

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

A WAYFARER.
BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

All up and down the city street,
From morn till night, with weary feet,
Some heart's compassion to entreat,
There went a little maiden,
So hollow eyed, so poorly clad,
It seemed as if she never had
Been anything but dull and sad,
Hungry, and heavy-laden.

There was not seen the faintest trace
Of any smile upon her face,
Or any touch of child-like grace,
About her form and features;
But as a flower in darkened room,
Comes never unto perfect bloom,
So she, a child of want and gloom,
Was sadder of God's creatures.

The day wore on; 'twas growing late;
The mid-day sun had long been set;
The sorrow, in a deep, low note,
For her slight form to carry;
And yet the children cry for bread;
They cannot work—they must be fed—
Or die! "I must be brave!" she said,
And so she chose to tarry.

At last, a pitying one drew nigh,
Who caught the echo of her sigh,
And had no courage to pass by;
The wretched little maiden;
But, generous to the heart's deep core,
He asked comfort—more and more—
Until the basket that she bore
With taming food was laden.

And then her heart, so strong and light,
Made song and sunshine in the night,
And oh! the world seemed wondrous bright,
And full of consolation;
The burden on her heart that lay
With heavy weight the living day,
A gentle hand had rolled away
Beyond her contemplation.

O, heavy lies within the breast
The heart with poverty oppressed,
That has no comfort, and no rest;
Poor, penniless wayfarer!
But when Love fills each vacant space,
And Joy has there its dwelling place,
How strong the arm! how swift the pace!
How glad the burden-bearer!

WINNIE'S FORTUNE.

The handsome dining room in the Mayberry mansion was all a glitter with floods of gaslight and the genial glow of the fire—for Mr. Mayberry was a very "queer man," according to his wife's opinion, and this fancy of his to have nasty whiffy fires all over the splendid mansion before the weather became cold enough was one of his "eccentric freaks." Mrs. Mayberry called it, with a curl of her lip, a toss of the head and a smile, almost contempt, directed at the hate, hearty, honest-faced old gentleman who had married her for her pretty face, ten years ago, when he was an immensely rich widower with his handsome half-grown son for a not very undesirable incumbrance.

They are sitting around the handsome table, discussing their seven o'clock dinner, with the solemn butler and his subordinate in silent obsequious attention—these three Mayberrys, father, son and the haughty, well-dressed lady who was wearing a decided frown of displeasure on her face—a frown she had barely power to restrain from degenerating into a verbal expression of anger, while the servants were in waiting, and which, as the door finally closed on them, leaving the little party alone over the wine and nuts, burst forth impetuously:

"I declare, Mr. Mayberry, it is too bad! I have gone over the list of invitations you have made, and to think there is not one—no, not one—of our set among them, and such a horrid lot of people as you have named."

Mr. Mayberry sipped his wine contentedly.

"I told you, didn't I, Marguerite; that it was my intention to give an old-fashioned dinner? And by that I meant, and mean, to whom it will indeed be cause for thankfulness. As to making a grand fuss, and seeing around our table only the people to whom a luxurious dinner is only an every-day occurrence—I shall not do it. And as to the guests on my list being 'horrid' and 'common,' you are mistaken, my dear. None of them have any worse falling than poverty. There is not a 'common' vulgar person among the whole ten names on that paper."

Mr. Mayberry's good old face lighted up warmly as he spoke, and Ernest Mayberry's handsome face reflected the satisfaction and pride which he felt in his father's views.

Mrs. Mayberry flushed, but said nothing.

She knew from experience that, kind and indulgent as her husband was, there were times when he suffered no appeal from his decision, and this was one of those times.

"We will have dinner ordered for twelve o'clock, as it used to be when I was a boy. We will have roast turkey, with cranberry sauce and mashed potatoes and turnips, boiled onions and celery, all on the table at once. For

desert, pie, cheese and cider, and nothing more. Marguerite, shall I give the order to Lorton, or will you attend to it?"

Mrs. Mayberry twisted her diamond rings almost rapturously.

"Oh, don't ask me to give such an insane order to him! I have no desire to appear as a laughing stock before my servants, Mr. Mayberry. It will be as severe a strain on my endurance as I am capable of to be forced to sit at a table with such people as the Hurds, and the Masons, and that Thyra Green and her lame brother, and that little old Wilmington and his grand daughter, and—"

Mr. Mayberry interrupted her gently:

"Old Mr. Wilmington was a friend of mine before he went to India. Since he came home with his son's orphan daughter and lived in such obscurity—comfortable, though plain, for Winnie earns enough as daily governess to support them both cheaply—and I regard him as more worthy than ever. Ernest, my boy, I shall depend upon you to help entertain our guests, and especially at the table, for I shall have no servants about to scare them out of their appetites."

And Mr. Mayberry dismissed the subject.

"Would I like to go? Oh, grandpa, I should! Will we go, do you think?"

The little wizened old man looked fondly at her over his steel-rimmed glasses.

"So you'd like to accept Mr. Mayberry's invitation to dinner, eh, Winnie? You wouldn't be ashamed of your old-fashioned grandfather, eh, among the fine folk of the family? Remarkably fine folk, I hear, for all I can remember when Joe was a boy with myself. Fine folk, Winnie, and you think we'd better go?"

"I would like to go, grandpa. I don't have many recreations—I don't want many, for I think contented, honest labor is the honest thing in the world, and the best discipline, but I do want to go. I can wear my black cashmere, and you'll be so proud of me."

"Proud of you, indeed, my child, no matter what you wear. Yes, we'll go."

And thus it happened that among the ten guests that sat down at Josiah Mayberry's hospitable, overflowing board that cold blue-ski day, Winnie Wilmington and the little old man were two—and two to whom Ernest Mayberry paid more devoted attention than even his father had asked and expected.

Of course it was a grand success—all excepting the cold *haut-ecur* on Mrs. Mayberry's aristocratic face, and that was a failure, because no one took the least notice of it, so much more powerful were the influence of Mr. Mayberry's and Ernest's courteous, gentlemanly attentions.

"I only hope you are satisfied," Mrs. Josiah said, with what was meant to be withering sarcasm, after the last guest had gone and she stood a moment before the fire; "I only hope you are satisfied—particularly the attention Ernest paid to that young woman—very unnecessary attention, indeed?"

Mr. Mayberry rubbed his hands together briskly.

"Satisfied? Yes, thankful to God I had it in my power to make them forget their poverty for only one little hour. Did you see little Jimmy Hurd's eyes glisten when Ernest gave him the second triangle of pie? Bless the youngsters' hearts, they won't want anything to eat for a week."

"I was speaking of the young woman who?"

"Mrs. Mayberry was icily severe, but her husband cut it short."

"So you were—pretty little thing as ever I saw. A ladylike, graceful little girl, with beautiful eyes enough to excuse the boy for admiring her."

"The boy! You seem to have forgotten your son is twenty-three—old enough to fall in love with and marry—even a poor unknown girl, you were quixotic enough to invite to your table."

"Twenty-three? So he is. And if he wants to marry a beggar, and she is a good, virtuous girl, why not?"

A little gasp of horror and dismay was the only answer of which Mrs. Mayberry was capable.

"Grandpa!"

Winnie's voice was so low that Mr. Wilmington only just heard it, and when he looked up he saw the girl's crimson cheeks and her lovely, drooping face.

"Yes, Winnie, you want to tell me something?"

She went up behind him, and leaned her hot cheek carelessly against his, her sweet, low voice whispering her answer:

"Grandpa, I want to tell you something." "Mr. May—Ernest has asked—he wants me to—oh, grandpa, can't you tell me what it is?"

He felt her cheek grow hotter against his. He reached up his hand and caressed the other one.

"Yes, I can tell, dear. Ernest has shown his uncommon good sense by wanting you for his wife. So that is what comes of that dinner, eh, Winnie?"

"And may I tell him you are willing, perfectly willing, grandpa? Because I do love him, you know."

"And you are sure it isn't his money you are after, eh?"

She did not take umbrage at the sharp question.

"I am at least sure it isn't my money he is after, grandpa," she returned, laughing and patting his cheek.

"Yes, you are at least sure of that; there I hear the young man coming himself. Shall I go, Winnie?"

It was the "young man himself," Ernest Mayberry, with a shadow of deep trouble on his face as he came straight up to Winnie and took her hand, then turning to the old gentleman.

"Until an hour ago I thought this would be the proudest, happiest hour of my life, sir, for I should have asked you to give me Winnie for my wife. Instead I must be content to only tell you how dearly I love her, and how patiently and hard I will work for her to give her the home which she deserves—because, Mr. Wilmington, this morning the house of Mayberry & Thurston failed, and both families are beggars!"

His handsome face was pale, but his eyes were bright with a determination and bravado nothing could daunt.

Winnie smiled upon him, her own cheeks paling.

"Never mind, Ernest on my account; I can wait, too."

Old Mr. Wilmington's eyes were almost shut beneath the heavy, ironing forehead, and a quizzical look on his shrewd old face as he listened.

"Gone up, eh? Well, that's too bad. You stay here and tell Winnie I am just as willing she shall be your wife when you want her, as if nothing had happened, because I believe you can earn bread and butter for both of you, and my Winnie is a contented girl. I'll hobble up to the office and see your father; he and I were boys together; a word of sympathy won't come amiss for me."

And of he strode, leaving the lovers alone, getting over the distance in a remarkable time, and presenting his wrinkled, weather-beaten old face in Mayberry & Thurston's private office, where Mr. Mayberry sat alone, with rigid face and keen, troubled eyes, that, nevertheless, lighted at the sight of his old friend.

"I'm glad to see you, Wilmington. Sit down. The sight of a man who has not come to reproach me is a comfort."

But Mr. Wilmington did not sit down.

