order to sweep and dust the shelves, drawers, and entire piece of furniture. While thus occupied she accidentally hit a small box, when, to her astonishment, a slip of paper fell out. In this recess never seen or thought of, was a letter, which was a slip of paper, bearing these words:

"Received from Josiah Marlin, this day, one thousand dollars."

This paper was signed James Wellington, and bore the date of the very day when Frank had been accused of taking it. Evidently the old man had placed them there, and then, through the influences of age, had forgotten that he had changed their hiding-place.

It did not take long to summon the injured man by telegraph, and when the news was communicated to him in person, joyful indeed was the smile that hovered over his face, and light grew his heart as that black shadow rolled from his life.

Old friends, who had kept aloof all these years, now gathered round to congratulate him, saw not in their words the friend who had most laid her hand in his need. Only Edith Belmont, with sympathetic joy, exclaimed:

"I always felt that you were innocent, and I thank God that I never for one moment wavered from my perfect faith in you, my dear friend!"

"And I too, thank God, that through all my dark trials I had one true friend. May I not now, since my innocence is clearly proved, come and speak to you of a love that has been in my heart for years, but of which I dared not tell you while that shadow rested on my name and life?"

With a deep sigh, yet thrilling look of love and joy, Edith murmured the one word that spoke volumes, "Come!"

That evening saw Frank again wandering around the grounds from which he had been banished for eight long years, but the loved one beside him, his promised bride, was not the blushing beauty of former days, but the faithful, trusting Edith, whose presence, by the faithful words had cheered him in the times of his deepest trials and shadows.

While thus Frank and Edith were happy in their betrothal, the faithless Minnie sat alone, weeping angrily over her wasted life and unhappy lot.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I know I have no right to intrude in the "Young Folks' Column," but if the young folks do not keep it filled the "old folks" will have to come to the rescue, for it will never do to allow this column to prove a failure.

We think THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS one of the best newspapers and the very best family paper published in Kansas, and when the editor so kindly allows the young folks the use of a column in his valuable paper, for their own benefit, they ought by all means to improve the opportunity and keep it filled with their interesting letters. There are two boys—Frank Warner, of Tiltow, and Frank Turner, of Ottawa—of whose letters I would like to speak. They tell of their work of the past summer and of the expected profit. Their letters have the true ring of honest business. When Kansas can boast of such boys who can doubt her future greatness. Such boys can be counted by the score all over Kansas. I wish we could hear from more of them.

"Willie," of Wakarusa, and "Farmer Boy," of Douglas county, come out with your own names; do not be ashamed of such good letters. We are sure of hearing favorably from you again in the coming years. The hope of this country rests with the farmers' boys and girls; your characters as men and women will be reflected in the moral character of the state. Now is your time to lay a solid foundation of honor and right principle upon which to build your future greatness as people and states.

MRS. S. A. MACK.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Nov. 5, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am fifteen. I have never written for your excellent paper before, so when I saw the "Young Folks' Column" filled with other matter I thought I would write and help to fill it. I have never farmed much until this year, but this fall I put in sixty acres of wheat. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and we all like it very much. "Willie" wanted some one to tell him how to make a rabbit trap, so I thought I would send him my plan. In the cold weather the rabbits want a place to get out of the cold, so let us see if we cannot find him a place? Take a small log with a hollow in one end of it; pile some brush on top of it, but be careful to let the end stick out enough so that the rabbit can see it. Now dig a pit about three feet deep and two feet across; then put a frame around the top; make a top to fit inside the frame; drive a nail in each edge directly opposite each other, about one-third way across; nail a narrow piece under the end nearest the point, so as to make that end the heaviest; then nail a strip across under the heaviest end, so as not to let that end overbalance the other. When a rabbit steps on the end of the board it tips him into the pit. Fasten a short string to the heaviest end so that it will not tip too far. Well, I guess I will close. Yours truly, W. W. FISK.
ROCK, Cowley county, Kans., Oct. 30, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed that you published my first letter so I thought I would try again. I am getting ready to capture just as many rabbits this winter as I possibly can. The rabbits are so numerous out here this season that if we do not kill them they will eat the bark from our little apple trees. We will wrap paper around the trees this fall and that will help some. I hope soon to see a plan or making a trap in the "Young Folks' Column." I wish B. J. Gallagher would write another story for this column. I think the one about the pigs was real good.
WILLIE.
WAKARUSA, Kans., Nov. 4, 1877.

[W. W. Fisk tells Willie how to make a trap this week and we hope the plan may prove successful.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith send you a charade:
I am composed of seven letters,
My first is in oak, but not in barrel,
My second is in paste, but not in attic,
My third is in hub, but not in spoke,
My fourth is in Abel, but not in Cain,
My fifth is in leg, also in small,
My sixth is in wet, but not in dry,
My whole is a vegetable.
Yours respectfully, FRANK WARNER,
TILTOW, Kans., Nov. 30, 1877.

Now is the time for our young folks to tell each other through this column what new and instructive parlor games they have learned, or what good books they have to read during the cold winter evenings.

The answer to Frank Warner's charade in last issue is "Love."

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—J. Kelly, 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, Oklahoma, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county. Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

DEPUTIES

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2 Cowley county, Willis M. White master, C. C. Cook secretary, Littleton.

Letter from Colorado.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—In your issue of the 18th ult. is the following truthful language concluding an admirable editorial on co-operation:

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

These assertions are fully verified in the three numbers of the Grange Record, issued by the executive committee of the National Grange, in which appear two articles from the pen of D. T. Worrall, a member of that committee.

In the October number of the Grange Record I find an article by the master of the National Grange, on co-operation, which presents the very opposite view of this subject, and to my mind the proper one. The article is too long to be inserted in this communication.

Having the Record which contained Worthy Master Jones' article, and being desirous that our readers should have the benefit of the whole of it, we publish it in full in another column on this page, instead of the extract sent by our Colorado correspondent.—Ed.]

In the Report of Commissioner to Europa Bro. J. W. Wright, of California, made to the National Grange at its last session, the commissioner says: "Dr. Worrall informed me in Louisville, after my return, that he had no intention whatever of accepting the arrangements, hence the Anglo-American Co-operative company will, by Dr. Worrall's own act, be shelved from any supposed obligation to him."

him." To suppress the condition upon which the liability for Dr. Worrall's services could only attach, and his refusal to accept, is, to say the least, unfair and unworthy of a member of the executive committee of the National Grange speaking through the official paper of the order.

I have carefully examined the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company and I fail to see that "they are at variance with many (or any) well established principles of cooperative trade," as alleged by Bro. Chase.

The members of each union shall be placed on a perfect equality of rights and privileges in all their transactions with the company, and all deposits or vessels, of or chartered by the company shall be open, on the same terms under similar circumstances, for the reception or delivery of goods from or to each union.

It is the favorite expedient of some who have no good argument to offer against what is proposed by others, and nothing to propose themselves, to try to incite prejudice against the best schemes by calling them visionary.

Now, such a plan as we know, has been carefully matured, after due consideration, in good faith, equally in the interests of co-operators on both sides of the Atlantic.

What is it that I want to do? It rests on certain facts which need not be stated to have their full assent. A large part of the surplus wheat, corn, cotton, wool, bacon, cheese, tobacco, etc., the products of our fields, annually find their way, through some channel or other, to European consumers, chiefly in the hands of English merchants.

It is just this kind of direct transfer that the Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company proposes to secure, by applying to part of this necessary international trade the sound and equitable principles of a Rock Island Co-operative Society.

Wherever introduced in the proper manner and supported with a will by those interested in it, co-operation in this country is responding handsomely in the way of large profits and pecuniary saving.

Several thousand bushels of corn have been bought by the association during the past quarter, but, owing to depreciation in value during the first part of the time, very little, if any, advantage has accrued to the members.

idea promulgated beyond that of getting goods at cost price, and was a direct and most injurious attack upon tradesmen, who do their business in the ordinary way.

The only object of the co-operative store system has, like everything else, its natural business developments. It has been seen that if the stores went on without any co-operative center by which they might be supplied, they would fail.

It is made secure in retail when the duty is neglected by the agency, the very life of co-operation, has greatly hindered their success and limited their usefulness.

Every step of progress proves to co-operators that their best welfare is in the growth and potency of the associative principle, and that it is therefore their duty to connect it with the masses of our people by practically proving at every step how necessary it is for the redemption of men from the miseries and degradation of the present.

The moral advantages cannot be dissipated from the material advantages of co-operation except by the selfish, groveling dividend worship. It is a power full of promise and hope, and the many difficulties and perils, moral and social, of our own day.

As a practical co-operative distribution tends to the promotion of habits of thrift and providence, partly due to the ready money system, which ought to be the universal rule of such purchases at the store are at the same time a practically weekly investment, not felt at the moment, but accumulating as the weeks and months go on.

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The California Patron adds the following remarks to the report of the recent election of officers of this solid institution:

agents, have sold at a large profit. In butter and eggs the association has lost largely during the past quarter. Our members being unwilling to admit that they brought stale, and unsalable butter to market, and the parties who received our shipments in St. Louis being of a different opinion, the result has been a loss to the association of about \$80 on these two articles alone.

The opinion of the superintendent is, and always has been, that the true plan of co-operation would be to sell goods at about the same prices as other dealers sold the same articles and then divide the profits.

We now have in our store a full stock of groceries, dry goods, ready-made clothing, men's, women's, boys' and girls' boots and shoes, harness, hardware, paints, wall paper, queensware, etc.

We are able to sell our goods at low prices because, 1st. We combine with our brothers all over the state of Missouri, and put the cash in the hands of our state agent to buy our goods.