He crossed the room to a table at which Mr. Mayberry sat among a hopeless array of papers.

"There is no use wasting words, Mayberry, at a time like this. Did you know your son has asked my Winnie to marry him?"

Mr. Mayberry's face lighted a second; then the gloom returned.

"If my son had a fortune at his command, as I thought he had yesterday at this time, I would say, 'good-peed you in your wooing of Winnie Wilmington.' As it is, for the girl's sake, I disapprove."

"So you haven't a pound over and above, eh, Mayberry?"

"There will be nothing—less than nothing. I don't know that I really care so much for myself, but Ernest, it is a terrible thing to happen to him at the very beginning of his career."

Mr. Wilmington smiled gleefully.

"Good. Neither do I care for myself, but for Winnie, my little Winnie. I tell you what, Mayberry, perhaps you will wonder if I am crazy, but I'll agree to settle a quarter of a million on Winnie the day she marries your boy. And I'll lend you as much more if it'll be of any use, and I'll start the boy for himself, if you say so. Eh?"

Mayberry looked at him in speechless bewilderment.

Wilmington went on: "I made a fortune out in India; and it's safe and sound in hard cash in good hands—a couple of millions. I determined to bring up my girl to depend on herself and to learn the value of money before she had the handling of her fortune. She has no idea

she's an heiress. Sounds like a story out of a book, eh, Mayberry? Well, will you shake hands on it, and call it a bargain?"

Mr. Mayberry took the little dried-up hand almost reverentially, his voice hoarse with thick emotion.

"Wilmington, God will reward you for this, maybe a thousand fold."

Wilmington winked away a suspicious moisture on his eyelashes.

"You see it all comes of that dinner, old fellow. You acted like a charitable, christian gentleman, and between us we'll make the boy and Winnie as happy as they deserve, eh?"

And even Mrs. Mayberry admits that it was a good thing that her husband gave that dinner; and when she expected to see Mrs. Ernest Mayberry an honored guest at her board she candidly feels that she owes every atom of her splendor and luxury to the violet-eyed, charming girl who wears her honors with such sweet grace.

BENEFIT HER OWN GAME.

"So you have finished your studies at the seminary? I was much pleased with the closing exercises," the author of that poem—Miss White, I think they called her—bliss fair to become known as a poet."

"We thank the authoress will become celebrated as a poetess," remarked the young lady, perky, with a marked emphasis on two words of the sentence.

"Oh! ah," replied the old gentleman, looking thoughtfully over his gold spectacles at the young lady. "I hear her sister was quite an actress, and under Mr. Hooper's instructions will undoubtedly become quite a sculptress."

The young lady appeared irritated.

"The seminary," continued the old gentleman, with imperious gravity, "is fortunate in having an efficient board of managers. From the presidentess down to the janitress, and all talent is shown. There is Miss Harper, who, as a chemistess, is unequalled, and Miss Knowles has already a reputation as an astronomeress. And, in the department of music, few can equal Miss Kellogg as a singeress."

The young lady did not appear to like the chair she was sitting on. She took the sofa at the other end of the room.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, as if talking to himself, "those White sisters are very talented; Miss White, I understand, has turned her attention to painting and the drama, and will surely become famous as an actress and paintress, and even as a lecturer."

A loud slamming of the door caused the old gentleman to look up, and the criticism and grammaticalness was gone!

A dandy, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to a ticket-office window of a railway station, and inquired: "Must I—aw—take a ticket, or a puppy?" He was naturally both surprised and annoyed when the ticket-seller answered, in a slightly bewildered tone, after a moment's reflection: "No, you can travel as an ordinary passenger."

The bishop of Hereford, while examining a class in a public school, asked what an average was. Several boys said that they didn't know, but at last one replied: "It is what a hen lays on."

The bishop looked in amazement at the boy, who then said that he had obtained his information in his little book of facts. The little book was sent for, and, when it arrived, the bright boy pointed triumphantly to the following sentence: "The domestic hen lays an average of fifty eggs each year."

Two New York ladies stopped their carriage on a crossing. One went into a store and the other remained in the carriage. Two gentlemen wishing to cross the street ordered the coachman to move on. The lady in the carriage told him not to stir. On this one of the gentlemen opened the coach door, and with his boots and spurs, stepped through the carriage. He was followed by his companion, to the extreme discomposure of the lady within, as well as the lady without. To complete the jest, a party of soldiers coming up, and relishing the joke, scrambled through the carriage.

There was a farmer who owned a little seraggy, cantankerous bull, that could not be kept inside of any lot that was ever fenced in Connecticut. One day, just after the railroad between Hartford and Springfield was made, he broke out of his pasture and made for the railroad. His owner saw the tip-end of his tall disappear over the fence, and "put" for him the best he could. Just as he reached the railroad along came a train at full speed, and there stood his bull on the track, with head down, and ready for a fight with the locomotive. The old man swung his hat and shouted at the top of his voice, "Go it, you little beast! I admire your pluck, but despise your judgment."

Mr. Mewins was courting a young lady of some attractions and something of a fortune into the bargain. After a liberal arrangement had been made for the young lady by her father, Mr. Mewins having taken a particular fancy to a little brown mare, demanded that it should be thrown into the bargain, and upon a positive refusal, the match was broken off. After a couple of years, the parties accidentally met at a country ball; Mr. Mewins was quite willing to renew the engagement; the lady appeared not to have the slightest recollection of him. "Surely you have not forgotten me," said he. "What name, sir?" she inquired. "Mewins," he replied. "I had the honor of paying my addresses to you, about two years ago." "I remember a person of that name," she rejoined, "who paid his addresses to my father's brown mare."

Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I noticed a few weeks ago a little girl sent a copy of a piece she had spoken to the "Young Folks' Column," and I liked it very much. Now, with your permission, I will send a piece a little girl not eight years old spoke at a school exhibition away out in Central Kansas. That little girl was only four years old when she came to Kansas to live and had never been to an exhibition before. After she came home she asked: "What made them tramp their feet so when I finished speaking?" This same little girl spoke one year ago, that appeared in the "Young Folks' Column," about two dear little children that sat by the road.

Were you a staid and ugly brown toad
Do any of you children remember it? We like the practice very much of little folks learning to declaim at school, and we think it were practiced in all our common schools we would not so often be compelled to listen to poor speakers. But we must give the young folks "that speech," it is called "THE DEAD DOLL."

You needn't be trying to comfort me,
I tell you my dolly is dead!
There's no use in saying she isn't,
With a crack like that in her head!
It's just like you say it wouldn't hurt much
To have my tooth out that day.
And then, when the man most pulled my head off,
You said, "A wally wally!"

And I guess you must think I'm a baby,
When you say you can mend it with glue;
As if I didn't know better than that,
Why just suppose it was you!
You might make her look all mended,
But what do I care for looks?
Why, glue's for chairs, and tables,
And toys, and the backs of books.

My dolly! my own little daughter!
Oh, but it's the awful crack!
It just makes me sick to think of the sound,
When her poor little head went whack
Against that horrible bar as thing
That holds up the little shelf!
Now, gamsey, what makes you remind me?
I know that I did it myself!

I think you must be crazy!
You'll buy her another head?
What good would forty heads do her?
I tell you my dolly is dead!
And to think I had a quite dished
Her elegant, new spring hat,
And I took a sweet ribbon of hers, last night,
To tie on that horrid cat.

When my mamma gave me that ribbon
I was playing out in the yard,
And she said to me, most earnestly,
"Here's a ribbon for Hildegarde."
And I went and put it on Faby,
And Hildegarde saw me do it,
And I said to myself, "Oh, never mind,
I don't believe she knew it!"

But I know that she knew it now,
And I just believe, I do,
That her poor little heart was broken
And she said to me, most earnestly,
"Oh, my baby! my little baby!
I wish my head had been hit,
For I've hit it over and over,
And it hasn't cracked a bit."

But since the dolly is dead,
She'll want to be buried, of course;
We will take my little wagon, nurse,
And you shall be the horse;
And I'll walk behind and cry,
And we'll put her in this, you see—
This dear little box—
And will bury her then under the maple tree.

And papa will make me a tombstone,
Like the one he made for my bird,
And he'll put what I tell him on it,
Yes, every single word!
I shall say, "Here lies Hildegarde,
A beautiful doll, who is little;
She died of a broken heart,
And a dreadful crack in her head!"

Now, little folks, how do you like it? Can you little girls or boys write and tell us if they can learn it? Write for your column, little friends,
AUNT MARGERY,
McPHERSON, Kans., Nov. 10, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote a letter for your paper, and you did me the honor to print it, for which I am very much obliged. School has been going on two weeks. All the children seem to take quite an interest in their studies. I shall study hard and learn all I can, for when I grow up I mean to be of some use to mankind. There is a Good Templars lodge at Labette City; my parents and sisters belong to it. My pa does not drink and of course my mother and sisters do not; but if those that do not drink don't join, those that do will not either. We went down to the woods last Saturday to gather autumn leaves and berries. My sister is going to make some of them to arrange over the pictures, and crystallize some of them together with some grasses for bouquets. We are going again next Saturday for grapes and haws. I would like to know Maude and Winnie Moody, of Princeville. I never thought much about everything in nature being a symbol of something, but I agree with Maude about the green leaves being a symbol of little children. I don't think for the little Illinois girls to write again. I think this letter is long enough. I will write again.

Your little friend,
FLORENCE PETERS,
P. S.—I forgot to tell my age and I guess Maude did too. I am just ten years old; now, Maude, how old are you?
LABETTE CITY, Nov. 10, 1877.

Mabel... (handwritten note)

Vatons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—J. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Osaloosa, Jefferson county.

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

Good Report. EDITOR SPIRIT:—The co-operative store here, under the management of Bro. J. H. Barnes, for the first quarter, ending July 1, 1877, declared a dividend of six per cent. to stockholders and three per cent. to non-stockholders, whether Patrons or not.

From Johnson County. EDITOR SPIRIT:—Mount Pleasant is one of the pleasant places in Kansas. It is situated on a beautiful ridge sloping to the Kaw, twelve miles on the north, and to the Marais des Cygnes on the south, and from the ridge the winding courses of creeks, as traced by their timber belts, can be seen stretching out north and south to the parent streams.

Our third annual grange fair was held September 25th and was a success. The large stone church would not hold all the fruits, vegetables, etc., while the U. B. church was filled with the fine arts, etc., presided over by Mrs. M. E. Thomas, and the school-house was occupied by hardware, harness, etc.

Our Country Homes. READ BEFORE DOUGLAS GRANGE, NO. 235, BY MISS M. M. CALLAHAN, NOV. 10, 1877. Young man and young woman from the country, remember them, and when next you go to the city and hear your young city friends whisper behind your back, "He or she is so countryified," do not be offended but think why it is you are countryified.

The term "countryified," when well deserved, is simply a lack of taste, intelligence or a sense of the fitness of things. He or she who shows ill-taste in the country will not change by going to the city. The vulgar are alike vulgar in all places and amid all surroundings.

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to that class-interest he may belong, oppose or denounce an order that proposes, and is really effecting so much good to society? Many thousands of dollars have been saved to the farmers by arbitration in the grange. But that is not the best part of it. We have preserved and fostered peace, harmony, of strife, bitter feeling and hatred, resulting not now so far with each other on account of trifles. It would be utterly impossible to estimate the good results to society from this important feature of the grange.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The executive committee held their quarterly session on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 19 and 20. Considerable business in connection with the internal work of the order was before the meeting, besides other matters relative to our commercial and business relations; among which were subjects mentioned in my last circular—that of procuring money from capitalists to be loaned to members at low rates of interest for the improvement of their farms; also that of direct trade with the co-operative societies of Europe, through the medium of the Anglo-American Co-operative Trading Company, established by the co-operative societies of Europe and the National Grange of the United States, and in which we are invited to participate.

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Esq.—Dear Sir and Brother.—Permit me to thank you warmly for the many kind expressions contained in your letter of April 20th, at the same time to ask you to kindly excuse my not answering it sooner. I am very pleased to hear such good accounts of the progress of the order in the Dominion, as I feel that it will prove of great benefit to the happiness and social intercourse of our people; and not only so, but the grange is well calculated to add to the financial prosperity of its members, and to assist in the development of her resources, and will aid greatly to the happiness and social intercourse of our people.

Grange Principles. We find the following in the Patron of Husbandry, by past Master T. R. Allen, of Missouri: "We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual." This can be more commendable than such a purpose as this? What can be more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of a people than such a course as this? Will anybody underestimate the good that must flow from the purpose of this? Does not an order that is striving to promote so many good objects deserve to be perpetual? Will any good citizen, no matter

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Successful Co-operation. Among the many foundries and iron works situated in Troy and vicinity is the Troy Co-operative foundry. It was established in 1868, at which time a small force of men were worked and a small trade started. In later years this being received as a grand and imperative that they cannot all be filled. The affairs of the company, which is regularly incorporated under a special charter, are managed by a superintendent, thirteen trustees, secretary and treasurer. They are now running two large shops and employing about one hundred men.

The Exhaustion of American Wheat Fields. Many years ago an English writer, named Malthus, published a book, in which he maintained that population increased in geometrical ratio, and sustenance in an arithmetical ratio, in other words, that starvation would be the ultimate lot of a large proportion of the world's inhabitants. We do not propose to combat this exploded theory; it is sufficient to remark that the world's food is constantly increasing, not only in quality, but in the relation of man to each inhabitant. But Malthus was the virtual founder of a large school of political economists who exist in our day, and persist in taking the most gloomy view of the restrictions. These philosophers hold that labor can only be worth what it takes to feed the laborer, and that while nations may produce and have surplus for their citizens, they have no right to protect their industries. But the great forte of this school is in making prophecies; in fact, it is a "school of prophets." They prophesied our panic twenty years before it occurred, and have uniformly foreseen the terrible results sure to follow from our national crisis. Just now the subject that claims the prophetic attention is the gradual exhaustion of our American wheat fields.

Now this fact is undeniably true. New land in Northern Illinois does not yield one-half the crop of wheat that such land did a quarter of a century since; but is the correct solution given? Are there not other agencies which have caused this difference in productiveness besides the one ascribed by the atmospheric theory? We think not, and that some of the circumstances of the case have not received due consideration. When first broken up by the march of civilization, the prairies of the West had been receiving for years vast deposits of ash resulting from prairie fires. Now this ash contains exactly the best berry, and this fact will account for the luxuriant crops of early days. What is now termed "new land" in these old sections is hardly such in the sense that it was broken up by the plow, its herbage has been grazed off annually, and the exhausted soil is quite as readily as the production of cereal

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EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of contributing our moral for your valuable sheet, but as the old saying is, "better late than never," here goes. We are joggling along as usual, some in the old rut and some out of it and some struggling to get out of it while others it seems will never succeed in getting out. It is said to be hard to teach an old dog new tricks, but we think the signs of the times are encouraging; the whole nation are thinking, are changing their old wily notions that the politicians have put into the minds of the people.

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EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of contributing our moral for your valuable sheet, but as the old saying is, "better late than never," here goes. We are joggling along as usual, some in the old rut and some out of it and some struggling to get out of it while others it seems will never succeed in getting out. It is said to be hard to teach an old dog new tricks, but we think the signs of the times are encouraging; the whole nation are thinking, are changing their old wily notions that the politicians have put into the minds of the people.

Kansas State News.

The Osage county farmers are selling their castor beans.

An Osage county man has just harvested a second crop of full grown oats.

The Lyndon Times has found out that "Kansas is almost exactly in the center of the United States."

SUBAN B. ANTHONY will lecture before a Clay Center audience on the 19th inst. The title of the lecture is, "Woman wants bread—not the ballot."

THE School Galaxy, of Marion Center, states that a London gentleman has recently purchased some Dutchess cows from the Durham park herd, paying the snug sum of \$90,000.

SAYS the Beloit Record: "Potatoes are plenty in this market at 20 to 25 cents a bushel, while in some portions of the state we notice they are rather scarce at 75 cents per bushel."

PEABODY Gazette: "On Wednesday last three car loads of flax seed were shipped from Peabody station, the first ever shipped from Marion county. The Mennonites were the shippers."

At Osage City one day last week a man named Hanslip, who is a druggist, knocked down and dangerously wounded a neighbor named Morris by striking him on the head with a hatchet. Hanslip was arrested.

THERE has not been a murder or stabbing affray in Jewell county since its settlement, seven years ago, and they have over 10,000 inhabitants, and they have had three county seat contests. So says the Public Press.

HAYS Star: "C. C. Cox, of Ellis, who was beaten over the head with a revolver one day last week, by a Texas herder, died yesterday morning from the effects of the assault. We are sorry to say the murderer is still at large."

WYANDOTTE Herald: "Thomas McIntyre left some Early Rose potatoes of the second crop at this office, on Saturday, some of which were larger than a hen's egg. Had the season been a little longer they would have matured perfectly."

We find this in the Manhattan Enterprise: "A good deal of stock is still ranging over the prairies and lying out of nights. A month of such usage will take off more flesh than the whole summer put on. Stock should be sheltered these frosty nights."

SAYS the Osborne County Farmer: "Mr. John Benway has threshed the boss yield of spring wheat this season. He got over forty bushels per acre, and declares that it would have gone ten better had it been cut a week sooner. The variety was California."

SALINA Journal: "Hon. T. H. Cavanaugh is making great improvements on his farm, of Salina. He has a large barn (60x80) nearly completed, and will at once commence building an addition to his house. Mr. C. B. Hopkins, of Topeka, is superintending the work."

THE American Agriculturist in answering a question from a correspondent says: "The best spring wheat in the country is grown in Minnesota, but just now the most profitable wheat growing is in Central Kansas, where many persons are largely cultivating this crop with considerable profit. There fall wheat is considered a sure crop."

HUTCHINSON Interior: "J. F. Martin, Esq., Netherland post-office, this county, says he came here without a month's experience at farming, but this year he has 1,125 bushels of good wheat and 1,000 bushels of corn. He has besides 50 acres of very promising wheat. His story is an old, old one in Kansas. Many families that were raised in cities and were used to all the luxuries of life, have come to our state and down to hard pan, living contented and profitable lives."

THE Frankfort Record says: "An arrangement has been effected by which the Sam. Lappin defalcation has been settled and the state completely reimbursed. It has been settled out of his property mostly, the balance being made up out of Scraftford's estate, who fled about the same time Lappin did. The Scraftford estate was held accountable with the Lappin estate, owing to the fact that the evidence taken showed that Scraftford participated with Lappin in the embezzlement of the state's funds. The result which has been reached must be gratifying to Hon. Willard Davis, the attorney-general, who has been very energetic in his attention to the interests of the state."

SAYS the Atchison Champion: "During the progress of the great temperance revival, which is now shaking Lincoln from turret to foundation, an incident happened that will prove a wonderful and powerful argument in favor of the great cause. Some weeks ago, a young, well-dressed man came to Lincoln from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and immediately embarked on an extensive drunken spree. Tuesday he died in a station house of delirium tremens. One of the most eloquent temperance addresses ever made was made by Mr. Finch of that city, before a grand mass temperance meeting that took place upon the evening of the sad event occurred."