Our customers have obtained as high as 20 cent per bushel (including dividends) for corn in the year. We are informed it is several cents per bushel the highest price paid in town during the season.

Now if our farmers would all unite in helping each other through the instrumentality of this co-operative association, the benefits to all would be largely increased.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Creator to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, our worthy secretary, Bro. L. P. Wheeler, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Wheeler we recognize the hand of providence, and while we mourn his loss we hope that our loss will be eternal gain.

Granges Bank. The California Patron adds the following remarks to the report of the recent election of officers of this solid institution:

Kansas State News.

The citizens of Cloud county are to have an antelope hunt on the 9th inst. We wish them success.

The Murphy temperance movement has reached Newton, Harvey county. Good work is being accomplished.

A Nossito county man, while drilling for water on his farm recently, struck a flowing salt well. It is said to be a rich strike.

Miss MINNIE, daughter of Major (I.) J. Hopkins, wardens of the state penitentiary, was married on the 23d ult. at the residence of her father to Leavenworth to Mr. J. W. Hammond, a merchant of Cheyenne.

A DISPATCH from Washington to the Chicago Tribune speaking of the confirmation of appointments in the senate, says: "Quite a fight was attempted against Osborn, of Kansas, minister to Chili, on the grounds of certain alleged irregularities in land transactions in his state, but his confirmation was not seriously opposed."

The editor of the Commonwealth has orders to procure twelve to sixteen brace of prairie chickens to ship to New Zealand. The order comes from San Francisco. The plan is to have two pens or cages, each large enough to hold twelve chickens, half males and half females. The cages will be padded to prevent the birds from injuring themselves.

The boss sweet potato of the season, says the O-wego Independent, has been furnished us by Capt. Douglas, of Mound Valley township. When first brought in it weighed exactly eight pounds. It is not a combination of roots, but a single oval tuber, compact and complete of itself. It will do to go with the squash exhibited at the fair a few weeks since, which weighed 130 pounds.

THURSDAY morning last, says the South Kansas Tribune, George R. Jones, of this township, one of our most progressive farmers, in returning from Wisconsin via Kansas City, was so unfortunate as to lose his pocket-book containing \$1,500. He had been paid the money in Wisconsin, after banking hours, and had it in an inside pocket. In all probability he had been followed by a pick-pocket, and at Kansas City became the victim.

A YOUNG man named Henry Phillips, living in Lyon county, came near losing his life on Friday last week. It was this: He was in a wagon driving two horses, the butt of the gun on the bottom of the wagon-bed, the barrel resting on his thighs. The wagon suddenly descended into a ravine, and the gun was displaced, the hammer striking something and discharging the load. The bullet entered his right side passing upward and backward, glancing around the ribs, and coming out under the right arm, producing a wound some eight or nine inches long. Medical assistance was promptly summoned and at last accounts the wounded man was doing well.

We find the following in the Independence Tribune: "About two weeks ago a man who had been in the employ of Capt. Will, informed him that he had a draft for \$2,000 which he desired to have cashed. The captain went with him to Hull's bank, and introduced him, where he left the draft for collection. A few days thereafter he called on Mr. Dwight, cashier. (Mr. Hull being absent from the city) and asked an advance of \$750 on the draft, stating that he had bought a farm, and needed that amount for first payment. The story being plausible, and Mr. D. having no doubt of the genuineness of the draft, accommodated him with the money. Imagine his surprise last Friday morning when he received a letter from Eureka, stating that the \$2,000 draft was a forgery. Detectives are looking up the gent and he will probably be caught."

The Leavenworth Times says: "Mr. Thomas Hazlegrove, of Oak Mills, brought to this office yesterday another Kansas prodigy. It consists of a castor bean stalk which measures nineteen feet in height and at the butt measures fifteen inches in circumference. The most of the leaves on the branches measure fifteen inches in width. This tree was planted in May last, and is, consequently, only six months old. It was so stout and strong that Mr. H., who weighs 150 pounds, climbed ten feet high into its branches. Mr. Hazlegrove is one of our oldest settlers, having come to Kansas during the year when James Buchanan was elected president. He knows the climate perfectly, and is confident that anything that can be raised anywhere else, can be cultivated in this climate to an extent that will surpass anything on the globe."

AFTER a careful study of the National Agricultural Report the Atchison Champion finds that as compared with the other grain producing states Kansas ranks as follows: Kansas ranks as the sixth corn producing state in the Union, in the total of her corn product, and as the first corn producing state in the Union in her average yield per acre.

Kansas ranks as the eighth wheat producing state in the amount of this crop, and as the eighth in her average yield of wheat per acre.

Kansas ranks as the first rye producing state, in the total of her crop, and as second in her average yield of rye per acre.

Kansas ranks as the ninth oats producing state, in the total of her crop, and as the fifth in her average yield of oats per acre.

Kansas ranks as the fifth barley producing state, in the total of her crop, and as the eighth in her aggregate yield of barley per acre.

Kansas ranks as the tenth potato growing state, in the total of her crop, and as the fourth in her average yield per acre.

Kansas ranks as the twelfth hay producing state, in the total of her crop; as the tenth buckwheat producing state; and as the seventeenth tobacco producing state.

Kansas ranks ninth among the states of the Union in her aggregate acreage planted in these nine crops, and eleventh in the aggregate value of her productions for 1876.

The Topeka Commonwealth of Friday says: "The following party of excursionists arrived in the city last evening, en route for Kinsley, Kansas, where they go to locate lands in charge of Dr. W. Potter, of Canandaigua, N. Y., agent for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad, and are registered at the Toff house, viz: Hon. Geo. B. Dushner, wife and son, Geneva, N. Y.; Wm. Hall, Geneva, N. Y.; James C. Jackson, Canandaigua, N. Y.; E. S. Davis, Gorham, N. Y.; Dennison Lake, Gorham, N. Y.; O. S. Williams, Middlesex, N. Y.; A. U. Hadsell, Middlesex, N. Y.; Wm. Taylor, Middlesex, N. Y.; E. S. Houghtaling, Albion, N. Y.; Frank Martin, Rush, N. Y.; Rev. J. C. Jacobus, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Alfred Williams, Hamilton, N. Y.; N. D. Mix, Batavia, N. Y.; John McCarr, Tideoute, Penn. Besides the above there came from different points of the East about seven hundred excursionists. They leave for Kinsley at 6 o'clock this morning."

What shall we do with him? That good-natured chap, Prentiss, is coming back to us, and the question arises, "What shall we do with him?" "Old Biker" says he shall have to dispense with his services on the Commonwealth, and how we are going to comfortably place him for the winter is a real care. Several times of nights lately we have waked up and tossed till daylight with that great question burdening our soul, "What shall we do with him?" Good old Prentiss: laughing, jolly, brilliant, lazy Noble L. Prentiss, what can we do for you? We can't spare him from the print shop, and the mercenary wretches that own the dillies want him and not wit in their columns. Guess we "country" boys have to do as was done for the monument of Greeley, each contribute a pound of type, and start Prentiss on his own account. If there was only a state convention, now, we might run him for lieutenant-governor, or for something else to keep him alive and with us, but the central committee has spoiled it. In the name of the great power—the press; in the name of that lost art which makes people happy—humor; in the name of all that is true and unselfish and good, we demand of the powers that be the retention of our own great Noble L. Prentiss. And we give Gov. Geo. T. Anthony fair warning that we shall hold him personally responsible for the welfare of Prentiss.—Burlington Chronicle.

Kansas Homes. The saying of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," has become a proverb throughout the land, and hundreds and thousands of industrious, enterprising people are leaving the densely populated districts of the Eastern states to find homes in the West. They are beginning to see that in a rich, productive country, growing in population and wealth is the best place for the working population to locate. Land is cheaper, and there is less competition in labor while the productions of the soil are superior, both in quality and quantity. These are decided advantages which are manifestly plainer than they were two or three years ago, and the vast tide of immigration that is now rolling over hills and valleys, filling up every nook and corner of the garden state, is a corroborating evidence that people are beginning to see their opportunities and to improve them. In older, densely settled parts of the country, good farming lands cannot be bought for less than from fifteen to fifty dollars an acre, and in some cases more than that. Is it not wiser then for the man with limited capital, to invest his money where land just as good and on an average far better, is three to ten dollars per acre? We think so; and thousands of others think so, by the way in which land is being bought and sold, and the numbers of inquiries that are made daily for good locations, etc. The last year has demonstrated what our state can do, and those who are seeking homes can do no better than to locate in the rich valleys of Kansas.—St. Marys Times.

A PROCLAMATION By the President of the United States Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving to the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine Father, for all good gifts of life, health, peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year, new grounds for its joyful and grateful celebration. In all blessings which depend upon beneficent seasons, this has been a memorable year. Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil, climate and products, the earth has yielded beautiful returns to the labor of the husbandman.

The health of the people has been brightened by no prevalent or wide-spread disease, no great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts, or to our commerce on the seas, have brought loss and hardship to merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength, peace and greatness as a nation, in all that touches the permanence and security of our government, and the beneficent interests on which it rests, in all that affects the character and destinies of our people, and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God and is full of promise and hope for the coming generations. Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of the times, seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our faults and frailties, if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people, do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us with one spirit and one voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for His manifold goodness to our land, His manifest care for the nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labor, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to the Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and second. [L. S.] [Signed] R. B. HAYES. By the President. Wm. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

HEAVY shipments of grain to foreign ports are now constantly being made from New York. A recent telegram from that city states that during the week ending Nov. 3d eighty-nine vessels with cargoes of grain had taken their departure, and seventy-seven of these carried 2,401,971 bushels of wheat. But we think the heaviest shipments of wheat are yet to be made for the reason that prices are bound to be higher, and the farmers throughout the country who are able to do so are holding on to what they have; and even should the farmers be unable to hold on, the dealers and speculators will not allow the surplus to go at low prices.