THIS is the kind of weather Prof. Tice has fixed up for us for the remainder of November: From the 15th to the 18th, rising barometer and falling temperature, clear and cold, with probably a "norther" in Texas and the Indian Nation. From the 19th to the 23rd, falling barometer and rising temperature, clouding and threatening, with heavy rains and severe storms in places. The 24th and 25th, rising barometer and falling temperature, clear and cool. From the 26th to 27th, falling barometer and rising temperature, clouding and threatening with rain storms. From the 28th to the 30th, rising barometer and falling temperature, cold and clear. The warmer periods will occur about the 16th, 20th and 26th. The colder periods will be about the 15th, 21st and 29th.

The Chicago Advertiser has this to say about us: "The big crops of the past three seasons in Kansas, together with the splendid exhibit at the Centennial made by this young, growing state last year, are beginning to tell. It is estimated by the state papers and railway companies of Kansas that nearly 100,000 people have made new homes in that state since the close of the great exposition. As a rule they are bringing more money with them, paying cash for lands, and represent the best social, business and agricultural character of the land from which they come. And the best of all is there are no grasshoppers, no hot winds or droughts for the grumblers to howl about."

THE Olathe Mirror tells the following sad story: "A young man about twenty-three years of age, whose name is supposed to be Sol. Frazier, from Ray county, Mo., committed suicide at Lenexa in this county last Wednesday night by taking an overdose of laudanum. The coroner's inquest was held the afternoon of to-day (Nov. 8th). There was found upon his person a small vial containing a small quantity of laudanum, a pocket-book with some poetry, a note dated Oct. 9, 1877, at Independence, Mo. for \$25, signed by C. F. Ison and W. N. Crenshaw, and \$6.21 in money and two husking pegs. The coroner's inquest decided after a careful examination of all the facts and circumstances that he had taken the laudanum for the purpose of putting an end to his existence."

THE Champion contained the following account of a fearful death: "A woman, Mrs. Poteka, living near Kirwin, in Phillips county, was burned to death in a prairie fire, last Saturday, before she could be rescued. The fire was on the south side of the river, and was approaching the farm of Mr. Poteka, when Mrs. Poteka, accompanied by the little girl, went out to secure the safety of the haystack. Suddenly and without warning the fire came upon them, and both mother and child started to run. By a fortunate accident the little girl stumbled and fell into a large hole, while the mother was caught in the flames and burned to a crisp before she could escape. After the fire had burned itself out, the body of the woman was found with every particle of clothing burned off and totally unrecognizable. The little girl escaped unhurt."

THE Christians and Adventists of Neosho county, says the Parsons Sun, have agreed to hold a public discussion at Liberty school-house, ten miles north and two miles east of Parsons, upon the following propositions, viz.: 1. The kingdom prophesied of by Daniel, 2d chapter and 4th verse, is to be set up in the future. 2. There is a principle in man that lives and is conscious after the death of the mortal body. 3. The punishment of the wicked will consist in the extinction of their being. 4. Those who die in willful disobedience to God will be endlessly punished. Elder P. W. Shick, of Parsons, Kansas, represents the Christians, affirming the second and fourth propositions, Elder J. C. Kinsley, of Prescott, Kansas, the Adventists, affirming the first and third propositions. Debate to commence on the 13th of November, at lamp-lighting. Come one, come all.

THE following is a paragraph from a letter written by Lucy Stone to the Boston Globe, after a trip from Boston to Colorado. She says:

The fullest sense of agricultural wealth and wonder at its immensity begins when you leave the state of Missouri, wherein a sort of shepherd state of cultivation (perhaps the shadow of the slave system) in places leaves fields of corn full of weeds with other signs of neglect and thrift. But in Kansas it is all the other way. There on 10,000 fields, waves of such magnificent corn as was the admiration and wonder of the Centennial exposition. On the wheat fields where the harvest has been gathered, straw was put up in stacks such as homesteading Yankees never dreamed of. On one farm I counted twenty-five of those stacks, and on that single place was straw enough to bed all the cattle of Massachusetts. The grass was so tall that a woman who was walking through it, parted it with her hands above her head, which was only visible lower than the grass. The crop of flax and hemp was fine, and as we whirled past on the cars, we found ourselves saying, "Wonderful! Wonderful!" Kansas is far the finest state we saw. A gentleman on board said: "The land here will always be doing something. If we don't give it crops it will raise weeds." And he pointed to ragweed that was taller than some of the horses. The little log cabins are still dotted about, and some of them are occupied still, but the larger part of them are given over to the chickens, while the neat frame house close by shows the improved condition of its owner.

Facts About Kansas.

The Manhattan Industrialist alluding to the misrepresentations of Kansas, by wandering mendicants in the East, says:

There are always scores of items floating through our papers of which we think but little, but which, if gathered together, would be a fortress of defense for those Eastern folks against that chap's wiles. For example, he opens out the great American desert, one side of which he pins to the dome of the state capitol, and hooks the other on Pike's Peak, averring that nothing will grow in that territory except sand flies. And yet, away out in Russell county, Mr. J. W. Van Scoyoc's wheat field averaged twenty-seven bushels to the acre, and that county reports 15,000 acres now in fall wheat.

Another of his yarns is that Kansas won't raise fruit; and yet Mr. Barnes, of Douglas county, has just sold six thousand bushels of apples at forty-five cents per bushel, and Senator Wells, of Pottawatomie county, will realize six thousand dollars from his orchard. Another is that Kansas is a bad state for hog raising; and yet the Dresden Journal says that "owing to the great excellence of the hogs received from Kansas and Nebraska, buyers are anxious to secure them, as they are almost always healthy, active and well bred." Another is that Kansas can't raise enough to feed its own population; yet the national board of agriculture estimates the value of our last crop at \$70,000,000, and of the live stock at \$30,000,000 more. Another is that business is depressed; and yet every railroad has a greater passenger and freight traffic than ever before, while every kind of business is more active than for years.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

PAPER money, government money, low rate of interest, and such an amount of currency as a young and comparatively poor and wide-spread nation needs. These are our watchwords; pass them round.

It is stated as a result of scientific farming that Great Britain produces within the limits of a square mile 11,447 head of stock, and that in Belgium a square mile of the best cultivated land produces nourishment enough for 7,345 persons.

GRANGE REUNION.

On the 4th of December next the granges of Linn and Miami counties will hold a grand union meeting at Elm Grove, Linn county. The state lecturer will be present and address the meeting. Speeches will be made by members of the order present, the ladies will spread a feast and a general good time is anticipated. Such social reunions as this are calculated to build up the order and make it stronger wherever they are held, and we hope the Patrons all over Kansas will have many of them during the coming winter.

The farmers of Western Iowa are said to be rejoicing over the immense crops of corn, oats and wheat harvested in that section of country this year; and these Iowa farmers are displaying their business ability in not making arrangements to sell their corn at low prices, but to feed just as much of it as they can find good cattle and hogs to consume. Thus they will not only realize a better price for their corn but save freight on about nine pounds for every ten pounds fed. As for the wheat crop, these farmers do not trouble themselves about selling that just as soon as it is threshed, but store it away in their granaries until winter, when there is good sleighing and usually good prices. It is only a few among the poorer class that are compelled to dispose of their products immediately. Eli Perkins recently visiting in this section says we may look for a good report from the farmers of Western Iowa next winter.

KANSAS HISTORY.

The Kansas State Historical society, which has already accomplished such good work in gathering and preserving documents, personal reminiscences and items of interest that will be valuable in the future to the state as a historical collection, are now encouraging the delivery of courses of lectures during the coming winter upon topics pertaining to the early history of Kansas. It is the desire of this organization that the lecturers be selected from the ranks of those who are personally acquainted with the settlement and development of these broad and fertile prairies and who took an active part in Kansas affairs while it was yet in its infancy. The manuscripts of these lectures are to become the property of the society. If the lectures are given, and we hope no county will fail to heartily support the proposition and see to it that every principal town in the state have a lecturer, many important historical events, a record of which would otherwise be lost perhaps forever, may be preserved for the benefit of future generations.

Members of the society, and others willing to promote its objects, are requested to aid in making arrangements for the lectures, and to communicate with the secretary, at Topeka, suggesting the names of persons who may be invited to lecture.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

As a general rule farmers have but little spare time to read. It would be greatly to their advantage to read more than they do. They should take time to read something on all the branches of farming in which they are engaged. The perusal of standard works on agriculture, cattle raising, their diseases and methods of cure, on sheep husbandry, on orchards, the garden, etc., will aid a farmer greatly if with his reading he will mingle close observation and exercise that sound common sense without which no mere book lore will be of any avail. Of course no farmer can blindly follow the directions laid down in books; but he can lay hold of those general principles of agriculture which good books and good papers supply, and so modify them as to meet the particular exigencies of his own case. There is a great deal of

wisdom embodied in books on farming, and they should be used, as all good things are used, with discretion. But the farmer who does not read at all, who takes no agricultural papers, who knows nothing of the outside world, who feels no interest in what others are doing, cannot be called a successful farmer. He may, perchance, have cultivated his fields so that they will yield large crops; but he has not cultivated himself—has not made the most of his manhood. The farmer is a man and a citizen as well as a cultivator of the soil. He sustains relations to other men; he is a voter; takes part in the affairs of government, and if he refuses to inform himself, to become intelligent and perform his duties as a citizen, he not only does injustice to himself, but he defrauds society of the good example and the good influence which he owes to his fellow-men. He does not contribute his just share to the public good. He has done nothing to elevate and make honorable a calling which ought to command the respect and good opinion of all. If a farmer is ignorant, narrow-minded, ill-bred and ill-mannered, he lowers himself in the estimation of others, and consequently brings into bad repute the business in which he is engaged. To the extent, precisely, that farmers are well educated, cultivated in their tastes and manners, honest in their dealings, honorable and high-toned in character, will farming itself be held in respect and receive honor. The young will look upon it with greater favor and engage in its pursuit with more alacrity; the farm will not be deserted for a city life, or labor in the field and garden be regarded as low and degrading. All of these things ought to be seriously considered by the farmer and he ought to qualify himself for his chosen calling. He ought to be as well educated as the professional man, as the minister, the lawyer, the physician; to be educated not perhaps in the same things but to the same extent; to be as thoroughly acquainted with those things that pertain to his own business as are the professional men with those things that pertain to their calling. It is not so rare a thing in these days to find an educated farmer. We can find scores of them in Kansas to-day; men of culture, of extensive knowledge, of scientific attainments, who are letting their light shine, and advancing to the front ranks of honorable achievement and successful endeavor. We wish that every farmer could be aroused, stirred up and so renewed that he would feel a better life stirring within him, and a new energy prompting him to greater efforts.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The new organ of the workingmen in New York uses this just and sensible language in regard to labor and capital:

Capital and labor are natural allies, working in a common cause and aiding each other's efforts: there never was nor can there ever be too great an abundance of either the one or the other. Capital is but stored labor, which acts as the seed corn of industry; while labor, fortified by capital, is the vitalizing energy that augments the store by transmitting inert matter into objects of human desire. Without labor there could be no capital; and were all capital destroyed the race would perish with it. Capital nourishes labor, fosters trade, creates resources, creates and diffuses wealth.