ON CO-OPERATION.

We publish this week an able article on co-operation, from a brother in Colorado, and commend its careful perusal to every reader of this paper.

The brother takes Mr. Chase, a member of the executive committee of the National Grange, to task for his opposition to our co-operative enterprises. We think it extremely bad taste, to say the least, for Mr. Chase to wantonly disregard the solemn instructions of the last National Grange.

If Mr. Chase does not desire to carry out the instructions he received from the higher body, it seems to us that decency on his part would prompt him to resign his place on the committee and let some brother be appointed who would at least try to carry out the instructions received from the highest authority in the order.

We hope the National Grange at its next meeting will give Mr. Chase, of New Hampshire, leave of absence for all time to come.

A TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTY OF McPHERSON.

A short time since we spent a week in McPherson county. Bro. G. M. Summerville, the worthy county deputy, had made several appointments for us to speak to the Patrons. On our arrival he took his own team and traveled with us the entire week. Bro. S. is one of the best deputies in the state; if we had one like him in each county the order would certainly be in much better condition than it now is. We found a good many live Patrons and all that seemed necessary was the proper knowledge of what could be accomplished through the great work of co-operation; no quibbling, no fine points raised, but they seemed anxious to do what they could towards giving our State Co-operative association a good start when they got a proper understanding of the objects to be accomplished through this association.

And here let us say if all the members of the order in the state will do as well in proportion to their ability as have the brothers in McPherson county, our state association will soon be an accomplished fact.

We ask the members of the order in the state to take this matter in their own hands; start the state association at once; do not wait for the officers of the state Grange, for they are waiting for you. Take the necessary stock now before the meeting of the state Grange; you only risk the small amount you may subscribe and pay in, while the possibilities of co-operation in this country are grand. We cannot now even calculate the immense advantages that will certainly come through it to the agricultural class in this country.

Brother Patrons of Kansas, you have tried the old way and found yourselves crushed beneath the terrible weight of organized capital in all its forms. Bankers, railroads, pork-packers, grain dealers and politicians are organized, and are thus able to gobble up the products of labor without giving a hundred cents on a dollar in return. Patrons, are you content with the situation? If not, up like men; get speedily in a shape where you can laugh at oppression, come from whatsoever quarter it may. Co-operation has proved wonderfully successful wherever tried. In England, in thirty years, it has raised thousands of common laborers to men of wealth and culture. In this country the benefits to be derived through co-operation are larger and will be far sooner reached than they were in England, for while they commenced without any capital, we have immense resources to draw upon at once. Patrons of Kansas, will you try co-operation?

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bankers' association is trying to bribe all leading papers in this country to create a public sentiment in opposition to greenbacks. The following extraordinary circular has been sent to all the leading papers in the country: THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, 247 Broadway (room 4), NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

Strictly private. DEAR SIR:—Please insert the enclosed printed slip as headed in matter on the editorial page of your first issue immediately following the receipt of this, and send marked copy of your paper, with bill, to Yours truly, JAMES BUELL, Secretary, 247 Broadway, room 4.

Comments on the slip not to exceed half a column will be paid for, if billed, at the same time.

The printed slip sent for paid insertion and paid comment is as follows, and hence we insert it gratuitously, no bill will be sent:

The prospect is that in six months there will not be a greenback leader in all the land. Overturns have been made by the leaders of the greenback movement to President Hayes to abandon the greenback as a lost cause, providing he will give good official positions to about twenty of the most blatant of the clamorers for more money that is based on nothing.

This slip is sent out over the signature of the secretary of the Bankers' association, James Buell. We do not believe for one moment that Mr. Buell is acting in this matter on his individual responsibility, for he signs the circular in his official capacity. Now if the American Bankers' association will deliberately undertake to bribe the press of the country, does it not amount to an absolute certainty that they will attempt to bribe congress and corrupt the sources of influence at Washington in their interest? In their circular they say "overtures have been made by the leaders of the greenback movement."

It is possible they may have bribed some of the leaders of the greenback movement, but of one thing we feel perfectly certain, they cannot bribe the people. The people of this country are being aroused to their interests as they never were before. The farmers now have an organization that reaches from ocean to ocean, and from Maine to the Gulf, and these attempts at jobbery and rascality, on the part of the bankers' organization, will only bind the farmers and working people in closer union and make them the more determined to build up and strengthen their organization, until finally they will be able to snap their fingers in the face of all the rascals who may seek by bribery and corruption to overreach those who get their living by honest toil. Bring on your next little game, gentlemen, this you will find will not win. But we warn you, you may hear it thunder and see a fearful streak of lightning descending when you least expect it. You cannot make slaves of the American people; neither will they always permit their best interests to be trampled underneath the oppressive hoof of organized capital.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has never felt itself called upon to fill its editorial columns in vindication of its course pursued in reference to the Patrons and farmers of Kansas. It has been so open and pronounced in its advocacy of the Grange movement, so frank and outspoken in its efforts to help the farmers in their work, and encourage them to a more thorough cultivation of their land, that we have never for a moment supposed that our purpose could be misunderstood or our work unappreciated. Neither have we believed it an indication of good taste, or of a sound policy to use our editorial space in aspersing the character or maligning the motives of our contemporaries who have been engaged with us in advocating the agricultural interests of our common country. We have always endeavored to state plain truths in a plain way so that they who run could read. If these plain truths have at any time given offense, or wounded the vanity, or stirred up the bile of any of our contemporaries, we have no retraction to make, no apologies to offer. We have only to say that we shall in the future, as we have in the past, attend to our own affairs, pursue the even tenor of our ways, work hard in the interests of agriculture, publish a journal of increasing usefulness and of a growing and appreciating constituency. This is our only answer to those bilious attacks and surly growls which ever and anon come from those who are disaffected with our course and envious of our prosperity.

ADVICE AND CAUTION.

The returns from the agricultural department for corn govern 59 per cent. of the United States by counties. Tak-

ing 100 as the average condition, 314 counties come up to it, 335 exceed it, and 465 come under it. This condition of the crop as compared with that of former years, would make the aggregate corn crop of the United States 1,350,000,000 bushels. This is the largest number of bushels ever raised in any one year, but the average per acre is not equal to some former years—the increase being from increase of acreage. Oats are better in condition than corn, and will aggregate about 358,000,000 bushels. The year 1877 will hereafter take rank as one of the most abundant in crops in the history of the country. —Journal of Commerce.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. PORTER, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session, December 5th.

NEWBERG, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The oil-cloth works of Power & Sons burned this morning. Loss \$15,000, insurance \$7,500.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, was elected to the Connecticut general assembly, by the Democrats, at the Bridgeport election on Monday.

Mrs. ANNA DICKINSON is reported to be lying seriously ill of congestion of the brain, at the residence of Mrs. Gen. Chatfield, Elizabeth, N. J.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES has been appointed United States senator by Gov. Williams, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Morton.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Trenton of the 7th inst., Monday's election in New Jersey resulted in the election of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan (Democrat) as governor by a majority of from 6,000 to 10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Kent paper mill, at Turner's Falls, burned this morning. Loss \$300,000, insurance \$265,000. This mill had a capacity of five tons of paper daily, and employed 800 hands.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—A fire at Gilman, Waters & Co.'s flouring mill and J. M. Straus & Co.'s malt house, on South Canal street, Allegheny City, last night, partially destroyed both buildings. Loss \$16,000; fully insured.

PRESIDENT HAYES sent the following nominations to the senate on Monday: John Q. Smith, of Ohio, to be counsel-general at Montreal; D. H. Carley, Iowa, to be consul at Spezzia, Italy; Alex. M. Stern, to be assistant-treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati.

A LOUISVILLE (Ky.) telegram of Wednesday says: "Ex-Marshall Geo. W. Hunter, of Bardstown, while in charge of prisoners to be taken to the penitentiary, was fatally wounded by Sam. Ford, who was attempting to escape. Ford was one of the Merrill gang of outlaws. Hunter some time ago killed Chas. Merrill, and will be remembered as the captor of Grover Kennedy the outlaw."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The commissioner of the general land office in his annual report says the sales of public lands for cash are about 100,000 acres more than the previous year, while the number entered under the homestead and timber culture laws is 783,123 less. There are certified for railroad purposes 700,791 acres. Total disposals of public lands 47,882,452 acres."

THE telegrams giving reports of the November elections in the different states show Republican victories in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Louisiana; and Democratic victories in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. In New York, in the eleventh senatorial district, John Morrissey (anti-Tammany) is elected over Richard Schell (Tammany). In Massachusetts, Rice (Republican) is elected governor over Gaston (Democrat).

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of the 5th inst. says: "The Journal of Agriculture of this city has forwarded to A. H. Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, a farmers' petition measuring 127 feet in length, and containing 5,573 names. The memorialists ask for a financial system independent of a metallic basis. They insist that the whole story of specie resumption is unphilosophical and unsound; that values being relative, the only thing which can be said to be a standard of value was necessarily the mean relation of all commodities; that money is simply a creature of law, an instrument of commerce, a standard of payments. They claim that those who hold the real collateral, as improved farms, must have the privilege of borrowing money from the public treasury on equal terms with those who hold bonds."

capre prosecution by the government. Heaton was for many years president of the national bank of Champlain."

A SKIDAWAY (Mo.) telegram of the 7th says: "The Democrat will tomorrow contain a full account of the flight of W. O. Mead, cashier of the Appleton City bank, in St. Clair county. A partial examination of the affairs of the bank by experts show that Mead has not embezzled any funds belonging to the bank, and there are sufficient assets to cover all liabilities. St. Clair county issued bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Memphis road. About \$90,000 of these bonds are unaccounted for. It is believed that Mead is connected with this disappearance and fled for fear that his crime had then, or soon would be, discovered. On Monday morning, November 5th, the tax-payers of St. Clair held a meeting to consider the bond business, as \$250,000 had been issued and no road built or benefit derived. It was resolved to repudiate that \$90,000 in bonds unaccounted for. Mead has fled the country, and his whereabouts or destination have not yet been discovered."

A RECENT telegram from the city of Mexico is as follows: "Manuel M. Levauciani, a special commissioner from Mexico, is en route to Washington. It is expected he will remain there as minister. Minister Foster gave an informal dinner to Levauciani and Velasco Ballasta, secretary of foreign affairs, and the ministers from Germany and Spain were present. Another regiment of infantry marched for the Rio Grande on the 8th. A great deal of excitement prevails at the numerous reports of fights on the Rio Grande between Mexicans and Americans. It is rumored that a body of Mexicans crossed to Eagle pass, pulled down the American flag and ran up the Mexican, and that Matamoros has pronounced against Diaz. The excitement increases upon intelligence that Mexicans have been assassinated in Texas. Gen. Trevino pledges his support to Diaz's policy of extradition and repression of raids. Mexican officials on the Rio Grande claim that they give up criminals in all cases required by treaty, and where the honor and peace of the country demands, but they reserve the right to refuse to deliver their own citizens on the demand of foreign powers, as the treaty does not require it. Congress is cutting down the tariffs of the Mexican and Vera Cruz railroad, and declares that the government is empowered to abrogate concessions to and contracts with the railway."

THE Russians have been doing some terribly effective work during the past fortnight and the Turks have been badly beaten on every side. A Vienna dispatch says: "Recent Russian successes have renewed the war agitation in Belgrade. Russian official bulletins report continued progress on the Plevna and Orchanie and Savatz and Orchanie roads. Tretvinn and Tuskisner are occupied by infantry and cavalry, and a cavalry detachment has penetrated Yolliantza pass in pursuit of retreating Turks. A Turkish force numbering between 3,000 and 4,000 men, from south of the Balkans, attacked the Russian force at Maphean, south of Edna. After three hours' fighting the Turks retreated, leaving a hundred dead and many wounded."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent with the Turks in Asia, after showing from personal observation that Mukhtar Pasha's retreat on Kars was the wildest rout, says: "The condition of Kars is almost hopeless. There are few provisions, 4,000 sick and wounded, and absolutely no firewood." A correspondent with the Russian headquarters in Asia, under date of Sunday, telegraphs: "Gen. Helmman is now within cannon shot of Mukhtar's position."

TOPEKA, Leavenworth and Atchison telegraph the following November election news:

ATCHISON, Nov. 6.—The Republicans carry this city by an average majority of about 800. The following are Republican majorities: Horton, for chief justice, 370; Humphrey, for lieutenant-governor, 210; Wylie, for sheriff, 351; Herbs, for county clerk, 299; Meir, for surveyor, 254; Glick, Democrat, is elected commissioner in the first district by a small majority. The returns from the county precincts thus far received indicate that the Republican majority will be largely increased.

LATER.—The whole Republican county ticket except commissioners is elected by a majority of from 300 to 500. Dispatches to the Champion from different precincts in Northern Kansas indicate about the usual Republican majorities.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6.—The returns from the first ward give Lowe, for sheriff, 41 majority.

LATER.—Lowe, for sheriff, carries all the wards in the city, having 299 majority. Fairmount gives Kelley, Independent, 70. Lowe 23, Spaulding, 4. Crawford, Democrat, is probably elected recorder of deeds, over Lecompte. Hook, Republican, appears ahead for sheriff.

TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—The whole Republican ticket is elected in this county. Horton, for chief justice, and most of the ticket will have about 1,000 majority; Knight, Republican, for county clerk, the lowest on the ticket, has about 200 majority.

OLIVER P. MORTON, Indiana's great Republican senator, died at his residence in Indianapolis on Thursday last week, at 5:30 o'clock p. m. Senator Morton was born in Wayne county, In-

diana, August 4, 1823, and was, therefore, in the fifty-fifth year of his age at the time of his death. The brilliant and successful career of this great man in public life always commanded the respect and admiration of the whole people, and his loss is now being deeply felt and mourned by all classes in every part of the land. The following funeral arrangements were reported by telegraph:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—The remains of Senator Morton will be escorted to the court-house on Sunday morning by the Light infantry and drum corps. The casket will be placed in the center of the great hall, on the same catafalque on which President Lincoln's remains rested while lying in state in this city. Visitors will be required to pass through from west to east. Doors will be closed at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the body taken to the family residence for the night. Again on Monday morning the remains will be placed in the court-house from 9 to 11 o'clock, when they will be reconveyed to the residence, and from thence to the church. The church will be opened at 12:30 p. m. on Monday, giving the preference to ladies and visitors from abroad, reserving one-quarter of the main floor in front for the family and invited guests, who will convene at the residence at 12:30, previous to going to the church. When the house is filled the guards will give notice and prevent overcrowding. The procession, under the command of Gen. Wallace, will be formed during services in the church and move promptly. On their conclusion the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. will take charge of the remains from the church and conduct the ceremonies at the grave. The senator was a past grand master of that body."

Of the exercises at the Robt. Park M. E. church on Monday the report says: "At one o'clock the remains were brought into the church, preceded by the officiating clergyman, and followed by the pall bearers—Hon. E. B. Martin, Hon. J. N. Tyner (assistant post-master-general), Dr. M. C. Thompson, ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, Gen. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. John F. Kibbey, Hon. Henry Taylor, Hon. A. G. Porter—followed by the family and relations. Then came Senators Davis, Burnside, Bayard, McDonald, Champion, of Pennsylvania, Booth, and Representatives Banks, Cobb, Townsend, Birchard, Davidson and Hanna. Then followed the secretary of war, secretary of the navy, attorney-general, and Burchard Hayes, ex-Gov. Hendricks, Governor Williams, Hon. Benjamin Britton, General John M. Harlan, Gov. Young, of Ohio, Gov. Culham, of Illinois, Col. Ingersoll, Murat Halstead, Theo. Cook, Mayor Moor, Judge Cox, of Cincinnati, and many distinguished veterans both from abroad and every section of this state. Then came the Indiana state officers, Mayor Caven and city council of this city."

"At 1:10 the choir sang the anthem—'Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee.' At 1:20 Rev. Myron W. Reed read from the scripture, closing with the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes. At 1:25, prayer by Rev. Dr. Henry Day, of this city. At 1:35, anthem—'My father looks up to Thee.' At 1:40, sermon by Rev. James Bradford Cleaver, from I Samuel, chapter 21, part of the seventh verse—'Saul is dead.' At 2:25, anthem—'And am I only born to die.' At 2:30, eulogy by Rev. Dr. J. H. Bayless. At 2:55, prayer by Rev. Prof. S. K. Hushour. At 3:02, anthem—'No room for mirth or trifling here.'"

After benediction, by President Tuttle, of Wabash college, the casket was removed, the hearse and funeral procession moved under the command of Gen. Lew Wallace, as follows: The Odd Fellows taking charge of the corpse by their pall bearers, clergy, hearse, family, U. S. senators, members of congress, governors, U. S. army officers, federal judges, state officers, county officers, mayor of Indianapolis and city officers, citizens in carriages and citizens on foot.

It was 5 o'clock when the Odd Fellows' ceremonies were begun, which were necessarily shortened by the lateness of the hour. The remains were deposited in the vault of the chapel at Crown Hill cemetery.

On learning of the death of Senator Morton, President Hayes issued the following message of condolence:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday at his home in Indianapolis has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation, in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the state of Indiana as its governor at the critical juncture of the civil war, can never be overvalued by his countrymen. His long service in the senate has shown his great power as a legislator, and as a leader and chief counselor of the political party charged with the conduct of the government during that period. In all things and at all times he has been able, strenuous and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation.

The several executive departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, 25 cts; one month, \$1; three months, \$3; one year, \$10.

City and Vicinity.

The district court of Douglas county adjourned on Saturday last until the 29th inst., Thanksgiving day.

AND still they come looking for Kansas land. Mr. M. H. Schug, of Eastern Pennsylvania, called on us Saturday. He wants to locate in drouthy Kansas and is looking for a farm.

J. T. WARNER, our popular hardware merchant, has received a large assortment of new goods recently which he is selling at low prices. See his advertisement in another column.

The first dancing party of the season will be given to-morrow (Friday) night at the Ladington house by the Young Men's Social club. A large number of invitations have been sent out.

NOTICE the new advertisement of H. C. Rough & Co. They are doing a large business this fall at the old Burt stand and their stock of goods can't be beat for quality or style. Prices away down. Give them a call.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been doped, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Good and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

M. MORROW, at the old Duncan stand, No. 107 Massachusetts street, comes out with a new advertisement this week. At this old and well known hardware stand a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware and everything in this line may be found. Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers. Go and see them.