True, every word, and forcibly expressed; but it is true only in regard to labor and capital as they work in unison, as they exist in their true relations, in their proper adjustment one to the other, and in their harmonious and beneficent joint action.

We think the workingmen of New York and of the whole country clearly see and fully endorse the value of capital as a factor of national wealth and individual prosperity. We never deny capital and have not the least disposition to wage war against it or to diminish its volume. On the other hand we earnestly desire to form an alliance with it on terms that shall be just to both parties and helpful to both; and this alliance is just what the Patrons of Husbandry and the farmers generally, whether allied with the grange movement or not, are aiming at and striving hard to effect.

We appreciate the worth of money, and it is this appreciation of its value that leads us to an investigation of the currency question; to scan closely the financial measures of our government; to read the writings and study the theories of our political economists, to ascertain whether they rest on the solid foundation of reason and justice.

But while recognizing the value of capital and while earnestly seeking an

alliance with it, we are not stone blind to the base uses to which capital is often applied; we are not insensible to the burdens that are imposed upon working men by those who possess capital, who direct and control it. We are not captious about words and definitions and metaphysical distinctions. We will even admit, since it better suits the very discriminating taste of our money-bag philosophers, that there is no antagonism between labor and capital. We will only assert the living truth, a truth which no thoughtful man will deny, that the capitalist often, not universally, but often, so often in fact that it may be assumed as his rule of action, uses his capital in such a way as to depress, not labor, but the laborer, so uses it that the laborer does not and cannot secure the remuneration to which his work justly entitles him. Will any one deny the correctness of this statement? The hard logic of facts proves its truth. The farmer raises a crop of apples; finding no good market at home for them he sends them to Denver to be disposed of. The agent, to whom he consigns them, effects a sale and makes a return of fifty dollars. The capitalist gets for transportation ninety-three dollars; the commission merchant pockets some fifteen dollars for handling and delivering. To the farmer this fifty dollars is the representative value of fifty hard days' work. We wish now to understand precisely how many days' work, of fresh labor, or stored labor, this ninety-three dollars represents. When was their labor performed? By whom was it performed? How comes it about that the stockholders in the railroad are entitled to it? Some of our political economists are good at figuring. We have furnished a basis for the calculations; we have given the data—one hundred bushels of apples, for which the farmer gets fifty dollars, the railroad corporation ninety-three dollars, and the commission merchant fifteen dollars. Now let these sums be apportioned equitably to the three factors which create all wealth, namely, to labor, skill and capital, and the labor question will be at least approximately solved.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

No state in the Union has greater reason for profound and grateful recognition of the Divine care and beneficence, both in connection with its past history and its present condition, than has the state of Kansas.

Unbroken peace, and maintenance of law throughout the state; general health among the people; abundant harvests reward the labor of the husbandman; prosperity in the various departments of business; steady growth in population and increase in material wealth; flourishing schools and churches, securing the intellectual and moral culture of the rich and the poor alike; these afford, at this time, sufficient reasons for intelligent and hearty thanksgiving to the Merciful Bestower of all good.

Our progress, through extraordinary trials and perils, to the position of assured strength and influence which we now hold, is the result of the Divine blessing signally granted to us in former years. This state, like our country at large, is to-day the monument of a wisdom deeper than any human wisdom, and of a purpose higher than any human purpose. In the contests and achievements in reserve for us in the future, we shall still need the unerring guidance of Him who, has thus far shaped our affairs for the welfare of all classes of our citizens, including the humblest and the wealthiest, and in the interest of our priceless inheritance of civil and religious liberty.

Therefore, I, George T. Anthony, governor of the state of Kansas, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I recommend that the citizens of this state, in their homes, and assembled in their accustomed places of worship, do on that day give sincere praise and thanks to Almighty God for his goodness, and earnestly seek a continuance of His mercy towards us.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas, Done at Topeka, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

By the Governor,
GEO. T. ANTHONY.
THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

SAYS A London dispatch of the 12th: "Stanley, the African explorer, and a hundred and twenty followers, have been brought to cape of Good Hope in her majesty's storeship industry, which also takes them to Zanzibar."

A DOWNINGTON (Pa.) dispatch says: "A band of tramps on Saturday night stole a quantity of property from the railroad cars at Westchester Junction.

The railroad employees made a raid upon the tramps and recovered the property, but not till two railroad men and four tramps were injured. Two tramps were stopped near Lewiston by them yesterday morning, and it was only after a desperate resistance upon the part of the conductor and assistants that they were driven off. It is estimated there are from 1,000 to 1,500 tramps wandering between here and Pittsburg."

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of Monday says: "The North Point dock bonded warehouse was almost destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was of two stories, covering an acre of ground. The origin of the fire is unknown, the building being closed. When the fire broke out, the employees were absent at dinner. The contents comprised wines and liquors, sugars, bags, glass, crockery, iron, etc. The loss on the contents is estimated at upwards of \$250,000, covered by insurance in foreign companies, as was the building, valued at \$100,000, insured for \$30,000."

LIKUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN, president of the society of the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following: "After advising with the administrative officers of the society of the army of the Cumberland, and at the request of many members of the society, the undersigned announces the postponement of the annual reunion which was to have been held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th and 13th of December next. On the completion by Ward next summer of the equestrian statue in memory of General George Thomas, a meeting of the society will be called at Washington, D. C., and the secretary of war will conduct the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument."

A ST. LOUIS telegram of Wednesday says: "At a quarter past midnight a fire broke out in the engine room of a five-story front building opposite the Planters house. The flames immediately ascended the elevator and filled the building with fire. 1:30 a. m.—The fire is under control and confined to the building in which it originated. This floor by N. J. Steinberg's hat and fur store. His stock is said to be worth nearly \$70,000. In the rear of Steinberg's was John Bannet's restaurant; loss unknown. The upper floors were occupied by the St. Louis Bank Note company, lawyers' offices, and lodging rooms. The building was owned by Mrs. A. M. Hunt and cost about \$33,000 a little over two years ago."

A DISPATCH from Chicago of Wednesday tells the following sad tale. It says: "The body of Wm. F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union national bank of this city, was found on the steps of the Douglas monument about 6 o'clock this morning. A revolver with Coolbaugh's name on it was lying near him. The sad event was indicated by rumors outside of bank affairs, as shown by the statement made this morning by Bank Examiner Watson, that he last night concluded his semi-annual examination of the Union national bank, and that his report to the comptroller of currency will show not only a solvent bank, but a condition of unusually cash means. He adds: 'Whatever Mr. Coolbaugh's troubles, neither the condition of his bank nor his relations to it had any connection with them. The officers of the bank have issued the following circular to their correspondents: W. F. Coolbaugh, late president of the Union national bank, committed suicide this morning. The act is not caused by financial troubles, either of his own or this bank. The bank is not only solvent but especially strong and sound, and its business will not be interrupted by this sad event.'"

A TELEGRAM from Chicago of last night (Wednesday) gives the following account of a terribly destructive fire: "At 8:05 this evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the corner of State and Washington streets, a fire having been discovered in Field & Leiter's retail establishment. By a fatal mistake nobody was at the box when the firemen arrived, and they were misdirected to another building, and had almost concluded that a false alarm had been sounded, when flames were seen bursting out of the upper story of Field & Leiter's large store. By this error fully fifteen minutes were consumed, and the fire had gained much headway before the first stream was directed upon it. The origin is in doubt, some saying it began in the pressing store and some that it was first found in the loft above. It quickly communicated by means of an open elevator hatchway with the lower floors, and at 10 o'clock almost the entire stock of dry goods was completely destroyed by fire or by water. The building seems to be completely gutted except on the two lower floors, which remain less injured than the others. An accident happened to the firemen by which one was killed outright and four others were taken from the ruins so badly hurt that they will probably die. "The building was owned by the Singer Manufacturing company, and cost, when built, five years ago, \$750,000, and is worth now at least \$500,000. The walls, which were impaired by an earlier fire, have never been as strong as they should be, and are now so shaky that they will doubtless come down. The building may therefore be considered very near a total loss, and the stock is variously estimated as from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000. Mr. Field estimates it at about \$1,000,000. The manager of

the retail department says there was a retail stock of three-fourths of a million dollars and from a quarter to a half million in wholesale stock stored in the basement. The insurance on the building is not known, but is stated to be over \$200,000. Accidents were numerous, and scarcely one fireman escaped without bruises. Eight hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster.

9:40 p. m.—At this writing the fire is still raging, and seems to be beyond the control of the fire department. The roof of the building has just fallen in, and it looks as if the building and entire stock would be lost."