Douglas County Horticultural Society. The monthly meeting of this society will be held at the state university, on Saturday, Nov. 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. As this is a central point it is hoped that the friends of horticulture throughout the county will be in attendance. J. C. VINCENT, Pres. G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

W. M. GIBSON, Esq., one of Douglas county's most successful farmers, brought to town yesterday four sweet potatoes of the Nansmond variety which weighed thirteen and a half pounds, and one hill of eleven potatoes weighed nine pounds. Mr. G. plants nine thousand hills of potatoes on an acre, which at nine pounds to the hill, would make sixteen hundred and twenty bushels. The above potatoes are on exhibition at the store of George Ford, Esq. Who beats this?

PERSONAL. Mr. GEORGE A. PROPPER has returned from the mines of Colorado.

Mr. PAUL MONTANIER left for St. Louis, on Tuesday, where he goes to occupy a position in a large piano and organ establishment.

HON. E. B. REYNOLDS and Dr. Frost, the temperance lecturers, returned to Lawrence on Monday and held another interesting meeting in Liberty hall Tuesday night. The meeting was largely attended. We understand that Mr. Reynolds will soon return to his home in Indiana.

H. A. KENDALL & Co. come to the front this season with a stock of hats, caps, gloves, mittens, ladies' and children's furs and everything and anything to be found in a first-class furnishing house. Our farmers will find it to their advantage to call on these gentlemen and provide themselves and their boys with nice warm caps, gloves, mittens, etc., for winter wear. These goods are No. 1 and cheap. They also keep for sale Hall's patent bu-king gloves, just the thing you want to gather corn with and protect your hands. Don't fail to call and see these goods when you are in the city. Remember the place, H. A. Kendall & Co., No. 117 Massachusetts street.

ON Monday last we visited the most market of Mr. Wm. T. Faxon, on the corner of Winthrop and Vermont streets, and among the large quantities of nice fresh meats we were shown some splendid beef. It was enough to make a man just from a least hungry to look at it. And right here we take pleasure in saying that Mr. Faxon keeps a market that would be a credit to any Western town. His meats are always of the best quality, fresh and clean; and not only is the market just what it should be, but a visit to the slaughtering department of this institution will show the same order and regularity. Mr. Faxon is preparing his own pork this season and some of our farmers would do well to call at his yards and take a lesson in the care of swine. In these yards Mr. Faxon has one hundred and fifty sows, ranging in weight from five hundred pounds down, as can be found anywhere, and he tells us that there has not been an unhealthy one among them up to this time. The secret of this success is obvious for they are constantly supplied with pure running water, ample shelter and are allowed nothing but wholesome food. Mr. Faxon is a careful and successful market-man and is deserving of the extensive patronage with which he is favored.

LADIES, you should call and see Mrs. Coulter's new stock of millinery and fancy articles. She sells ostrich tips for fifty cents and fancy feathers for five cents. Trimmed hats at any price.



TRADE MARK.

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

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors, as we have no expenses.

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS,

That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair in-kind. Also to our Ladies' NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES--THE MONITOR.

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

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

Letter From Will Willis. ON THE TRAIN, November 1, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:--Perhaps you will wonder at my long silence; but the truth is, I have said about as much against Iowa and in favor of Kansas as I dare to, unless I do it on the run, so here goes for the last word.

I have been in Iowa for the last six months and a half and have tried to keep my eyes open to what was passing, whether good, bad, or indifferent; and, Mr. Editor, would you be surprised if I had seen a few things, though I am getting old and blind? But some things are plain enough for a blind man to see, because he feels them. Having had my sense of feeling aroused, first, by the coldness of the atmosphere in the spring and fall, which coldness has all to be counteracted by an overplus of warmth from the people at an effort which causes them to look blue in the face when there seems to be no occasion; second, by an emptiness about the stomach that wants to be filled by ripe, luscious Kansas fruits and not by the kinds I find, which look like the monkey Darwin tries to make a man out of. I have been in the orchards and eaten the fruit fresh from the trees; I have been to fairs and seen the very best put out to tempt the appetite and make me believe Iowa could equal Kansas; but if we had no better, we would stay at home and eat it in the cellar. Again I must say I cannot retract; there is nothing like our Kansas fruits; no, not even in Iowa.

Of course I know that Iowa is the better state, because I have been told so--that it produces more to the acre, and a greater variety, but my eyes are failing me so fast that I have not been able to see it. There were not many places that I could see more than half a crop. With a few more half crops and every man's farm under mortgage, which is fast becoming the case, Iowa will soon be like some of its neighbors--lead and on its road to heaven. The cars are full of people going to all parts of Kansas; the greatest attraction seems to be toward Great Bend. I think it would be lively if Kansas would make some other "bends" for the people to go to. There is nothing like "watching the corners."

Atchison! Thank fortune I am in Kansas again, and have not lost a thing in my run from Iowa, but have saved myself from the effects of a few editorial bombshells.

But here I am in Lawrence, and glad of it. It is delightful to be where people are not afraid to say what they please; and I please to say a great deal and want room to say it. But if any one from Iowa calls for Will Willis at THE SPIRIT office just say that he is dead again. WILL WILLIS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:--Among the institutions worthy of notice in our city is the Lawrence Business college. This school was opened eight years ago for the purpose of preparing young men for business, and has been in continual operation ever since.

The first beginning was on Henry street, but having outgrown its quarters, upon the erection of the fine building on the corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, by Theo. Pochter, in the year 1871, it was moved to its present locality. The school-rooms are lavishly furnished and contain every convenience necessary for a commercial school.

The office and reception room is on Henry street, and is adorned by gems of pen art by the master penmen of our country as well as productions from the pen of the principal, H. W. Macaulay.

The course of study embrace, with the common English branches, book-keeping, commercial law and correspondence, penmanship, etc. In the school-rooms are banks, post-office, express, wholesale merchandise department and other offices necessary to show the practical workings of the great business world.

The discipline of the school is rigid, and young men cannot absent themselves from their places without being called to account for the violation and fully making up all time lost by their absence.

Penmanship is taught in all of its beauty, and it is surprising to see boys of twelve using the pen with the dexterity of trained veterans.

During the past summer an English department has been added, in which the normal

methods are taught, the aim of which is to prepare those wishing to teach to successfully qualify themselves for the duties of the school-room.

The object of the business department is not merely to produce skillful accountants, but also to educate its pupils in all the practical walks of life; and as Horace Greeley once said, send out a class of young men qualified to direct the various processes of industry, whether it be to mine coal, or make iron, to till the soil, or whatever it may be, even to the least hopeful of all--the digging of gold and silver--that whatever these are to be done, they shall be done with a regular, careful, methodical account of profit and loss, and that thus making each year an improvement on the last we shall come at no distant day to have a very much more productive and effective national industry than we have to-day, pursuing perhaps a larger variety of employments, but pursuing all to the profit, cutting off the defective, the unprofitable employments and extending those that are advantageous, until the national industry shall be employed very much more profitably than it is to-day.

Renovation, not Prostration. Did any civilized human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equal, more or less, as a preventive of cholera and fever, and other types of malarial disease. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medicinal safeguard.

Renewed. On or about the first of June, from the subscriber, at Carbondale, one dark bay filly, three years old, not any white nor any brands. One dark bay horse colt, two years old, one white hind foot (don't remember which), no brands. The hind hoofs on when they left. Also one chestnut weaver, two years old, light mane and tail, star in forehead, no brands or other marks. Any one taking up such strays will be liberally rewarded by informing J. W. RICE, Carbondale, Kansas.

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

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS,

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

KIMBALL ORGANS AND SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

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

H. J. RUSHMER, LAWRENCE,

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

Table with columns for 'Election Returns' and 'WAGON DAY SERVICE'. Lists names like Humphrey, Hatley, Watterson, Horton, Riggs, Wagstaff, Diggs, Horton, Watson, Asher, Clarke, Pingree, Littell, Wheeler, Darling, Morris, Miller, Walton, Jones, Deakins, Evatt, Walton.

'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 best wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles shorter, 23 hours time quicker, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La. Veta, Gold Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight, between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

'GREAT REDUCTION' in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connecting line, 'Old 47 hours' from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangement--The Kansas City and New York afternoon express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:30, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning. (Back to good via the Falls), and arrive New York at 7:30 p. m. and can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, same as other lines. T. PENNELL, G. P. & F. A., G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo. Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

DR. W. S. EILEY'S Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, cough, 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. For a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This warm oil of these four herbs has no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people. DR. W. S. EILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This warm oil of these four herbs has no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people. DR. W. S. EILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

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. It is our duty to say anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

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

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

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

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

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at 10 per cent. Geo. Lois & Bro. have a big stock of slate and fine binding apparatus, which they are selling off cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES! EVERYBODY KNOWS

THE OLD BURT SHOE STORE.

We would call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that

WE HAVE FITTED UP THE OLD ROOM NICELY

And propose keeping, as it always has been,

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We are constantly receiving Boots and Shoes, direct from factories East, thus saving the jobbers' profits which we purpose giving our customers the benefit of.

KIP AND CALF BOOTS--ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

We have for Women, Misses and Children

The Best Calf and Kip Shoes Manufactured.

We can and will sell you good goods cheaper than any house in Lawrence.

CITY SHOE STORE, H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Remember the place--OLD BURT STAND.

Horticultural Department.

The Treeless Plains of Spain. An English paper says that the Spanish peasants think that the birds eat the grain, and that the trees harbor the birds, so they cut down the trees, and the country presents the character of endless, melancholy, treeless plains with a poor, stunted cereal vegetation.

Protect Your Young Trees. Now is the time to prepare your young trees against the sharp and destructive teeth of that little enemy to tender trees, the rabbit. Kansas is full, so to speak, of these animals this year and much damage will be done by them unless we make a guard in time. All animal food, it is said, is distasteful to the rabbit, therefore an effective protection may be made by spattering blood over the trunks of the trees to a height above the reach of the rabbit. Another way is to wrap with tarred paper. Some orchardists in this vicinity use old newspapers, but if such thin material is used great care should be taken in fastening it on so that the winds and snow will not tear it and thus leave an unprotected spot for the rabbit to work on.

One writer on this subject truthfully says that he who will not take the trouble to protect and care for his fruit trees at all seasons should never plant any.

Kansas State Horticultural Society. The eleventh annual meeting of this society will be held at Parsons, Labette county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 11, 12 and 13 proximo. The free hospitality of the citizens of Parsons has been offered to all persons from other portions of the state during attendance at the meeting, and it is expected that the several railway companies in the state will grant the usual reduction in fare, viz., to return on one-fifth fare all persons who have paid full fare in going to the meeting.

All local and county societies are requested to be represented by delegates, and to make an exhibition of fruits grown in their respective localities; and especially is it desired that any new and rare varieties and seedling fruits of merit be placed on exhibition during the meeting.

Such persons as are unable to attend the meeting and feel an interest in its success are earnestly invited to contribute to the exercises by forwarding essays, reports and communications, upon subjects of interest, generally, or as confined to their own localities.

Friends, let us have your help in working out the problem of a system of horticulture in our state which will secure success to all who may enter into the pursuit of fruit growing and forest culture. PROF. E. GALE, Pres. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. State papers please copy.

The Pawpaw. This valuable fruit, well known in Southern Indiana and Illinois, and in Kentucky, grows in favored situations, well toward Northern Illinois. It belongs to the same botanical family (Anacardiaceae) as the custard apple, one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. The pawpaw (Asimina triloba) would seem well worthy of cultivation in sheltered situations. The tree, or rather shrub, is quite ornamental and the fruit most excellent, and when found growing wild, as about Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities, is exposed for sale in the markets. It is more than likely that not only this tree, but also the persimmon, would, by cultivation and selection, soon produce varieties hardly much farther north than they now are. Certainly the fruit might be much improved by cultivation. In fact, many of the wild varieties of the persimmon have been much improved by natural selection.

We find the above in the Prairie Farmer, and will add that the pawpaw flourishes in Kansas and may be found in abundance in the timber along our streams. Ask the school boys about them and they will soon show you a "patch." We consider this fruit even more delicious than the banana, which it so much resembles in appearance.

Circular About the Grape Rot. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1877. SIR:—Complaints of the prevalence of grape rot are daily reaching this department from various sections of the country. It is prevailing in some localities to an alarming extent, and from its rapid increase threatens at no distant day to seriously affect the business of wine-making, an interest which it was hoped had become permanently established as a profitable industry of the country. For the purpose of assisting in reaching a correct conclusion as to the cause of this disease, I

would thank you for answers to the following questions:

- 1st. How many years since the vines affected were planted?
2d. How many crops have they produced before the fruit was affected by rot?
3d. Are young vines, producing their first or second crop, affected by this disease? If so, to what extent as compared with older vines?
4th. What effect has soil on the rot, special reference and attention being given to the clay, heat, sandy, drained and undrained lands?
Any facts that may have come under your observation, touching the cause or prevention of this disease, will receive careful consideration.
Very respectfully,
E. A. CANNAN,
Acting Commissioner.

Caution to Kansas Tree Planters. DWARF FRUIT TREES. Under this head are placed the dwarf apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry. With the single exception of the pear, the whole outfit may be considered and treated by tree planters as worthless, having failed in all points claimed in their favor—hardiness, early and profuse productiveness, beauty and excellence of the fruit—as tested with the standard class.

We make the above statement upon practical knowledge, and from our own experience and extensive observations, and would caution all novices in the fruit-growing pursuits to give no heed to the flattering representations of peddlers offering this class of trees. Disappointments will surely follow all such investments. Nice, healthy, standard trees can be obtained from our home nurseries at from eight to twelve cents each, and by a careful selection of varieties fruit can be had earlier and of a much finer quality than from any other source, for which the swindling rates of thirty, forty, fifty cents, and even one dollar, are asked by unscrupulous agents and peddlers. E. GALE, President State Hort. Society. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Protecting Raspberries. We have several inquiries from amateurs as to whether all raspberries require winter protection. We answer, certainly not, though we believe that they will produce better fruit and more of it if all are laid down and covered with a few inches of earth. The Clarke, the Philadelphia, the Early Purple, the common red, the wild blackcap, the Allen, the Catawissa, the Herstine, and generally the Hudson River Antwerp, do not require laying down. The Hornet, Brinckle's Orange, and Fastoff do, never mind what the books tell you. As we have often said before, the Catawissa is principally valued for its second crop; and in order to get this to its utmost extent, cut down this year's canes in the ground next month, and cover the stalks with a good coat of manure. In the spring fork this in, and you will have raspberries from the 20th of August to the end of October generally, of a quality which all ought to enjoy, as this variety is the true representative in flavor of the family.—Wells-burro Record.

Edible Fungus. The London Garden publishes sketches to aid the collector in determining what to gather among edible fungi and what to avoid. What are the infallible rules for distinguishing the true mushroom from other fungi? The true mushroom (Agaricus campestris) is invariably found amongst grass in rich, open pastures, and never on or about stumps or in woods. Another point is the peculiar, intense purple-brown color of the spores (analogous to seeds); the ripe and fully matured mushroom derives the intense purple-brown color (almost black) of its gills from the presence of these innumerable colored spores. It always grows in pastures; always has the dark purple-brown spores; always has a perfect cretling cloth collar, and always gills which do not touch the stem and a top with an overlapping edge.

Pruning Timber Trees. It is important that timber trees have a long and straight body. For this purpose they should be pruned in the fall as soon as the leaves fall. And the limbs should be taken off for at least two thirds of the height of the tree. Limbs, and especially old dry ones, seriously mar, and even destroy the tree for all timber purposes. If pruned off carefully, the wound heals over solid, and is then good for timber. If the lower limbs are left on, they die and the dry stubs lead the water into the tree, where it creates rotten places, difficult knots, and eventually kills the tree by continued decay at the heart. Trim forest trees carefully and thoroughly at seasons when they will not bleed sap.—Iowa State Register.

The pruning of grape vines, says the American Agriculturist, should be finished up before cold weather comes, if possible. Every one who would treat his vines properly, should have a work on the subject. The manner of growth being well understood, any intelligent person can prune his vines, each according to its needs. All the wood that is used for propagation, should not be allowed to dry, but be made at once into cuttings; and tied in bundles, which are to be covered with sand or light soil in a cold cellar.

The Household.

Poultry as Food. There is no meat, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, so cheaply raised and fattened as poultry. Most farmers' families prefer fresh to salted meats, especially in warm weather, and there is none more available every where than that of fowls. One fowl makes a meal for a large family and there is none of it left to be thrown away or to be salted to prevent its spoiling. The next meal is running around preserved naturally until needed. A bushel of corn will keep a farmer's fowl in good eating condition for a year. The fowl will lay one hundred eggs or over, which will much more than pay for the grain eaten and the butcher's cart is thus always at the door.

Guernsey Butter. George E. Waring, Jr., thus describes the Guernsey mode of butter making, which in many ways will run counter to the theories of our best butter makers: "In Guernsey the milk is never skimmed. It stands in large crocks, or stone jars similar to the oil jars of All Baba, until the cream has all risen and until the milk has become thick. It is then poured into an enormous churn and churned by hand, with a common up-and-down dasher, until the butter comes, often four hours. The churning is usually done twice a week, but the cream is far from maintaining a good appearance to the end of the time. In some of the older settings, in the only dairy which I had an opportunity of examining, the cream was wrinkled like a raisin and covered with mold. The dairymen said they did not like to see it so far gone as that, but that it would sometimes get moldy, but that it made no difference to the butter. Probably the volume of milk is sufficient to wash off any impurities; certainly the butter of this dairy gave no evidence of any fault in the process. There was no opportunity to compare the butter made by this process with that made from cream alone, as it is universal in this island. All the butter that I saw was exceptionally good, but this was probably due in a great measure to the character of the cows and the excellence of their keep. We had less occasion to examine there than in Jersey, or we should very likely have found the same variety as there."

Parlor and Window Plants. A New York florist gives the following as an indicative list, which will be found of value to any one attempting parlor and window gardening: To flourish in the shade—Dracopis (dragon tree), Vinca (musk plant), Acoronthea, Coleus in many varieties, Centaurea (dusty miller), fuchsia, pansies, zonal, geraniums, ivies (English and German), begonias, ferns and lancy calladiums, petunias, ivy-leaved geraniums, gazanias, heliotropes, verbenas, monthly roses, mignonette, cypress and Maderia vines, dwarf canna, calceolarias, lantanas, lobelias, mercurbergia, cuphea and trapeolium. For both sun and shade—Centraurea, ivies mandarinia, thumbergia, ropelium. Of these there are many varieties in each separate class, so that the foregoing lists, short as they seem, will in reality be found comprehensive enough to meet all reasonable requirements for indoor floriculture.—New England Homestead.

CRACKERS.—Nine cups of flour, one cup of lard, two cups of water, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of soda; melt the lard, and rub the lard and flour well together before adding the soda and water, knead it well, and bake in a quick oven.

TRANSPARENT GINGERBREAD.—Flour, twelve pounds; molasses, ten and a half pounds; butter, four pounds; ginger and allspice three ounces each; not to be over three eighths of an inch thick; after taking out, cut in squares about three or four inches square, and roll up tightly.