A WASHINGTON telegram of Monday is as follows: "The senate in executive session to-day confirmed John L. Stevens, minister to Sweden and Norway; Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, assistant attorney-general; John D. Defrees, public printer; Kenneth Rayner, solicitor of the treasury; Ellyer M. Brayton, collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, vice L. Case Carpenter, resigned. United States marshals—Robt. H. Chittenden, for Kentucky; James L. Morphey, for Northern Missouri. United States attorneys—G. B. Patterson, for Iowa; Jas. A. Worden, for the middle district of Tennessee."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Tuesday says: "The senate finance committee has agreed to hear a delegation of New York bankers on the subject of the house bill for the remonetization of silver. The committee, however, commenced their formal consideration for action, and adopted an amendment striking out the clause providing for the free coinage of silver bullion, but adjourned without arriving at a decision as to what provision should be inserted in place of the clause thus omitted. The finance committee had a special meeting this evening at which many gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia, representing banking and other financial interests, attended by appointment, and presented their views against the house bill for the remonetization of silver. Frederick Farley, of Philadelphia, argued that it would be inexpedient now to adopt silver for a full legal tender for obligations due by the government and the people. We have large dealings with the outside world, and should we adopt a depreciated standard, our people would have to suffer the results. If paper currency was allowed to circulate, it would be but a few months before it would be at par with gold. The passage of the bill would completely check the negotiations of loans. He advised the committee to look at the question as one which connects the United States government with the outside world, and not act hastily upon a serious matter. The New York delegation, which included James M. Brown, A. A. Low, Samuel D. Babcock, and other members of the chamber of commerce, argued that should the bill be passed no one could predict the amount of injury and loss it would occasion. The bill had two prominent features—one the remonetization of silver, the other the demonetization of gold. When the bill became a law, if it ever should, gold would go from out the country and silver would come in. If the bill were passed upon the people it would injure the credit of the government, and it would be injurious to all kinds of business. The difficulties at present experienced by the laboring classes of the United States were caused by capitalists withholding money. Mr. Townsend spoke in behalf of the national banks, saying that if the interest on government bonds is to be paid in silver, their value will necessarily depreciate, and poor people will be the losers. Representative Bland spoke in favor of the bill, and the committee adjourned."

SAYS A Washington telegram of the 14th inst: "The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: M. Gavin, of Florida, United States consul at Leghorn; Edingham Lawrence, collector of customs for the district of New Orleans; Chaucey I. Filley, postmaster at St. Louis; J. T. Haywood, postmaster at Hannibal, Missouri. Indian agents—Sam S. Ely, Otee agency, Nebraska; Isaiah Litchner, santee agency, Nebraska; G. E. Hyle, Navajo agency, New Mexico; W. H. Dowdson, Fort Hill agency, Idaho; Ed. O. Howard, Ponca agency, Indian territory; Francis H. Weaver, South Ute agency, California." Another of the same date says: "The army bill, as reported to the senate from the committee on appropriations, is amended by the entire omission of the clause inserted by Mr. House, which provided that four cavalry regiments should be recruited to the full force of 1,200 men each, and kept in service in Texas, but that the total number of men on the army rolls should be limited to 20,000. The senate committee recommended the insertion in place of the mandatory provision concerning the use of troops in Texas, of the following clause: 'Cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company and kept as near as practical to that number, and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas.' The committee do not recommend any increase in the amount voted by the house, but on the contrary propose a reduction of \$50,000 in the item for the conversion of smooth bore to rifled cannon; \$50,000 in the amount for hospitals, and \$50,000 in the appropriation for the office of commanding general."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENSON.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, 25 cts; one month, 75 cts; three months, \$1.00; one year, \$2.00. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

WOOD, potatoes and fruit will be taken at THE SPIRIT office on subscription.

See Hope's card in another column. He buys and sells for cash. Go and see him.

Mr. AARON GLATHART, of Findly, Ohio, formerly a resident of Lawrence, is in the city visiting with friends.

The Young Men's Social club will move tomorrow night into their new and more commodious rooms over the First national bank.

The Douglas County Pomona grange met at their hall in this city yesterday afternoon, and among other important business transacted, the grange appointed Mr. J. Neal, of Lawrence, as agent for the Patron of Douglas county to sell their hogs during the coming winter.

MESSERS MITCHELL & JOHNSON, tonsorial artists, have dissolved, by mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing between them; Mr. Mitchell continuing the business. None but first-class barbers are to be found at this shop, and we bespeak for the worthy proprietor an increased patronage.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and protracting diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALEXIAN CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending Nov. 16, 1877, and each dated Oct. 16, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: N. Brooks, button swivel. Clifton; J. Troutman and W. Green, cooking stove. Aubrey township.

A YOUNG man named Lewis Hardwick, son of Lemuel Hardwick, well known in Lawrence, while hauling wood near his father's farm, east of Reno, Leavenworth county, on Wednesday last, was thrown from his wagon and sustained injuries from the effects of which he died after lingering until Sunday. The funeral took place from the Universalist church in this city, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Barnes preaching the sermon. Lewis was a bright and promising young man, and was the last of six children. This blow falls heavily upon the stricken parents, and the sympathy of the whole community is with them in their hour of affliction.

Handel and Haydn Concert.

Again we have been favored with an interesting musical entertainment by that organization which has become a permanent fixture and pride of our city, the Handel and Haydn society. On Tuesday night, according to announcement, this society, under the direction of Mr. Louis Ehrigott, an accomplished musician from Cincinnati, presented an uncommonly difficult programme in a manner that not only reflected credit upon the conductor but added another page in the bright volume already won by the society. The programme was as follows:

- PART I. 1. Overture—'Le Siege de Corinthe' (Roosin)—Messrs. Ehrigott and Bonas. 2. Trio and chorus—'L'air: Thine Eyes—He watching over Israel' (Mendelssohn)—Misses Lundington, Nelli and Spalding, and Handel and Haydn society. 3. Bass solo—'Honor and Arms' (Handel)—Dr. J. D. Patterson. 4. Piano solo—'Herberg's' 'Jagdlied' (Schumann)—Mr. Louis Ehrigott. 5. Soprano solo—'Erking's' (Schubert)—Miss Zeila Neill.
- PART II. 1. Clarinet solo—'Gnomon Klaenge' (Baermann)—Mr. John Buoh. 2. Alto solo—'The Three Fishers' (Hullah)—Miss Stella Spalding. 3. Piano solo—'Polonaise' (Chopin)—Mr. Louis Ehrigott. 4. Soprano solo—'Sweet the Angels was Ringed in' (Operti)—Miss Anglie Lundington. 5. Chorus—'Gypsy Life' (Schumann)—Handel and Haydn society.

The choruses were excellent, being taken up and carried through with promptness and precision. They were well received, as was attested by the bursts of applause that followed each effort. The solo performers acquitted themselves in a pleasing manner. Those who took part are so well known that no words of praise are necessary from us. We would however, make mention of a new voice. Miss Stella Spalding appeared for the first time in public in connection with the society and her sweet contralto won many admirers. She is now a member of the society and we hope to hear more from her in the future. Mr. Ehrigott we understand has decided to remain in Lawrence and the Handel and Haydn will certainly lose no time in securing his services as permanent director. The concert was a financial success for Liberty hall was well filled with our music-loving citizens.

Mr. JAMES C. HORTON, through his attorney, Osbin Shannon, has filed with the county clerk of Douglas county a state merit of intention to contest the election of Mr. Watson to the office of county treasurer. The two concluding paragraphs of the statement are as follows:

That all the votes cast at said election for said Watson, as county treasurer of said county, were void and should not have been counted by the said county board of canvassers in favor of said Watson; that said James C. Horton at said election received 833 votes for said office, the same being a majority of all the legal

THE EASTERN PAPERS ARE JUST NOW MAKING A GREAT FEE 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 THROUGHT, THE BEST WAY TO PICK HIM UP IS TO LET THE LINES GENTLY DOWN UNDER HIS TAIL, AND THEN LIFT. IT WILL CERTAINLY SURPRISE YOU TO SEE HOW EASILY YOU CAN RAISE A HORSE OVER THE DASHBOARD AND INTO YOUR LAP.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS

Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES

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

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

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

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

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

Call and examine our goods.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.



(TRADE MARK.)

votes cast at said election for said office, and was duly and legally elected to the same and should have been declared.

Whereupon and by reason of the premises, the said James C. Horton says he will, on the day to be fixed by the probate judge of said county, contest the election of the said James E. Watson to the office of county treasurer of said county, to which he is declared, as aforesaid, to have been elected at the election held in said county on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1877.

JAMES C. HORTON.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. James C. Horton, being duly sworn, says the causes of contest above set forth are true as he verily believes.

JAMES C. HORTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1877.

W. W. FLETCHER, Notary Public.

Renovation, not Prostration. Did any enfeebled 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 organs, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system. It is 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 healthy active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids, are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equal, moreover, 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.

Douglas County Bank.

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

We are fully prepared to properly care for any business we may be favored with, on terms consistent with conservative dealing and good banking. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel assured that with upwards of two hundred thousand dollars assets entirely unencumbered, and no liabilities, we can offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and business with us.

GOWER & BOWERSOCK.

Refer to First National bank, Kansas City, Iowa City bank, Iowa City, Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from Iowa, Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

The Patent "Model Piano." The "Model" is excellent in tone; is beautiful in design; is elegant in finish; is compact and portable; weighs only 240 pounds, and is warranted durable.

The Model is a beautiful little upright or cottage piano. It is manufactured from the best materials that can be procured; the workmanship is excellent, and its durability is guaranteed; it is small, light and occupies little room and, above all, the Model is sold at about one-third the price that is usually paid for any other reliable piano. For the above reasons it is very suitable for people of moderate means and those living in small houses; but it is especially adapted for beginners, and on account of its low price, commends itself to every parent, because it possesses all the principal features of the finest piano. It is guaranteed to remain in tune longer than any piano in the world.

The undersigned has been appointed agent for Douglas county for the sale of the "Model piano." Call and see before purchasing.

W. W. FLUKE.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have 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. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

THE Messrs. Fickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Fickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

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

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.

For Kansas and Colorado. Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, extending from Kansas City and Atchison, on the Missouri river, via Topeka, the capital of Kansas, through the fertile Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, where direct connection is made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Canon City and all points of note on the Denver and Rio Grande. The track is excellent by that of no road in the West, and the passenger equipment embraces all the modern improvements for comfort and safety. Through express trains leave union depots, Kansas City and Atchison, daily, on the arrival of trains from the East, and run through to the Rocky mountains, with Pullman sleeping cars attached. For maps, circulars and detailed information sent to T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

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. Both had head-tails on when they left. Also one chestnut sorrel, 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.

FARMERS, if you want to purchase a substantial warm hat or cap, or if the approaching winter warns you that it is time to look around for gloves and mittens, H. A. Kendall & Co., at No. 117 Massachusetts street, stand ready to supply these articles at figures within the reach of all. Their stock of underwear is inexhaustible. Call at H. A. Kendall & Co.'s when you come to the city. They will sell you good and cheap.

Ballens speaks out loud. "To the people," in our columns, to-day, on the subject of dry goods. He means what he says, and with twenty years' experience in the dry goods trade in Lawrence, and the advantage of ample capital, there is probably no house in the West having better facilities for business than L. Ballens & Co.

The Kansas Organ is the only organ manufactured for which there are no agents. It is sold direct to the people with the agent's commission off. Send stamp for terms. Organs sent on test trial. EBRIS C. SMITH, Proprietor, Burlington, Kans.

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

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.

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

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

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

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. O. RAUGH & CO.

Remember the place--OLD BURT STAND.

Fine Stock for sale. A full-blood Jersey bull eighteen months old. Also full-blood Berkshire pigs; best stock in country. L. BULLEN.

Dr. Hawkins' Lightning Medicine. George W. Hatch, agent, southeast corner of Winthrop and Alabam streets.

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

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers every where, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The DAILY SUN is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or \$5.00 per year.

The WEEKLY SUN is an eight-page sheet of 50 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Postpaid \$1.20 a year.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire-side. Terms: One Dollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.



THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!

\$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 24 inches in diameter. It does the work of a steam engine. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

ZOOBIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio

Don't Wear Your Hands out but Use Hall's Patent Husking Gloves and Pins.



Made Better than Ever.

Men's Full Husking Gloves per pair \$3.00
Boys' Full Husking Gloves per pair 1.75
Men's Half Husking Gloves per pair 1.00
Single Point Husking Pin 15c. or four for... 50
Double Point Husking Pin 15c. or four for... 50

Send by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them, or address, HALL'S HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 South Clinton street, Chicago.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KAN.

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.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. MERRILL'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addresses. J. E. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

HOPE, TAILOR AND PAWNBROKER.

Second-hand clothing bought and sold. Two doors east of Standard office.

Horticultural Department.

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.

Long experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a free growth of shoots and leaves, pruning should be done when the trees are dormant, as in the winter season or early in the spring before the sap begins to flow.

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

Evergreens. When the bleak winds of late autumn blow cold and dreary on the prairies, and the deciduous trees look bare and desolate, the farmer feels the want of something fresh and green to please the eye and gratify his taste for the beautiful.

For several years there has been great complaint about the difficulty of growing quinces. A great many farmers try to grow them but they are continually unsuccessful.

It is believed by many that if the present wasteful way of cutting down our forests goes on for a decade or two longer there will be not only a timber famine but a serious diminution of our agricultural products, on account of the continual decreasing rain-fall, caused by the denudation of the forest area.

There has been so much said and written of late, in regard to the wholesale destruction of timber that our farmers and land owners have become pretty well posted as to the results which must follow from this fearful inroad, which is yearly made upon our timber land, and are beginning to study greater economy in the use of wood.

MONEY IN FRUIT. A writer in a Western paper says: "Nothing is more common than to hear the complaint that there is no money in growing fruit; when the truth is as I have had it demonstrated time and again that there is more money taken from the orchard than from any crop on the farm, acre for acre."

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miles to keep the pot boiling. The farmer who desires to economize in time and money will see to it that enough wood is grown on his farm to supply fuel for his own fires.

When to Prune Fruit Trees. Long experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a free growth of shoots and leaves, pruning should be done when the trees are dormant, as in the winter season or early in the spring before the sap begins to flow.

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The Household.

The Awkward Age.

A wise and sweet woman suggests, as a remedy for the uncomplaisableness of what we are wont to call the awkward age in boys and girls—that time when they are too large to feel like children, and not quite sure enough of themselves to feel like adults—that we should always treat even the smallest children with the courtesy and consideration that we show to grown-up people, and then they will never feel at a loss as to their reception, thus quite escaping the uncertain and uncomfortable "awkward age."

There are few things more important in the right development of a human creature than self-respect. But how is a child to learn to respect itself, if it sees that it is alone in the sentiment—that by no one else it is respected? More harm is perhaps done children by snubbing than even by weak indulgence. We have all seen homes where the slightest expression of a child's opinion on any point under discussion is greeted with—"Who asked you what you thought?" or with some sarcasm such as—"Ah! now we shall have the matter settled, Miss Experience is freeing her mind." It is so difficult to hit the right mean. We do not want our children troublesome to visitors—grown-up people do not care to pause in their conversation to listen to the unconsidered opinions of children—but what if we tried the experiment of respectful attention for awhile? Would not the young folks stop talking until they had something to say, quite as surely if they saw their words were listened to with attention, as if they felt that their voices were but beating the air?

Potted Plants.

The plants that are taken up from the grounds for winter use must be carefully kept from the fire heat for some time yet. They must get acclimated, just as we do when going to a different latitude. After a few days, light is essential, and, in the beginning, very little water is necessary. I fact, all gardeners say that amateurs are more likely to destroy their plants by too much kindness than by too little. They are overwatered, overfed and overheated. All soil may be made light by mixing a little sand with it, that the water may not stand on the surface and bake it.

As regards feeding, take a piece of crystal ammonia, about as large as a hickory nut of large size, dissolve it in a gallon of water, and water all the plants about once a week, being careful not to touch the leaves with it, as it will scorch them like a coal. Hold back the foliage and pour it about the roots. It will make the leaves a strong, healthy green. There are various kinds of fertilizers, but we recommend this as being easy to procure, and an excellent tonic to delicate plants.

HEMSTITCHED and raised sprigs of embroidery are the fashionable trimmings for linen collars.

PRESERVING CITRONS.—Cut the citron in pieces, and stew till tender, then put in sugar pound for pound, put on the stove again, and stew till the liquor is most or all dried out. If any liquor remain, turn off, then put on plate and dry. Flavor or not.

HICKORY NUT CAKE.—Three-fourths pound of butter, one pound sugar, one pound flour, one cup seedless raisins, nine table-spoonfuls of sweet milk, one pint of meats, five eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda. This makes two good sized cakes.

PRETTY hanging baskets can be made of the oak balls which drop about the time of the "sera and yellow leaf." Collect quite a quantity and thread them upon wire, arrange just as though you were working with beads. A very pretty design is to commence by making a circle for the top ten inches in diameter, then work down in the form of scoops or diamonds, gradually narrowing it in, to form a graceful shape.

ROLL-CAKE.—Take two tea-cups of coffee "A" sugar, two tea-cups of sifted flour, two large tea-spoonfuls of baking powder; into this break six good-sized eggs; beat all well together; turn into square jelly-tins, and bake in a quick oven to light brown. When done, turn out on a molding-board, and spread quickly with any jelly you choose. Roll carefully, and wrap each roll with a clean strip of cloth to keep them in place.

SPICED APPLE PUDDING.—Cook for a few minutes three cups of bread-crumbs with a cup of milk, then add three cups of chopped apples, one cup of sugar, one-fourth pound of seeded raisins, and possibly a little citron, two tablespoonfuls of whiskey or brandy, one of cinnamon, a little ground mace and cloves, and two eggs beaten separately. Add the whites the last thing. Bake half an hour in a greased pudding-dish. Eat with sweet sauce.

DRIED APPLE CAKE.—The night before soak your apples an hour, then chop them fine and add molasses to cover; let them stand over night; in the morning stew down until candied, being careful not to let burn; for the cake, one cup sugar, one cup sour milk, one cup butter, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful soda; add spices to taste; add the apples; is better to stir in the apple with the eggs, butter, and sugar, as it is hard and will be much easier stirred in.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHECK'S SEA WEEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPERPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion. SCHECK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC. These pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale HOME GROWN APPLE, PEACH, PEAR —AND— CHERRY TREES, ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, —AND— ORNAMENTAL TREES. In great variety. Also 100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled. All stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders to be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost. A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the Largest and Most Complete Stock —OF— SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE In Lawrence. IRON, STEEL, NAILS —AND— Mechanical Tools of all Kinds. Also a complete stock of WAGON MATERIAL.

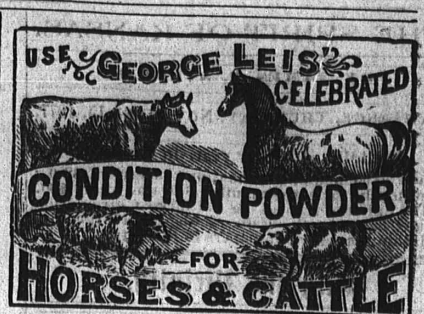
All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, Horse-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place! THE OLD DUNCAN STAND, No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. WINDSOR HOUSE. Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public. Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDNER, EMPORIA.