RYE BISCUIT.—One pint milk, yeast half teacupful, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, three tablespoonfuls sugar; stir in flour enough stiff as can be stirred with a spoon; let it rise over night, and the next morning drop the dough into a well buttered gem or biscuit pan, bake half an hour in a hot oven as can be used without scorching.

COFFEE CAKE.—First beat together three cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter, yolks of five eggs; then add to this one cup strong coffee cold (liquid), into which first stir one teaspoonful of soda; then add two spoonfuls of ground cinnamon, two of cloves, one of nutmeg into five cups of sifted flour; stir two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; this is to be added next, after which one cup of raisins, one cup of currants, well rolled into flour; last of all the whites of five eggs, beaten to a froth.

PIE CRUST GLAZE.—To make any pie which has a juicy mixture the juice soaks into the crust, making it soggy and unfit to eat; to prevent this, beat an egg well, and, with a brush or bit of cloth, wet the crust in your plate with the beaten egg before you put in your mixture. For pies which have a top crust, wet the top with the same before baking. It also gives biscuit and ginger-cakes a beautiful brown coat, and by adding sugar, is nice for rusks.

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERY! Have now on hand and offer for sale HOME GROWN APPLE, PEACH, PEAR CHERRY TREES, ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES In great variety. Also 100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost. A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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MARRIAGE SECRETS. A Book of nearly 200 pages in plain language, numerous engravings; reveals secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure diseases. Hundreds of Remedies, each selected by special Dr. C. A. BISHAMMAN, 610 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Farm and Stock.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in Ohio this season will be worth \$120,000,000 and hay \$20,000,000.

If the United States could raise what sugar is consumed at home, it would save us over \$50,000,000 per annum.

Intelligence helps labor. Let any intelligent young man set himself vigorously to work on the soil of Kansas, and if he is patient and persevering, and has no expensive habits, he will certainly succeed in life.

Why are there so few sheep in Kansas? Can any one tell why we do not raise them by the million? It seems to us that our boundless grazing fields and our equitable climate are peculiarly well adapted to sheep husbandry.

There is but just one thing lacking in Kansas to make the grand scheme of the editor of the New York Times applicable to the farmers of this state, namely, a steam plow efficacious enough and costly enough for the use of capitalists, so that they can monopolize the land and the entire business of agriculture.

Care of Farm Tools.

We believe that there is no exaggeration in affirming that in the course of years the farmer sustains as much loss in the decay and injury of his farming utensils, by their needless exposure to the weather during the season they are not in use, as he does from the actual wear of them on the farm. The wagon, the mowing machine, the harness, the plow, with the whole catalogue of minor tools and implements, are convinced by actual observation, suffer more from the influence of the sun and shrinking and cracking, and in the decay caused by exposure to the wet when not in use, than they would be if kept constantly employed in the work for which they were designed.

Comparatively speaking, there has been little pains taken in Kansas to enrich the soil. Our land has been so productive hitherto that farmers have not, as a general rule, applied much manure to their fields, gardens or orchards. But the time is coming, nay, has come, when the application of manure will richly repay the farmer for his trouble and expense of transporting it from his barn-yard to his fields.

The truth is, our breeders of stock have got to awaken. A new interest must be shown in the improved breeds of stock, and in the improved methods, if any there be, of feeding and caring for them. The real cost of raising and fattening a steer for the shambles must be ascertained, so as to know whether there is a profit or loss in the business.

There are various deposits, around almost every farm-house, of ashes, chips and refuse matter which if placed around the trees of the orchard would cause them to put on a dress of darker foliage and stimulate them to a bountiful fruitage. The early part of winter is a good season for carting out, spreading and plowing in all the manure that can be gathered up; and the next season's crops will show a large credit on the balance sheet of the farmer, due to this process of enriching his land.

The Sheep Tick.

The address of Prof. C. Thomas before the Illinois Wool Growers' association, on the subject of "Sheep Insects," contains the following about sheep ticks:

The "sheep tick" (*Melophagus ovinus*), notwithstanding its name, is not a tick in the true sense, but a wingless fly, and belongs to the same order (*Diptera*) to which the bot-fly belongs, but to a different and very similar family, which entomologists have named *Hippoboscidae*. These insects are distinguished by their flattened and somewhat horny bodies, the horizontal, flattened head, which is received into the front part of the thorax, and the rudimentary antennae.

Constant reiteration of the many advantages of fall plowing seems desirable to induce farmers in general to adopt it in their practice. The most important point of all cultivation is done by nature, and if the farmer will but plow his fields in the fall, she will work all winter pulverizing, sweetening and preparing the soil for future crops.

The *New England Homestead* gives this good advice: "Every farmer should have a large stencil plate for marking meal bags, grain sacks, and similar articles, and a smaller rubber stamp for printing his name on shoes, shovels, rakes, and the many small tools which are often lent, often used away from home, and consequently liable to be lost or stolen."

Since the cattle disease made its appearance in Cleveland, O., in a vicinity, one hundred and thirty-nine cows have died. The general theory is that the disease is a fever of some kind, and is communicated to native cattle by Texas steers taken there to be slaughtered, many of which are pastured in the surrounding country for a time.

somewhat wider than the thorax, which is very narrow; the mouth or proboscis is as long as the head; the limbs are short and thick, and the abdomen, "which is broad and hairy, is not divided into rings, as that of flies usually is." It is of a pale reddish color; the abdomen is lighter, with an irregular white line along each side and a red spot on the back.

The mode of reproduction in these flies is very singular and unusual. They produce neither eggs nor larvae; the egg-duct or tube has an enlargement which produces a milk-like secretion for the nourishment of the larva or young maggot; the egg—for they usually give birth to but one or two young—passes from the ovary to this enlargement and hatches into a larva, which is nourished there during this stage of its existence upon the milk-like fluid before alluded to, until it passes into the pupa or chrysalis state, at which time it leaves the body of the parent. Instead, therefore, of producing eggs or larvae, they produce pupae. Therefore, strange as it may seem, we see in this very low type of animal life a somewhat close imitation of the method of reproduction observed in the higher animals.

The remedies for this pest may be placed under two heads, as follows: 1st. A change of situation similar to that recommended in the case of the bot-fly.

So far as the latter are concerned, I suppose the wool growers present are doubtless familiar with the remedies suggested by Randall, Yonatt, Clark and other writers, which consist in dipping in decoctions of tobacco, arsenic solution, application of mercurial ointment, etc. To these I have nothing to add, as these, if properly followed, will suffice to eradicate them. As the only cure after they are on sheep consists in eradicating the insect, this must be left to the ingenuity and practical knowledge of the shepherd. I have seen it stated somewhere that kerosene may be used with success, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with sheep to tell to what extent such remedies may be applied with safety.

How to Raise Stock Profitably.

No question can come before the American farmer that is more important than this. And yet we never hear it discussed. We have discussion after discussion about the cheapest and best way to raise the various fruit crops, and the various farm crops, and much light has been shed on these matters. But when it comes to the most profitable method of raising, feeding and fattening stock, our stock growers are silent for them. Now and then an agricultural editor will discuss some branch of the question, perhaps, but the practical, experienced, interested stock grower scarcely ever tries any experiment or has anything to say on the subject.

And why it is that the growers of stock do not discuss questions like this, we do not know. The growers of fruit delight in enlightening the public on the best methods of fruit culture, the best varieties of fruit, and the best system of marketing them. You can hardly pick up an agricultural paper that has not one or more communications on these subjects.

The truth is, our breeders of stock have got to awaken. A new interest must be shown in the improved breeds of stock, and in the improved methods, if any there be, of feeding and caring for them. The real cost of raising and fattening a steer for the shambles must be ascertained, so as to know whether there is a profit or loss in the business. Whether it will pay to feed a certain amount of meal to each head in summer time when at pasture, must be ascertained. Whether it is better to raise grass and make hay and harvest and feed it to young cattle that are going to be raised for beef, or to prepare winter pasturage for them and let them mainly feed themselves, should be known. Whether to feed grain ground, or unground, cooked or uncooked, is an inquiry of the greatest importance. At what age it is most profitable to sell cattle for beef, for milk, for butter, for cheese and for all or any of these purposes combined, ought to be definitely known.

Now, if we could get our intelligent stock men to tackle these questions, discuss them pro and con, with sharpness and vigor, much light might be shed. And we appeal to them to write upon these matters.—*Colin's Rural.*

Fall Plowing.

The *New England Homestead* gives this good advice: "Every farmer should have a large stencil plate for marking meal bags, grain sacks, and similar articles, and a smaller rubber stamp for printing his name on shoes, shovels, rakes, and the many small tools which are often lent, often used away from home, and consequently liable to be lost or stolen."

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Veterinary Department.

Cure for Cough.

A number of our farmers have recently informed us that their horses, having been attacked with the epizootic three or four years ago, had never fully recovered from it. They tell us that the animals have been troubled with a cough ever since and nothing has yet been found that will cure it. One day last week a gentleman residing in this city, who owns a horse that was troubled in this manner, came into our office and said he had at last found a simple and effective remedy for the cough. Said he: "I purchased an ounce of tartar emetic, divided it into five equal doses, and gave one dose every other night to my horse and the result was a perfect cure; she coughs no more." Mix the tartar emetic with the usual feed of dry oats.

I have a stallion which was purchased for me in November last. He was, as stated by his owners at the time of purchase, let down in both his front legs in his training in spring of 1875. During the time I have owned him one of those legs has swollen very much at three different times. Length of time between these swellings was from one to two months. The first and second time I soon drove away the swelling by hot applications of mullein tea and a free use of quackdox, but this, the third time, it seems to resist everything I do for it. It has now been swollen about a month. I at first used the aforementioned remedies, but to no effect. I then used a solution of hot water and muriatic ammonia, with a little salt added; this did no good. I then used a liniment made of three parts of spirits turpentine, five parts of alcohol, one ounce of camphor, and one ounce of opium sublimated to the pint, but this does no good. The swelling is much greater in the knee than any other part, and he flinches on the touch of the knee more than anywhere else. The knee is now twice its natural size, while from the knee down it is not swollen so much, and from the knee up it is not swollen any. He bends this knee all right, and limps but very little while walking. He has had no lick on this knee as I am aware of; neither have I seen any cause for its swelling just before it swells. It generally swells during the night, but looks all right the evening before. If you can assist me in curing this knee you will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—The swelling is caused by striking the affected part with the opposite foot so full as not to leave a scar, though it often swells to an enormous size. It usually responds to hot fomentations and soothing liniments, lasting but a short time, though sometimes proving stubborn; and running on to suppuration, an abscess forms, which will require opening at the proper time, which time will be indicated by carefully manipulating the swelling, when a soft or fluctuating spot will be felt. It is better not to make too large an opening at first. After it has ceased to discharge it may be necessary to inject some stimulating preparation into the cavity or sac—say, tincture of iodine, one; water, six parts; mixed—being careful to immediately squeeze out all of the fluid possible. If after the incision has healed the walls should prove to have thickened—which, in all probability, will be the case—you will require to clip the hair from the entire surface and apply a mercurial blister, composed of biniodide of mercury one, pure lard eight parts, well rubbed together. The virtue of the preparation consists largely in the manner in which it is mixed. Apply an even coating over the entire surface and rub well in; tie the animal up so he cannot get his nose to it till the blister has acted; then give him a run to grass, or keep in a box stall for at least one month.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

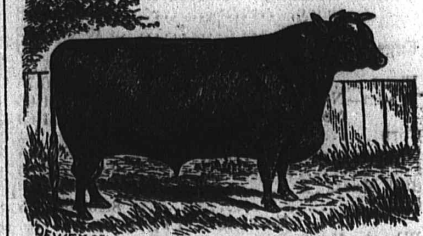
I have a horse that allows the rats to gnaw his heels and around the coronet of his hoof, causing them to bleed freely. I have tried putting on green ointment, also poisoning the rats; they seem to stick to him. It is very annoying to me, and I should think, injurious to the horse. Please give me a remedy.

ANSWER.—We would suggest the extermination of the rats as a permanent and radical cure. You might try a preparation of equal parts of pine tar and whale oil, mixed, and apply around the parts, or a strong decoction of aloes. Sometime since I saw in the *Spirit of the Times* a communication as follows: "SUBSCRIBER (New York)—I made a bet that a horse has nerves in all his teeth, and also that he has a gall. Please decide in your next and oblige. ANSWER.—We hope, for your sake, that the amount is something considerable, as you are right in every particular." Please tell me if the above is a fact, as I have always understood that a horse does not have a gall, nor anything that corresponds to a gall bladder in other animals.

ANSWER.—You are right; the answer to "Subscriber" is wrong. The equine race do not have a gall, though the hepatic cells of the liver secrete a bitter, viscid, alkaline fluid, called bile. The word gall implies, giving it its medical definition, a sac or bag, whose function is to contain the bile after it has been secreted. If the word gall implies as much, we would have no occasion to use the word bile; hence it would be superfluous. Our answer is, the equine race do not have a gall, nor anything that corresponds to a gall sac or bladder in other domestic animals. We arrive at this conclusion only after having dissected the liver of a goodly number of subjects on the dissecting table.

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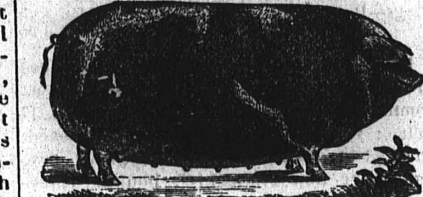
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FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Detroit.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS, WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS

FOR

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, and Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs, Sheep) in St. Louis and Chicago.

Table of market prices for Live Stock in St. Louis and Kansas City, including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Text describing market conditions for produce in Kansas City, including prices for butter, eggs, and various types of beans.

Text providing information about seeds available in Kansas City, such as red clover, timothy, and orchard grass.

Text discussing the market for wheat, noting its unsettled state and recent price fluctuations.

Text reporting on the market for corn, oats, rye, and barley, highlighting their material change.

Text detailing the market for future delivery wheat in St. Louis and Chicago.

Text discussing the market for pork, noting the stock on hand in New York.

Text providing a comparison of the market for hogs between the current year and the previous year.

Text reporting on the market for hogs in Chicago, noting a decrease in receipts.

Text discussing the market for hogs in St. Louis, comparing it to other parts of the state.

Text providing estimates from the department of agriculture regarding the amount of hogs in the country.

Text discussing the market for hogs in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Text reporting on the market for hogs in Indiana, noting a decrease in the number.

Text discussing the market for hogs in the 'squeeze' during October.

Text providing details about the Chicago Tribune's report on the market for hogs.

Text discussing the market for hogs in the board of trade, mentioning the arbitration of the difference.

Text providing information about the market for hogs in the settlement, mentioning the demands for a settlement.

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Text titled 'RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers' describing a medical product for various ailments.

Text titled 'REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's' advertising services for old clothes.

Text titled 'Quite a Convenience to the Public and our Farmers' describing a weather forecasting service.

Text titled 'Centennial Barber Shop' advertising a barber shop with modern equipment.

Text titled 'For Kansas and Colorado' describing a railroad route between Kansas and Colorado.

Text titled 'SECOND-HAND clothing bought and sold at Hope's' advertising a clothing store.

Text titled 'SHERIFF'S SALE' regarding a property sale in Douglas County, Kansas.

Text titled 'Administrators Notice' regarding a legal notice for creditors.

Text titled 'Don't Wear Your Hands out but Use Hall's Patent Husking Gloves and Pins' advertising a product for husking.

Text titled 'Well Boring & Rock Drilling Machine' advertising a machine for drilling.

Text titled '\$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!' advertising a profitable business opportunity.

Text titled 'BROOM-CORN' advertising a product for broom-making.

Text titled 'PRESCRIPTION FREE' advertising a medical service.

Text titled 'FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED' advertising a cure for epilepsy.

Text titled 'IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS' advertising a medical product.

Text titled 'THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPER' advertising a paper store.

Text titled 'WOMAN AND MARRIAGE' advertising a book or pamphlet.

Text titled 'L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY! SPRING WAGONS AND BUGGIES' advertising a carriage and wagon factory.

Text titled 'VAUGHAN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF ELEVATOR "A," GENERAL GRAIN, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STEAMBOAT AGENTS, Manufacturers' Agents' advertising a grain and commission merchant.

Text titled 'THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES OR BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.' advertising hardware and tools.

Text titled 'I have a splendid assortment of AXES, SHOVELS, PICKS, SPADES, FORKS, NAILS, LOCKS, ETC.' advertising a variety of tools.

Text titled 'Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools. Also a full line of BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.' advertising tools and skates.

Text titled 'All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see. J. T. WARNE, 77 Massachusetts Street. SECURITY!' advertising a security product.

Text titled 'USE THE CALCIUM OIL FOR GOAL-OIL LAMPS' advertising calcium oil for lamps.

Text titled 'IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL. IT WILL NOT EXPLODE. FOR SALE ONLY AT LEIS BROTHERS' DRUG STORE.' advertising coal oil.

Text titled '\$400 A MONTH' advertising a financial or investment opportunity.

Text titled 'THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPER' advertising a paper store.

Text titled 'WOMAN AND MARRIAGE' advertising a book or pamphlet.

Text titled 'L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY! SPRING WAGONS AND BUGGIES' advertising a carriage and wagon factory.

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Text titled '\$400 A MONTH' advertising a financial or investment opportunity.

Text titled 'FALL TRADE! Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers. GEO. INNES & CO.' advertising a dry goods and carpet business.

Text titled 'Call your Especial Attention to their IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS NOW BEING RECEIVED, COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES AND THE MOST RELIABLE GOODS KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.' advertising a large stock of fall goods.

Text titled 'We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to CALL AND SEE US. With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.' advertising an invitation to visit a store.

Text titled 'We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain, Yours truly, GEO. INNES & CO.' advertising a business announcement.

Text titled 'THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING HAS ARRIVED. \$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.' advertising a clothing store.

Text titled 'You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS. ALSO FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS, And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket. We have also all the NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.' advertising a variety of clothing items.

Text titled 'Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.' advertising a quality guarantee.

Text titled 'PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE, NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET. PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST! A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY.' advertising a clothing store.

Text titled 'THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.' advertising a sewing machine.

Text titled 'Its advantages are: It is one of the largest sewing machines manufactured, adapted alike to the family or work-shop; it has a large shuttle, holding nearly a spool of thread; it is very simple in its construction, durable as iron and steel can make it, all its wearing parts are hardened or steel, and ingeniously provided with means for taking up lost motion, so we are justified in warranting every machine for three years; it is the lightest and easiest running machine in the market; it is also the most elaborately ornamented and prettiest machine ever produced. J. T. Richey, agent for the White sewing machine, keeps supplies for all machines and repairs all machines in the best of style. All work warranted. Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 68 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.' advertising a sewing machine.

Text titled 'J.B. SHOUGH, E.M. HEWINS, E.L. TITUS. SHOUGH, HEWINS & TITUS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS (EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.) W. A. ROGERS, H. D. ROGERS. ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.' advertising a live stock commission merchant.