WANTED.—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, of a Bible reader, to introduce in Douglas county the COLLEGIATE NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 15th of this year. Address at once—F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 202 E. Market St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Horse and Cattle. The best and safest. Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that as impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fittin, Pol-Kill, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Harsh Treatment of the Lungs, (by some called Strid Complaint), Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Strid Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure this, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair. Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove the LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horses and Cattle Medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

W. H. Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inquire 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.



WHOLESALE DRUGGIST —AND— MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

Our Stock of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—is— UP TO THE OLD MARK. Come in and see us and our

Ready Made Clothing OVERCOATS, ETC.

We sell CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASH.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. B. SUTLIFF,

No. 63 Massachusetts street.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

MARRIAGE SECRETS

A Book of nearly 300 pages in plain language; numerous engaging, interesting secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure disease. Hands of Recipes. Sent securely sealed for 30 cents. Address DR. C. A. BRADMAN, 613 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 110 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

Farm and Stock.

Japan supports a population of three and one-half persons to every cultivated acre of land.

W. W. Ellsworth, Woodstock, Ill., has sold since his September report fifty-one Poland-China pigs for \$1,471.86, average per head \$28.86.

According to the report of Mr. Stephen Bourne of her majesty's customs England has paid to foreign countries, for food during the past twenty years, the snug little sum of \$10,000,000,000.

Mr. White, of Kenosha, Wis., makes more cheese per cow than any other dairyman in America.

The Product of a Farm. The credit-side of a small dairy farm in New York foots up as follows: From fourteen cows, all native breed and managed in the ordinary way, was sold 2,920 pounds of butter at 25 cents per pound, which amounts to \$730.

Water for Animals.

We think that stock suffer more from want of water, or from drinking that which is impure, than they do from want of food.

Hog Cholera.

The farmers in some of the Western states have suffered severely from what is termed the "hog cholera."

An intelligent farmer in Iowa gives to the public his experience in the following letter:

My herd of sows is never smaller than 100 and at times 250. This for the last six years; previous to that time my herd was from seventy to eighty head.

In reference to the Yellowstones, Rosebud and Big Horn countries, the future great grazing ranges of the Northwest, the Black Hills Pioneer says:

came scattering along after these months. I put them on soaked corn and oats as soon as they can eat, and when the pigs are large enough to follow the sow I put sow and pigs on the grasses, where they run until the 25th of September to the first of October.

How Pastures should be Kept.

No one ever visits the blue-grass country of Kentucky without being charmed by the beauty of the scenery, which is mainly occasioned by the fact that so large a proportion of the land is in permanent pastures, and the great care bestowed to keep these pastures in good condition.

Care of Stock.

The Chatham Courier justly observes that a loss is often the result by using an inferior or common animal to breed from, when a thoroughbred could be used at a moderate expense.

Live and Dead Weight of Turkeys.

Farmers frequently have occasion to sell turkeys by live weight, and wish to know what is the fair relative price between live and dead weight.

The Russian thoroughbreds.

The Russian thoroughbreds—"Orloff trotters"—were sold at auction recently, says the New York Tribune, for prices ranging from \$955 to \$400.

Many Montana ranchmen have moved over and located ranches on the Yellowstone, and some on the Rosebud and Clark's Fork.

Fattening Turkeys.

While ducks, geese and chickens, especially the latter, can readily be fattened in confinement, and in fact, fatten more readily that way, turkeys seldom, if ever, do well when cooped up for that purpose.

The best way to fatten turkeys is to keep them growing rapidly from the start by feeding them liberally, often and at regular intervals.

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Veterinary Department.

My horse has had a cough for five or six weeks, and perhaps longer. He usually coughs after being driven a short distance, and when speeded, coughing at each attack from one to six times.

ANSWER.—Your description is not as definite as we would like. However, we are of the opinion that your horse has some trouble of the mucous membrane lining, either the larynx, pharynx or trachea.

You have doubtless answered the question many times, but there are new readers and others who may be over-looked it who would be much interested in it.

ANSWER.—The disease known as emphysema, or heaves, is pathologicaly a changed condition of the anatomical structure of the lungs.

I wish advice through your columns. I have a very fine yearling filly that is slightly curbed in the left hind leg, but not the least lame.

ANSWER.—Curbs do not always cause lameness. We think you had better wait and watch for the first symptoms of lameness, then clip the hair from the part and apply the following blister.

I have a horse that has one of his feet slightly drawn at the heel, from standing on the floor last winter.

Treatment: Pare the heels low, put a tip on the toe, then clip the hair from the coronet, apply a mild blister, and turn to pasture.

Is there any cure for a horse that has been foundered about a year and a half? ANSWER.—It is doubtful if anything can be done to effect a cure.

Cramp in horses arises from irregular action of the motor nerves. Rubbing the affected parts with a wisp of hay for ten minutes would be beneficial.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas. BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality.

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PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

SANDS' GENUINE ALL WOOL HORSE COLLARS.

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FORCIBLE FACTS

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WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

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OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE.

BEFORE NEW YEARS DAY

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WE WILL NOT WAIT TILL THE BUSY SEASON IS OVER

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THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS

Do not need to send away from the state to buy dry goods of any kind at the lowest rates. Call on

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And from their extensive stock make your selections, or send them your orders for

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LADIES' FURS, LADIES' CLOAKS, Etc.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Nov. 14, 1877) and Chicago, Nov. 14, 1877. Lists prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.

Table for Live Stock Markets. Lists prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep in St. Louis and Chicago.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20@22c., common, 12@18c.; cheese, 7@12c.; eggs, 19@20c.; white beans \$1.00@1.20, hand picked, \$1.75@1.80; castor beans, \$1.10@1.15; hay, baled per ton, \$7.00@9.00; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25@1.75 per doz.; potatoes, 40@60c.; sweet potatoes \$ bush, 50@65c.; cabbage \$ crate, \$2.50@3.00; onions \$ bush, 50@60c.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$6.50@6.75; timothy, \$1.45; blue grass, \$1.00@1.20; orchard grass, \$1.25. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$ sack, \$2.25; XXX, \$2.60; XXXX, \$2.90; fancy, \$3.10@3.25. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, \$2.00. Wheat is unsettled, but has advanced from 2 to 5 cents. Corn, oats and rye have all advanced very slightly.

Barley shows no material change; in fact there seems to be scarcely any sold.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.33 to 1.34, for November, and about the same Dec. No. 3 is \$1.26 to \$1.27; Nov.; \$1.28 to 1.27, Dec., and \$1.25, Jan. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.08, Nov., and \$1.07 to \$1.07, Dec. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall is \$1.17, November, and \$1.17 to \$1.19, Dec.; No. 3, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08, Nov., and \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09, December.

Corn in Baltimore is 6 1/2 cents for Western mixed—old; new, 6 1/2 cents.

Cattle seem to be dull everywhere at present. At St. Louis, "heavy natives only salable at a decline; fair to good \$1.00 to \$1.90; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Texans, \$2.37 1/2 to \$4.00." At Chicago, "1,300 to 1,400-pound steers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Colorado steers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Texas grass steers, \$2.50 to \$3.75; native butchers' fair demand, \$2.80 to \$3.75." In Kansas City, "the more common grades show signs of weakness, but choice cattle, whether feeders or butchers," are steady.

Hogs are declining. The general outlook seems unfavorable to high prices, and it is thought \$1.00 will be about the outside figure in Kansas City during the packing season.

Broom-corn is quoted at Kansas City at \$30 @60 per ton; in St. Louis, at \$30@30 per ton, for the best.

Apples in St. Louis: \$1.70@2.00 per bbl., for common, \$2.00@2.50 for choice varieties—the Ben Davis bringing the highest price.

Dried fruit: Apples, from 3 to 5 cents according to quality; peaches, 5 to 6 cents.

Potatoes: 60@65 cents for peachblows, \$3.00 per bbl. Onions: \$1.70 per bbl.; sweet potatoes, \$2.00 per bbl.

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

Provisions are declining in sympathy with hogs. Demand for lumber in the West is increasing as winter approaches.

Gold in New York is \$1.02 1/2.

The New Orleans Price Current of last week contains the following: "The grain movement at this port has of late much increased, and if sufficient supplies were sent forward from the West foreign buyers here would take hold at fair prices; at present the business, although vastly larger than for some years, is hampered for want of supplies. The tendency to ship to Europe through New Orleans is becoming stronger day by day throughout a large portion of the West; this feeling is just now much strengthened by the recent advance in railroad freights East, and many shippers are beginning to look to the river, at least from Cairo out, as the route to solve the ever uppermost problem of cheap transportation. Chicago even, with so much of her working capital in the East, is looking Southward for new avenues of transportation to the seaboard."

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS

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FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE. Two interesting works of 25 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her disease, Marriage, Divorce, and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative faculty and impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by Dr. J. B. Davis, No. 12 N. 2nd Street, St. Louis, Mo.

L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

AND BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

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STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Manufacturers' Agents

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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of

AXES, PICKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, LOCKS, NAILS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts Street.

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USE THE

CALCIUM OIL

FOR COAL-OIL LAMPS

IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

LEIS BROTHERS' DRUG STORE.

Administrator's Notice.

TO CREDITORS AND HEIRS AT LAW AND all other persons interested in the estate of George W. Clark, deceased: You are hereby notified that I will, on the 15th day of December, 1877, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas. EMILY CHAMBERS, Administratrix.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS and all other persons interested in the estate of Charles Hollinger, deceased, that I, the undersigned, will make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on Monday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877. O. G. RICHARDS, Administrator.

FALL TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

COMPRISING THE NEWSET STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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